Brochure

has interviewed over 2,500 individber of 1945, the Placement Scrivice uals has conferred with over 200 employers and has consulted with Minority Employment colleges, and universities, 6-26-4 colleges, and universities, 626.93

PHILADELPHIA PA DIS chure designed as a guide to the successful employment of persons of various racial, religious and na. tionality backgrounds has just been issued by the American Friends Service Committee, it was announced Monday by Clarence E. Pickett, executve secretary of the Quaker Organization.

The brochure, which is entitled "Employing 'Minorities' Successfully," has been distributed to more than 2500 business, personnel managers, labor leaders and libraries.

The Committee has given answers in the twelve of the questions most asked by those attempting to hire without discrimination. Among the questions which are answered are: "What is the first step in employing minorities suc-.essfully?;" "How can the union help?"; What action should be taken if the management is willing to hire minorities but the employees are not?" "Are there instances in Philadelphia of the suc, essful employment of minorities?". and "Are there large national corporations which have employed minoities successfully?"
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Committee has called upon the advice and experience of leading business, labor and personnel representatives and upon its own experience in the field of job placement and fair employment for mi-

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Angeles Citizens

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L. A. Citizens
Form Group To

a meeting called by the Reverend George Coffield and Sidney Moore last week, a group of citizens of the Central avenue area formed a new organization which will seek jobs for Negroes in the community.

That first aim will be to have Negro clerks and tellers employed at the Bank of America at 25th street and Central avenue.

Plans call for letters to bank officials, a visiting committee to visit the bank and the cooperation of churches, civic organizations and newspapers as well as local citizens with the group in this enterprise.

The name of the new group is the 62nd A. D. Committee for Fair Employment. Its oficers are Sidney Moore, chairman; Frank Lopez, co-chairman; Babel Gray, secretany and Exie Crawford, assistant secretary.

rsonal Income In Dixie Top Level I

Every Southeastern State Will Record Substantial Gains

(Note: This is the first in a series of articles by Joseph K. Heyman, Southeastern Business Consultant, being prepared for The News-Age-Herald. The articles will give an analytical treatment to economic developments important to Southern business men.)

BY JOSEPH K. HEYMAN Southern Business Consultant

PERSONAL INCOME WILL reach a new all-time high in each state of the Southeast in 1948. For the region as a whole, in- and there is little difference in come payments to individuals are, the relative outlook for miscelexpected to total nearly \$20,000, laneous types of income 000,000, about 5 per cent more than in 1947 and more than three times the \$6,500,000,000 reported for prewar 1940.

of farm income prospects in each state. They are an extension of the figures for 1947 and earlier years published by the Department of Commerce about six weeks ago.

THE ACCOMPANYING chart shows the tremendous increase in the incomes of Southerners during the past decade. Each war and postwar year has made a new high for the region as a whole, which includes eight states from Louisiana through North Caro-

Every one of the states is expected to share in the current year's increase. The 1948 estimates by states are shown in the table below, along with those published by the Department of Commerce for 1946 and 1947:

Personal Income (Millions of Dollars) 1947

3,350 N. Carolina . . 3,023 3,290 1,517 1,550 Carolina.. 1,407 2,900 Georgia 2,529 2,778 Florida 2,462 2,571 2,670 2,371 2,550 Alabama 2,089 Tennessee .. 2,558 2,830 3,010 1,382 Mississippi . 1,202 2,440 Louisiana ... 2,036 2,270

Total 17,306 19,009 19,980

THE LARGEST 1948 GAINS, percentagewise, are indicated for the four westernmost states. The biggest gain will be in Mississippi, up 9 per cent, followed by Alabama and Louisiana with increases of about 8 per cent. A rise of 6 per cent is predicted for Tennessee. The Atlantic states are slated

for smaller increases, with esti-Florida and Georgia, and only 2

per cent in the Carolinas.

groups is accounted for chiefly by the difference in farm prospects. In both groups factory payrolls are expected to show a gain of about 10 per cent over 1947,

THE MAIN REASON for the available. jump in income of the western

this will be offset by less income MAJOR INDUSTRY from tobacco, especially in the

income has been held down third over April.

ALTHOUGH EVERY STATE is Placements of

Louisiana will come close to it.

w. Increase

MPA)—The United States east is \$1,773, and the west, \$1,mated gains of 4 per cent in Employment to the Forestal Security Administration reported last Friday / that the placements of colored The difference between the two workers in unskilled agricultural jobs continued to rise.

> April," the report said. These up to that time since October, 1947. placement figures are the latest

Income

The 1948 estimates are pased crop estimate points to gains of placement of colored workers in all increase in placements of colored U. S. (family) ber of bales in each of these four Unskilled workers obtained 10 per to 18,700. states. Although the price of lint cent more placements than in Colored job applicants accounted (family) for nearly 28 per cent of all non-South (family) so much that farmers will collect 53,900, the highest since last oc-

> Carolina and Georgia farmers placements represented about two- 18,200 over the monthly total a will also get a larger dollar re- fifths of all nonfarm placements year ago when colored workers acturn from cotton than in 1947, but of colored workers during May.

Carolinas. In Florida, the state's By major industry group, transcitrus growers again received dis- portation, communication, a n d appointing prices for oranges and other public utilities showed the grapefruit, and as a result their largest relative increase-up one-

Placements of colored workers expected to show a gain in its also showed increases in trade, 9 total income payments this year, per cent; manufacturing, 5 per the region's income is not rising cent; and construction, 3 per cent. as much as that of the nation as Manufacturing continued to acr whole. The increase for the count for roughly one out of every U. S. is estimated at 8 per cent six nonfarm placements of colored well ahead of the region's projected gain of 5 per cent workers during May.

Only one state — Mississippi — The report said colored job ap-

seems likely to beat the national plicants obtained 27 per cent of all increase, although Alabama and nonfarm placements in May. "This proportion has held fairly constant over the past year," the report added. "Approximately 15,400 more nonagricultural placements of nonwhites, were effected this May than The median income for non-

"Nonwhites continued to show placement gains during May, accounting for roughly 130,000 placecounting for roughly 130,000 placebrought monfarm placements of as follows:

"Nonwhites continued to show product the south of the south of the south, \$1,527.

"The northeastern median is \$2,220, per cent increase over March and the north central, \$2,273.

Comparative income figures are brought nonfarm placements of as follows: ments in nonfarm jobs—nearly two colored workers during April up to per cent more than the number in 126,800, the larghest monthly total

All major occupational catego- U. S. (all) ries of workers except the semi- Northeastern or prewar 1940.

The 1948 estimates are based crop now being picked. The latest The 1948 estimates are based crop estimate points to gains of placement of colored workers in all increase in placements of colored south (all)

> more dellars from cotton than last tober. The report, these April represented an increase of U. S. (all)
>
> Northeast (counted for 26 per cent of all non- South (all) farm placements.

WASHINGTON. - (ANP) -

white families was far below that of the white population according to facts revealed in the current population reports on consumer income for 1946 just released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

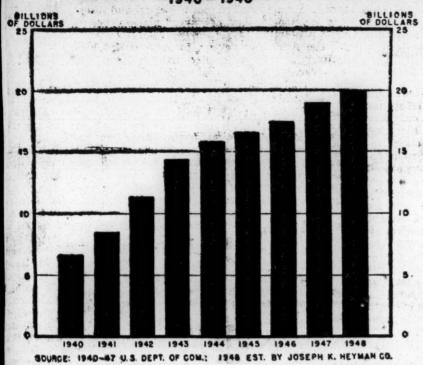
For the nation as a whole the median income is \$2,603 for individuals and families, \$2,741 for whites and only \$1,562 for nonwhites. Family income medians are \$2,976 for the nation; \$3,094 for whites and \$1,834 for nonwhites.

For total families and individuals, non-whites in the north central states earn the most, a median of \$2,059, and in the south they earn the least, a \$1,318 median. The median for the north-

ZLowest in South Family incomes in the west are

White White Total 2,741 1,562 2,603 2,970 1,773 2,883 2,657 2,059 2,596 2,441 1,318 2,174 one-third to one-half in the num-major occupational groups declined workers—up one-third over March Northeast (fam.) 3,327 2,220 3,268 3,053 2,273 2,993 2,709 1,527 2,422 3,152 2,659 3,137 2,858 1,634 2,706 Northeast (all) 2,998 1,782 2,892 2,819 2,079 2,737 2,622 1,343 2.280 2,855 2,125 2,820 West (all) U. S. (family) 3,246 1,929 3,123 Northeast (fam.) 3,367 2,235 3,294 North Central (family) 3,244 2,394 3,171 South (family) 3,014 1,540 2,626 West (family) 3.206





Women Steadily Leaving Domestic Service;

Seek New Careers as Beauticians, Clerks tion today resembles their war-

WASHINGTON (NNPA) -Col-time distribution. ored workers are holding employ ment gains made during wartime, Between April, 1940, and April, although they have experienced a 1944, the the study showed, the "consistently higher rate of unnumber of those holding civilianPosemployment' 'than white people, jobs increased by about one milthe labor Department reported last lion, while three-quarters of a

in the proportion of white crafts men and foremen.

Charts showing the proportion

The movement to factories as back to 3.3%.

than one per cent.

Significant Gains

ence of any "major downgrad ticians, cooks and waitresses. Colored workers accounted for someone else's payroll. Employes outnumber stockholders about five to one.

The growing influence of employees is the metals, chemicals and rubwar time period.

Despite such cutbacks, the report of the total employment in these people holding industrial jobs at the present time is about the same.

The report also stated that about the same.

Compensation laws, has, of course, been in existence for over a generation.

With the rapid rise in union membersity during the last 15 years, the influence of ampleyed has been increasing by the present time is about the same three and a half times as many

them shifted to better jobs in in of on-farm employment. dustry during the war; and to a lesser extent into white-collar jobs, the report revealed they "consolidated" these gains in the immedidate post-war years, and their broad occupational distribuOTHE SOUTH IN A "LABORISTIC" STATE

state is giving way to a "laboristic" state. Prof. Slichter has written in The St. Louis

than business men are the strongest single

This trend, which was by no means halted by the election of a conservative Con- ized labor. gress in 1946, has been confirmed by the Other highlights of the study election of a pro-labor president and Congress in 1948.

The movement to factories as semi-skilled operatives was more the total workers empolyed as foremen and craftsmen, and that of this percentage had increased to 3.6%, but in 1947 it had dropped to 3.6%, but in 1948 it had dropped to 3.6%, but in 1 lems and its own ways of dealing with them. Hence, the rise of trade unions In 1940, colored women consti 70% of colored women employed threshold of major changes in its economic and political institutions.

ing stronger.

Today, the United States is virtually a nation of employes because three out of

bor legislation of the community. Some litical complexion. of this legislation, such as laws prescribing rules and standards to protect the safety and health of workers and workmen's

ence of employes has been increasing by leaps and bounds. It is manifested in the Social Security Act, in the Fair Labor Standards Act, and most conspicuously of all, in laws encouraging employes to organize to bargain over the price of labor.

actually prove a shield to communistic enticement as the worker will come by a sturdier sense of individual dignity and protection against arbitrary management.

He believes that the "laboristic" state will

Nevertheless the professor is mindful of the fact that the present system is the most productive in the world, that with about six per cent of the world's population this country produces between onethird and two-fifths of the world's goods.

As a matter of fact, he is not espousing the laboristic state so much as he is heralding its coming and pointing to the prob-

There is an incidental but major consideration in all of this for the South. The reconversion of industry to peace farm labor groups "has been greatime activities has brought "no ly modified since 1940."

The conversion of industry to peace farm labor groups "has been greatime activities has brought "no ly modified since 1940."

While seven out of ten workers to a "laboristic" one—that is, the conversion of colored workers while seven out of ten workers to a "laboristic" one—that is, the community to a tional position of colored workers, employed in 1940 were in those to a community in which employes rather ment of industry has resettled in the South: not the least reason is that it is something of a last sanctuary from organ-

> But if industry comes can labor organization and Operations Dixie be far behind?

means that the United States stands on the affect the colored population and hence our social pattern, though to what extent There is no doubt that on many issues we would not venture to speculate. It employes are the most influential group in means a mass of organized left-voting citi-the community and that they are growzens. 182411-24-48

A formidable element looks with apprefour persons who work for a living are on hension at the massed labor vote in the someone else's payroll. Employes out- Northeast. But industry, traveling with The growing influence of employes is organized labor, is Southbound. For better best shown by the steadily expanding la- or worse it seems bound to change our po-

in the A study, "Postwar Trends in NeThe most significant shift of rapidly than the rise of trade unions durworkers was from the farm to the ing the last 15 years. The growth of unions
mour L. Wolfbein of the Bureau factors and consentration in form mour L. Wolfbein of the Bureau factory, and concentration in farm means far more than the substitution of Labor Statistics, showed that ing, domestic service, and non-collective bargaining for individual bar-

Craftsmen, Foremen Decline
There has been a decline, how ever, in employment of such work ers as skilled craftsmen and fore men in contrast with an increase

There has been a decline, how in 1944 and 1947 the proportion was only slightly more than five out of ten.

Other Highlights

To a communication to a communication occupations, the report pointed out, in 1944 and 1947 the proportion was only slightly more than five out of ten.

War-time Job Index

Other Highlights

Fewer Domestics Prior to World War II, more than

2.2% of the total of womenelsewhere than on farms were doworkers employed as craftsmen andmestics, but this proportion foremen, and by 1944 had risen todropped to less than 50% in 1944 but by 1947 had dropped to and remained at that level in 1947.

In the same period, there was a sizeable increase in the propor-The Labor Department said the tion of women employed as beau-

unitions industries, particular as compared with 21% in 1940.

Managerial Decline groups, which have suffered Employment of them as proprie-te greatest cutbacks in the post tors, managers and professional workers increased after 1940, but

as it was during the peak war-time colored persons were employed in clerical and sales work in 1947 While "substantial numbers" of as in 1940, constituting only 5%

> Slighter is himself almost fully soothed in anticipation as he believes this will result in a higher degree of democracy.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR NEGROES NOTED

A generally improved employ- Uni ment situation for Negro workers was reported yesterday by the department of industrial relations of the Urban League of Greater New York, 204 West 136th Street. The fields studied included clerical NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The

trainee and several girls who were with discriminatory employment employed recently by a large 5-jews and colored persons.

ployment agency, not large enough work in clerical positions. rations unless specifically request-utilities. ed for "pilot" employes, he explained Turn first 11. []

Negro girls have failed to meet the quantity demand in secretarial jobs, Mr. Bailer said, and the public schools have been asked to step up their training in this field, which consists mainly in the competent use of office and business machines. The demand for personal secretaries has also increased, and the Y. W. C. A. and other "selective" organizations have been asked to cooperate with the league in meeting the demand Thurs

The building trades unions, except for the plumbers' union, AFL, pose no racial problem, and even with this organization the racial angle is less important than the tendency of that union to keep down the training of apprentices, Mr. Bailer said. The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and painters were looked upon as "fair to Negroes," he said.

to Negro youth if their parents and vocational guidance teachers would review the field more carefully, he said, citing the structural steel field as one for which there were never Negro applicants.

Brooklyn Gas

fields studied included clerical Brooklyn Division of the Ameri-work and the building trades, fruncan Jewish Congress to a letter Lloyd H. Bailer, director of the trade New York State Commis-department, listed a grocery storesic and amount of the Commis-department, a credit collector, a the Brooklyn Borough Gas Comjunior accountant, a bank teller pany, which was charged last year

the favorable trend. These girls The letter made public by Na-were the first Negro workers to be than Dinkes, president of the employed in this field, it was said. Brooklyn Division, American Jew-ish Congress, pointed out that a The area covered in the office re-examination of the company's worker and store employment field employment practices showed that took in the Bronx, Manhattan, in the last eighteen months at Brooklyn and Queens. 7-/-48 least eight. Jews and five colored The league operates a small emperious were hired and put to

to cope with the general employ- Charge, of discrimination were ment problem, and for that reason aired before the State Commission has held its services to "carefulafter charges by the American screening" to assure good initial Jewish Congress. Mr. Dinkes' letpersonal impressions, the directorter to the commission said, "the said. Beyond directing job seekers results achieved in the Brooklyn to the right place to register and Borough Gas Company case does file for employment, no attemptnot cleanse the public utilities inhas been made by the league todustry as a whole," and asks the conduct a placement service for commission to investigate disgovernment work and large corpo-criminatory practices of other

various obstacles, the number of New York business and industrial firms employing semi-skilled Negroes for the first time is increasing, according to the 1947 report of the Urban League of Greater New York released this week.

number of "unusual" placements of though the bank had stated it of which far outweighs the numeri-would welcome Negro office work cal importance of persons so em-ers. The office workers left their ployed."

"Unusual" Placements

Among these placements were the and Murrell was hireft.

following: electronic engineer with the Bell Telephone Laboratories: Prior to these developments, the the Bell Telephone Laboratories; dictaphone operator, Doughnut Cor-Royal Industrial Bank, 1136 Broadporation; comptometer operator, way, hired a Negro for a white-Ludwig-Bauman stores; sales re-presentative, P. Lorillard Co., and collar jub for the first time in its

agency with branches in Manhattan, years, been blotted out. Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

The report also covers these phases of the league's program; group work, neighborhood councils, children's groups, personal service, health and housing facts

The 1947 operations cost \$134,130, an expenditure which made it "impossible" to do many of the things deemed necessary, according to Edward S. Lewis, executive director.

For 1948, he said, the budget needs

If the increased budget is met, Mr. production." /- 3 - U 8

Lewis said, six professional workers
will be added to help the league light of a renewed intensified not only on Christmas, but all the prevents a man from working

Cecil Murrell was first interviewed People Are Thinking."

for a position as clerk at the Mer-chants Bank of 434 Broadway, magazine Fortune which revealed of human dignity but the oppor-the position was salready filled, all that the average annual income for ductive system the world has ever the position wa salready filled, all a colored person is \$1043 as comthough the CIO Financial Employpared with \$3,062 for whites, Mr.

Revolt Against Bigotry ees Guild had been advised that Roper said: the position was already filled, al- "Concentrated in the most us suffer a loss too." Mr. Roper

Guild, prevented the Bank's offi- the first fired.

cials from sabotaging all attempts In addition, the report lists ato by-pass Negro applicants, al-

cashier cage howled their protests

clerical workers, Drydock Savings history. he only other bank in The section on new job opportunities and vocational guidance Negroes, has the Amargamated highlights the report highlights the report of the 38- Bank, I Union Sqcare, where the year-old interracial social service Jim Crow which for several

Discrimination Costing Nation Billion Dollars Yearly, Writer Says

Prejudice Exacts Heavy Toll in National

to about 700,000, while the white discrimiation against colored peo- ices and markets annually."

Population jumped three per cent. Pleads Minorities' Cause Mr. Lewis outlined the steps taken ple alone, we wil realize that the The columnist lashed out against huge loss of productive capacity in the last three years to strengthen cost of our prejudices is an enor-racial prejudice and intolerance which we might have from those

gent needs of the rapidly growing nationwide campaign to insure passage of a Federal FEPC law by the next Congress, was made Christmas Day by Elmo Roper in NEW YORK CITY.—(G)— Wher his Htrald Tribune column, "What Cecil Murrell was first interviewed People Are Thinking."

Interviewed Pround, by racial, economic where he is best equipped to work and religious discrimination, are our economy and all of us sufdenied the full friuts of our defer. . We cannot afford to go on losing wealth at home and good will abroad through discrimina"The people who are discrimination."

The people who are discrimination."

4 Billion-Dollar Loss

menial jobs, barred almost entire-ly from white-collar employment. "Our democracy suffers because Querk action by the Employees colored people are last hired and leadership in a world which is

at home.

Economy Suffers Wealth, Production; Economy Seen Weakened "Those who discriminate against total \$208,270.

Noting that since 1940 the city's NEW YORK — We all pay a real wealth, such discrimation in one can withhold normal human Negro population has increased heavy price for prejudice . . . if employment costs us roughly rights from any one and have more than 50 per cent from 458,000 we consider the case of economic four billion dollars of goods, servence in his own soul.

"Our economy suffers in the the league's operations. mous loss in national wealth and in a good will plea that Americans who are discriminated against in if the increased budget is met, Mr. production." 1-3-48 "remember the many underprive employment. If the increased budget is met, Mr. production." 1-3-48 "Whenever custom or prejudice

will be added to help the league light of a renewed intensified year round, by racial, economic where he is best equipped to work

when we practice discrimination

lics, Jews, Mexicans, Nisei and

Emphasizing that "the rest of

in revolt against discrimination

Race Clerk Appointed

COLUMBUS, Ohio ANP)—Mrs. Elzora D. Smith of Columbus became the first Negro in Ohio's history to occupy a clerical position in the governor's office when she was sandah 'f semon Louisaao') to one se dails of political personal stenographers this week.

When told that she had been Toledo. Ohio in 1926. She is a grad selected to fill the opening in the uate of Woodward high school governor's office, Mrs. Smith said, here.
"I'm very pleased and will do evrything in my power to show that I merit the confidence which the governor's office has placed in me."

WIDE COMPETITION

She was chosen for her position from among a number of applicants. She first came to Columbus on December 1, 1941, for a stenographic job with the bureau of unemployment compensation because of her showing on a state-wide civil service examination.

She remained at the bureau until she qualified for her present job in the governor's office. She had work ed her way up in the bureau to be private secretary of one of the de-

Among her civic activities Mrs. Smarh is secretary of the Capitol City auxillary of the American Legion, Post No. 689 and a member of the NAACP. Her other pastime activities include the movies and bewling. Although not finicky about food she says, "I won't have anything to go with the sweets."

Her husband is Chester B. Smith, a machine operator at the local office of the Veterans Administra-

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Barefield, Mrs. Smith was borns on a farm near Ballard County, Ky. her family moved to

Quakers issue brochure tellin employers how to hire mi

rious racial, religious and national schools, colleges, and universities. backgrounds, has just been issued by the American Friends Service Committee, it was announced today by Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the Quaker organization of the Quaker The brochure, entitled "Employ-

ing 'Minorities' Successfully," has been distributed to more than 2500 businessmen, personnel managers, labor leaders and libraries,

The committee has given answers in the brochure to 12 of the questions most asked by those attempting to hire without discrimination; among them: "What is the first step in employing minorities successfully?"; "How can the union help?"; "What action should be taken if the management is willing to hire minorities but the employees are not?"; "Are there instances in Philadelphia of the successful employment of minorities?": and "Are there large national corporations which have employed minorities successfully?"

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ed in the field of job placement for minority group members since 1938, when it established a program to assist new Americans to find jobs. During World War Il the committee helped find jobs for Americans of Japanese descent who were forced to leave their West Coast homes.

In the fall of 1945, the Quaker organization embarked on a job placement service, designed to learn first-hand the techniques of placing members of minority groups in jobs appropriate to their skills and at the same time to create better understanding among members of all racial groups by the integration of minority groups into the "main stream" of American economic life. Since September of 1945, the Placement Service

has interviewed over 2,500 indi-PHILADELPHIA - A brochure viduals, has conferred with over designed as a guide to the success- 200 employers and has consulted ful employment of persons of va-with placement officials in many Dixie Has FewestSouth Still Left Out In The Cold On Incomes Job-Hunters
WASHINGTON, July 15 — (Ar) —

The South, as many songs and books suggest, seems to value leisure more highly than other sections.

A Census Bureau report showed today that, since the war, relatively fewer Southerners have gone into the job market-as holders or hunters of jobs-than people elsewhere in the U.S.

It wasn't that way in prewar 1940. Then, the South was second only to the Northeastern states in its share of job-minded persons. The West was third, and the North Central States las The Northeast remained the job-

eager section of the country when the bureau got up its new figures from sample surveys taken last year. But the North Central States had jumped to second place. The West stayed third. And the South had slipped to last.

The main reason, according to the report, is that Southern women came out of the war period less interested in jobs than worm en in other sections. 7-15-48 Back in 1940, out of each 1,000

persons over 14 years old in the South, 547 had jobs or wanted them -exactly the national average. In 1947, it was 544 out of 1,000 for the South and 559 for the nation as a whole.

The number of job-minded among each 1,000 adult men has been pretty much the same in every section of the country, with the proportion slightly higher in the South than in West. It went like this in 1947: Northeast, 834; North Central, 839; South, 830, and West, 829

Among women, however, the proportion in the job-market mounted much less in the South than elsewhere over the seven-year period. By 1947, the number among each 1,000 stood this way by sections: Northeast, 331; North Central States, 300; West, 286, and Sout 275. Housewives weren't counted.

000,000, the department of commerce re-cheek attitude to have some smug critic,

This amounted to an average per capita doing much less, holding it up to scorn. Give us \$1,842 per capita income in South with 1946 per capita income of \$1,213 that are now complained of, sometimes with the 1946 per capita income of \$1,213 that are now complained of, sometimes with income was 25 per cent above the war peak

Nevada which is still beliefitting from the silver subside had the lighest per capita income of any state \$1,842, topping New TN the course of a year a great many young mer and \$1,641 each; and Illinois, \$1,624.

ed in North Dakota where soaring grainaching to make their own way, and in doing so to build up prices sent the per capita income climbing the nation as a whole.

43 per cent. Other wheat growing states Until a couple of generations ago they could have gone out tana, 20 per cent.

to be found in the industrial states. Resi-nation—the Deep South.

It is an interesting development to see of industrialists and industrial workers.

the bottom of the table 15 were Southern not today the real South.

states. The per capita income of Mississippi Among the truths the first unpleasant one is that the South was only half of the national average and would very likely have reached the depths of economic depresonly a third of the per capita income of sion even if there had never been a War Between the States. This 8

plains even the persistence of racial pre- Not only did the South suffer from the economic hardship of judice in the South and makes understand a pure agricultural society but the situation was made worse by able the South's xenophobic reaction to out the fact that it suffered as well from one of the most destructive side criticism. When a state is doing more agricultures in the history of the world. It was an agriculture

than it can afford to do by outside standards to equalize educational opportunities for all last year reached a new high, \$190,000, races, it doesn't promote the turn the other doing much less, holding it up to scorn.

South Young Man!

York's \$1,781 and North Dakota's \$1,678. women drive into Malabar Farm to look around. Most Other leaders were Delaware, \$1,646; Cali-of them are about to start out in life and most of them fornia, \$1,643; Montana and Connecticut, have very little money and few possessions outside of the The lowest per capita incomes were inclothes on their backs. Usually they are intelligent, enerthree Southern states: Mississippi \$659; getic, and ambitious. Some have college educations, and a Arkansas \$710 and South Carolina \$778. good many have a deep interest in agriculture. They are The largest increase over 1946 was record-this generation's crop of young men and women ready and

also made significant gains: Kansas, 26 and claimed a section of land or a tract of forest, or gone prosper cent; Colorado, 21 per cent; and Mon-pecting for fabulous mineral wealth. Today the Old Frontier has gone forever but a New Frontier has taken its place and that Generally, however, the high incomes are New Frontier is, paradoxically, in one of the oldest parts of the

dents of New York had incomes last year Usually after we have talked awhile, I finish up by saying, averaging 135 per cent of the national avering is waking up. There are opportunities there which no longer exist in the overcrowded North and Northeast or even in the great 124 per cent; Illinois 123 per cent; New plains or the mountains. There is a whole country in the process Jersey 117 per cent; and Rhode Island 115 of being mode even. Why so to Alegha or Papril when the process Jersey 117 per cent; and Rhode Island 115 of being made over. Why go to Alaska or Brazil when there is a pioneering job to be done right under your noses?

It seems to me that the real South includes Virginia, North some of the agricultural states interspersed and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, with the chief industrial states in the per Tennessee and East Texas. It cannot be said, I think, that Florida, and industrial states in the per Tennessee and East Texas. It cannot be said, I think, that Florida, and it is resort attractions and the general Coney Island atmogration of agricultural products have had the virtue sphere, could be called the South. The entral and West Texas and soft temporarily equalizing the incomes of Oklahoma are really the Southwest, from which the First Frontier, on which a man could build a fortune out of a two-bit piece, of industrialists and industrial workers. But somehow this equalization does not West Virginia are definitely border states. Missouri, despite the workers reach into the South. Of the 16 states at pretensions of some sentimental inhabitants, never was and is 50.

was only half of the national average and would very likely have reached the depths of economic depression only a third of the per capita income of sion even if there had never been a War Between the States. This is so because in the world since 1800 any purely agricultural narray and the southern states transported from 54 per cent of the national average in Arkansas to 80 per cent in Virareas or nations has been spent in purchasing nails, machinery, areas or nations has been spent in purchasing nails, machinery areas or nations has been spent in purchasing nails, machinery areas or nations has been spent in purchasing nails, machinery areas or nations has been spent in purchasing nails. clothing, kerosene lanterns, coffins, and what you will, elsewhere. Here is the real crux of the South's prob-Henry Grady, the South's first progressive after Appomattox and lem. The low per capita income of the the forerunner of the new pioneer of today, once wrote an epitaph 5 3 South and the larger number of children of on the funeral of a Georgia farmer which pointed out that the South and the larger number of children of on the funeral of a Georgia farmer which pointed out that the school age makes it impossible for the South only thing concerned with the burial and almost the only thing to equal the educational effort of the other concerned with the whole life of the dead man which came from the sections of the country even though the was manufactured and shipped in from the North. The dead of the South spends, as it does, a larger proporman had lived a wretched life because all and sometimes more fortunate states. It exceeds the South to the industrial areas of the North. of the other more fortunate states. It ex- and out of the South to the industrial areas of the North.

correct the "discriminatory" shipping rates on a basis of eco- have merely been farmed so badly and so ignorantly that the na- in the South. Some of these are homely and familiar, nomics alone, regardless of any action by government agencies or tive mineral fertility, often very great, has become unavailable and perhaps for this reason they are the more valuable Supreme Court decisions, for the simple truth is that the rail- to the plants, animals, and people through lack of lime, of organic roads are able to operate at reasonably low rates in and through- materials, of moisture, of bacteria, and of many other elements. considerable purchasing power.

The bitterest racial feeling in the South has never existed between goat for their own failures and miseries.

ins and the Bilbos, and have even called for their impeachment rial, and other means the native fertility of the soils and subsoils complaining: "Southerners eat a lot of candy. Yet and conducted political campaigns against them within the State of and even of the commercial fertilizer used on those lands.

Only 18.7 per cent of the candy consumed in the Mississippi. The fault lies not in the men themselves, and the cure lies not in their impeachment; the fundamental weakness is the low economic level of the State of Mississippi. One could do away with the Bilbos and the Rankins but the chances are that cotton lands are showing through diversification, livestock, produces most of the peanuts, 98.5 per cent of the men like them would bob up again, for the simple reason that un- and legumes that this can be done; and as they prove the point necessary for chocolate. ance, and which abate the need for scapegoats and the hatredseven of abandoned land can be transformed from a tragic eco-many times over as to major industries. To a large based largely on poverty. A better agriculture, a more dispersed nomic and social liability into a great national asset.

The gross figures tell their own story. Today the South is extent, it is apparent, industrialization and added prosperity with its attendant benefits and in many areas has al-producing more cotton than it produced twenty-five years ago on wealth are just about what a raw-material region ready done so. In the Deep South, North Carolina stands today approximately one half the acreage, and this efficient production like the South wants to make them. The pattern can at one end of the scale and Mississippi at the other. The reasons is still mounting. As against a total agricultural income in four be changed, and heaven knows the South, which now teen Southern states of \$2,437,487,000 in 1940, the total agricul-

The truth is that the South can produce milk and beef on its The South Can Be What in the Middle West, which is largely the center of the dairy and beef-feeding industry. In virtually all of the Deep South the nild. climate makes unnecessary a heavy capital investment in great commerce Department's report on 1947 per barns. Neither must one spend most of the Summer months the Commerce Department's report on 1947 per putting up feed and forage for the six to seven months of indoor quirement for Winter protection, and in some areas even that is new unnecessary. Winter feeding. In the South a rough shed is the maximum re-

The discovery and development of winter-growing grasses the increase was fairly uniform. and legumes has made it possible to keep cattle and hogs on pasture throughout the year or in the extreme northern areas of \$1,323. In the States most familiar to readers of this the South for at least ten or eleven months of the year.

IT IS probable that we have learned more about the care of soils proportion. In Kentuck in the last generation than in all the history of the world 1946 to \$850; in Tenne before, and it is certainly true that we still know less than a Indiana, from \$1,168 to \$1,27. quarter of what there is to be learned. This factor offers tre- What you will see, then, is that the pattern is mendous vistas of prosperity for the depleted agriculture of the unchanged. It is the pattern which should concern South and for the general good of a world in which half of the us here, rather than the actual figures. You see a population lives perpetually at a starvation level. In the past most monotonous repetition of the fact that of the 16 eroded, abandoned, "worn-out" land was considered only fit to return to forests or wilderness. The South, more than any other States with lowest per capita incomes, 15 are below return to forests or wilderness. region, has shown that this is neither necessary nor true. The the Mason-Dixon Line and the Ohio River. As usual, south, more than any other region of the nation, has suffered more than one-third of the nation's income was in from erosion depletion of the arganic metasical and arganic more than one-third of the nation's income was in from erosion, depletion of the organic material, and a general dethe Eastern States, where industry is concentrated. cline in yields per acre. While cotton has been perhaps the largest single factor, other elements beyond the direct control of man have

The lesson is plain. With smaller incomes in the done their part in the destruction—such elements as heavy season-Southern States, there is naturally smaller support al rains, and high temperatures, and mild winters which con-for public services and social institutions—and greater tribute to the burning up of organic materials. However, until need for these things. There are smaller opportunivery recently, Southern agriculture took few steps to combat these ties for young men and women who emerge from

prevent erosion) came about largely through desperation. It was a process of constant drain, of competitive struggle. a question of checking the erosion or abandoning the fields alto- Low income breeds a chronic condition of low income; gether to scrub pine and wilderness.

Millions of acres of so called "worn-out" soils both in the South There are countless illustrations of squandered

will greatly increase the need for shipping. This in turn should and in the rest of the country are really not worn out at all; they opportunties for industrial and business development out any area which is highly productive and which possesses necessary to a living, productive soil and a sound and profitable Resources for Industrial Development, it was pointed agriculture. This is particularly true of the South.

We know now that most of the soils of the South are funda-growing State, made in 1939 only about half a million the Negro and the more prosperous elements of Southern society, but be- mentally good soils and can be restored to a high degree of fertility dollars in a 12 million dollar industry in salted tween the handicapped Negro and the unfortunate and poverty-stricken at an expense which is by no means prohibitive. This holds true peanuts. Massachusetts and Illinois, which had to buy elements of the white race, who found in the different color of their of most of the red soils and certainly of the eroded, marl-based Georgia peanuts for this, processing and resale, both skins their only dubious claim to superiority, and in the Negro the scape soils of the Black Belt of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi. It is certainly true of the almost inexhaustibly rich alluvial soils of made considerably more; distant California made at the great Delta region. The problem is one of building up those soils least as much. The so-called "liberal" elements have long railed at the Rank- and of making available to plants through moisture, organic mate- In June, 1947, The Manufacturers Record was

der the representative form of government, they represent Missis- the income, economic status, and purchasing power of the farmer pecans, has convenient ports of entry for chocolate sippi. They cannot be replaced until Mississippi itself is cured, and the other residents of the region rise magically. They are and sugar-lacking, it seems, only the ingenuity and and cured by strong doses of economic prosperity, which in turn proving a point of utmost economic value not only to the South originality necessary for good salesmanship. bring better living standards, better education, and more toler-but to the nation—that millions of acres of low production or The story of this minor inquistry is to be repeated

teen Southern states of \$2,437,487,000 in 1940, the total agriculcan get at capital for its own development, which is tural income of 1947 was \$7,818,968,000. Higher prices accounted getting a better break on freight rates is being COUNTLESS contributions have been made to the improvement for perhaps as much as 40 per cent of this increase. The remain-getting a better break on freight rates, is being

capita incomes in the United States bears little information. At dells is mainly that here was nioney alloat last year than in 1946, and that

The national average was up from \$1,213 to newspaper, the averages v up in roughly the same rise was from \$782 in rom \$849 to \$916; in

There are more miles of terracing in Georgia and Alabama to-Southern colleges. Thus there is less incentive for day than in any other states of the Union, but the terracing (to them to remain in the South. The region loses, in prevent erosion) came about largely through the south. it is a handicap that perpetuates itself.

out for example that Georgia, the largest peanut-

only 18.7 per cent of the candy consumed in the

"The South is tired of its role as proud but poor relations to the rest of the country—the bottom of every list when strength is being counted, the top when weakness is the text. It is weary of the qualifying phrase 'below the Potomac' when any achieve-

ment is being measured." Negroes Retain 1940 and April 1944, employment of Negroes indetin civilian jobs in-- Many creased about one milthe advances madelion and almost three-Negro workers inquarters of a million industry during the were entering the armwar have been retain-ed forces", the artithe Bureau of Lascle states. in the December Monthly Labor Review.

the arti-Force Changes Employment Outlook.

The Texas Employment Commission in the Collection district has hired two Negroes, A. Maceo Johnson, as claims interviewer, and Merkle Campbell employment interviewer.

Their employment is said to be the first step in the improvement program for service to Negro applicants and employers in the area.

Several Among Some 175 Negroes Of Area Who Were Lured To Orchards Of **North Relate Misadventures**

Negro refugees from the cherry orchards of Wisconsin a twelving back glowly to their homes in the Wisconsin a cousin gave him a twenty dol-him a loan to get back to Mc- North again he said, "I've had are trekking back slowly to their homes in the McComb, lar bill and that was enough to Comb. Blakely said that he enough. I want to stay home Mississipp, area from whence 175 of them left in the middle pay his fare home. His cracked wanted no more of Wisconsin, now. I don't like being a cherry of July in sponse to what many of them described as "the feet bore evidence of refugee and that from here out he wanted picking refugee." chance to m ke big money up north."

With the return of these Negroes have arisen many reports of men being held under guard to prevent their return the newspaper office to see if home until the harvest is in and of others being thrown into something could be done to get

iail because they tried to get away.

The Enterprise-Journal interviewed many of these refu- Holmesville area one Wegro wogee cherry-pickers and heard stories of weary Negroes a long man reported that she had sent way from home with little money and the desire to get back ing that his mother was dead, for of The Fetzman told the edi-South. Jesse Ashley's Story

three nights with no place to sleep his release. But no reply was left McComb in July for Sturgeon or eat. He said that they tried forthcoming. Jesse James Ashley, a clean-cut to flag rides but passing motoryoung married Negro of Algiers, ists ignored them. "We got one a subuib of McComb, said that he ride of 5 miles into Milwaukee," and three of his buddies walked he said. There Ashley got monthree days and three nights in an ey sent by his father. He left the effort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaneffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwau-children when she reported that to let him work for the first few

175 Negroes Transported

was there three weeks and the best I could pick was 18 pails of D. R. Burch, director of the Mccherries a day and they paid me Comb office of the Mississippi 15c per pail. I lived in a camp Employment Service confirmed cherries a day and the following the component Service confirmed Wallace Blakely, age 37, one-finally worked his way to Chitat was like an old army camp the report that 175 Negroes from armed Negro of McComb, said, cago where an uncle let him have the McComb area, including Ne- "I was at the cherry orchard the money to buy a ticket home. When asked why he was a refu- groes both from Mississippi and from Monday until Friday before Martin was attending a trade when asked will went to the Louisiana, were transported to they let us work and I was be-school before going to Wisconsin boss and told him I wanted to go Wisconsin during the middle of ing charged \$1.60 a day for board to pick cherries and is now workback to Mississippi. He said I the past July. They were emfor the time I wasn't working." ing with Lott Furniture Company ployed to work for some fruit Asked what he expected to get and earning \$30.00 per week. couldn't because some money was growers association, he said, but in the way of pay and what he Sam Quin, 19 years old, a tied up in me. (he referred to the withheld the identity of the actually made Blakely replied, native of McComb, who is martransportation to Wisconsin.) So organization. four of us decided to slip out."

This communication.

four of them and they refused experiences. not getting enough food nor any money and that we were through," said Ashley.

and the food wasn't good."

of us split up.'

and that on a third night a kind he could not see. police officer in one of the cities locked them up in jail so that cherry picker's 200 mile jaunt.

Word Could Not Be Had

their men back home. In the day,

about her 18-year-old son.

he wanted to say ______ 15c For Over A Gallon'

ransportation to wisconsin. So organization.

They told me I would get 15c a ried and has two children, stated four of us decided to slip out."

This community was alive with pint for picking cherries, but I that he was one of the 67 on a reports of abuse and mistreat-found that I only got 15c for large trailer truck who went to picking a buketful and their Wiconsin, to pick cherries.

Ashley said that about two ment as told by these refugees picking a buketful and their Wiconsin, to pick cherries.

The Enterprise-Journal a half.

The Beartown Negro said.

ened them. He said that they were published an invitation to these Blakely said he had to climb "They said I could play along ened them. He said that it was against the law refugees to come to the newspaper on top of ladders into the trees and make \$10.00, and that if I for them to leave but there were office and give accounts of their and that it wasn't easy to pick worked hard I could get \$15.00 cherries. "I picked 14 buckets a day. When asked about cherry not getting enough food nor any money and that we were through," Alonzo MeNulty, 29-year-old Negro who lives with his wife (Wisconsin voted for Harry and child and her parents at "S (Wisconsin voted for Harry Specially civil rights (Curve" near McComb said that while on one of the control o

(Wisconsin voted for Harry and third and her parents at Truman's so-called civil rights the Negroes were guarded with program in the Philadelphia convention.)

Ashley then described, their day and alleged that they were

other Negro walked 200 miles, went back but that his eye was sleeping two nights in the fields bloodshot and he told the man the size of a small plum.

Blakely Wants No More

When interviewed Blakely was Many Negro women called at unloading brick from a freight car onto a truck. He said that he was earning over \$6.00 per

Food Very Unsatisfactory

ney and the desire to get back ing that his mother was dead, tor of The Enterprise-Journal that weary trek of three days and hoping that this would precipitate he was one of 67 on a truck that Bay, Wisconsin. He stated that Bessie Felder, Negro woman, he worked hard from 7:00 a. m. said that she was very anxious until 5:00 in the afternoon, ate dinner "on the fly," and was able

Martin stated that they refused three days and three light to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaueffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaueffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaueffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaueffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwaueffort to get back home. He said, other three refugees in Milwauthe cotton was ready to pick and
the cotton was ready to pick and
that she was anxious to get her
he disliked the treatment accordhusband home again. She had
had one letter from him but said
had one letter from him but said
had one letter from him but said
that the way he wrote she thought
that the way he wrote she thought
that the way no table to say what
that he was no table to say what
that he was no table to say what
that he was anxious to get her
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that the way no table to say what
that he was no table to say what
that he was anxious to get her
he disliked the treatment accordhad one letter from him but said
that the way no table to say what
that he was no table to say what that he was able to buy a bus ticket to Milwaukee, that he

"They told me I would get 15c a ried and has two children, stated

got scared and went back with about two miles down the road thought they would fill a pail in the stand that a man tried to force thought they would fill a pail in the stand that a man tried to force thought they would fill a pail in the standard tried to force they would tried tried to force they would tried tried t them to get in the car and go a hurry, but it took a long time them to get in the car and go a hurry, but it took a long time them to get in the car and go a hurry, but it took a long time them to get in the car and go a hurry, but it took a long time McNulty stated that he and one back. He said that the others little cherries which were about

Quin was earning about \$26.00 per week at a McComb Bakery before leaving. He is now earnthey could get something to eat Blakely said that he had ing \$29.63 per week at the Mis-



LOOKING over the year book of the International Labor Defense (ILD) for 1936-37, when William L. Patterson was its national secretary, one is struck by

the major victories recorded.

The reversal by the U. S. Supreme Court in the De Jong case in Oregon brought about the repeal of the Oregon and Washington Criminal Syndicalist Laws.

The Supreme Court freed Angelo Herndon, after five years legal struggle. Both De Jong and Herndon were Communists.

The Insurrection Law of Georgia was wiped out.

The lives of the Scottsboro boys were saved by two Supreme Court decisions.

The fight to liberate Mooney and Bill-

ings was nearing its successful climax. These two years witnessed the initial organizational drive of the CIO. A militant spirit pervaded the whole American workingclass. Over 4,000 workers were arrested, and released, in sit-down and other strikes. A progressive bloc in Congress, headed by John T. Bernard, halted anti-labor legislation. The Black Legion, Vigilantes and others responsible for the murder of labor organizers were driven out of Detroit, Florida and elsewhere by the growing strength of labor. The LaFollette Civil Rights Committee

The I.L.D. had 69 long-term prisoners on their relief fund, administered by Rose Baron. They published a magazine, the "Labor Defender" and had an individual membership of 25,000. They mobilized mass campaigns.

exposed espionage and frame-ups against

Forging a Shield for the People's Fighters

The Civil Rights Congress inherits a heroic tradition . . . and duties that form a growing part of the anti-fascist struggle

By ELIZABETH G. FLYNN

The Worker

A mass labor defense organization is indispensable in all countries where capitalism exists and the class struggle is waged. The enemy never sleeps. This has been the experience of workers around the world. I believe, however, that we Americans felt too safe in the decade from 1935 to 1945 in assuming that persecutions, frameups and deportations, were on the downgrade due to the growing strength of labor, a progressive group in Congress, a New Deal administration, and an anti-fascist war.

Today, when fascism looms on our American horizon, when the political victims are many and increasing daily, the need for a strong mass organization for the defense of labor, civil liberties, and the foreign-born is again clearly apparent. The International Labor Defense did valiant service for two decades. Congressman Vito Marcantonio was its able chairman. It merged with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and, together with similar groups, formed the Civil Rights Congress in 1946.

The International Labor Defense came into existence in 1925 to unify existing defense committees. There had been effective committees built around many cases. Each organization had its own defense committee for particular cases, which ended when the case ended. A permanent defense organization, capable of co-ordinating all efforts were desirable. So it is today.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, successor of the notorious Dies Committee set up in 1938, has held countless hearings, purporting to investigate what type of legislation is needed to control "subversive activities" not of fascists, of course, but of left-wing, labor and progressive groups. Their clamor and fury finally spawned the Mundt Bill.

Illusions of Relative Safety

labor.

N.Y. FEPC Law Reduces

SCAD, in Operation 3 Years, Has Ironed Out

Reappointed

Thomas E. Dewey

1487 Charges, Opened New Work Fields

NEW YORK-At the close of its _ third year of existence, July 1, the Jacobse Monague State Commission Against Discrimination announced that more jobs are now open to New York minority group than ever before and that the \$500 penalty fine provided by the FEPC law has not been imposed.

During its three years of operation the Commission has:

Ironed out the difficulties in 1847 verified complaints; reduced job discrimination practices in banks, insurance companies, public utilities and department stores; initiated an educational program to stem prejudice at its source, and helped get discriminatory questions on employment blanks erased almost 100%. 7 - 19 - 4

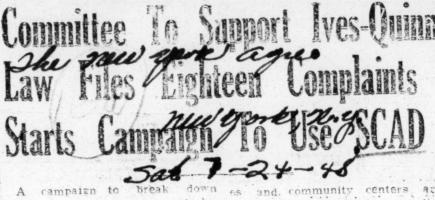
Objective of the commission is to prevent employers from considering race, creed color or religion in hiring. The State FEPC law is administered by 40 field workers. a 15-man clerical staff and the fiveman commission appointed by Goy ernor Dewey Fallens

The job of the Commission is to Gov. prove that discrimination was prac- nounced the re-appointment of ticed and to prevail upon the em- Elmer A. Carter (above) of New ployer to discontinue the policy. York City to his \$12,000-a-year One of the Commissioners said that post as a member of the New York informal talks with both parties State Commission Against Dis-

He aftributed this to the fact the only member of the com-that employers seldom want ad mission who is not white. verse publicity. Racial discrimination was responsible for most of the charges received by the Conmission.

In 1947, of the 367 complaints, 68% charged that they were discriminated against because they were colored persons; 15% because they were Jewish; 7% because of national origin; 2 persons because they were white, and 17 because of creed.

The latter included 8 Protestants, 4 Catholic, 1 Seventh Day Adventist and 2 non-Jews (against Jewish firms).



racial barriers in employment, by

plaints filed by individuals," Miss Mather, points out tizens who are anxious to see the law work, can't expect the State Commission to change red effective.

crimination. Re-appointed for a State Commission to change full five year term, Mr. Carter is discriminatory policy unless

> Mons are he Committee to Support the Ives-Quinn Law in this eduprogram. At the Harlem TWCA. Mrs. Hilda Orr Fortune, director of Employment, discusses the law against Discrimination and what action individuals can take with the 40 or 50 job appli-

planning to have speakers or disthe subject. Clyde hotel and

discussed this summer at their are still under investigation gram with the young people

inform them of their rights under mail for a it and to aid them in process- would have been closed to them, ing and reporting experiences of discrimination in employment."

Unions, churches,

far the Committee to Support the Ives-Quin Law has assisted individuals in filing 18 complaints

asked if she was a comptometer her chances for the job were prac-

avenue, was not Nicholas A number of neighborhood, houst stor get past the receptionist when

to be hired as a typist

Mothers Camp, Camp Ellen Mar- the State Commission. One has vin. and that in the Fall, they been dismissed, and in one case will carry on an educational pro- the firm has: agreed to cease its "The staff: at Union Settles experience, according to ment," he said, "is very easer to Mather. it, is reasonable to asfor a job which otherwise

canizations, and block councils Association for the Advancement are among the other types of of Colored People, and the Amerigroups which are planning special can Jowish Congress. The latter programs to promote greater use two organizations are offering of the law.

The National Association for the metic concern for which she had Advancement of Colored People applied in answer to an ad. The protested yesterday to the New York State Commission Against Discrimination over a decision involving seven Negro employes of the Sunnyside yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The association asked the comoperator. When she replied no, mission to overrule the findings sheetwas given to understand that of Elmer A. Carter, Negro member an investigation of alleged discriminations in the Sunnyside yards had not revealed "probable cause of

to credit the allegations." The association asked that a committee of three commissioners investigate the findings returned

Charge N. Y. Federal Reserve Bank, With Discrimination, Urge State Act

NEW YORK— The New York State Commission Against Discrimination was urged through a brief by the American Jewish Congress last week to assert jurisdiction over the Federal Reserve Bank of this city for turning down an application for employment made by Julia Maude Alexander because she is a Negro.

The Commission previously dismissed the complaint of Miss Alexander, claiming it lacked jurisdiction on the ground that the Federal Reserve Bank is an agency of the Federal Government.

The AJC pointed out that Federal Reserve Banks are regarded as private corporations by both Congress and the Courts and are not agencies of the U.S. Government, in requesting the Commission to reverse its original decision.

May Be Applied To Bank

The AJC contended further that the New York State Law Against Discrimination may validly be applied to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Also pointed out was that such banks are subject to state laws which do not conflict with federal enactments or with the objects for which the banks are created.

The brief filed with the Commission by the AJC declares in part:

'Because it is not a federal agency, Federal Reserve Bank is not subject to the prohibition against racial religious, or color discrimnation in the federal service. It connot complain, however, if the State should compel it to observe a similar requirement, for its ability to perform the banking functions would in no wise suffer. On the contrary, that ability would thereby be enhanced since such a course would assure to the bank full opportunity to utilize to the utmost possible extent the available skills and manpower."

The brief was signed by Will Maslow as attorney and Bert Diamond of counsel.

Anti-Discrimination Law At Work

By Saul Pett Proposed Pr

their policies; 17 per cent of the per cent.

lar to New York's, but the latter job applicants were asked their rewas the first to be passed and be-ligion by the employer and 9 per came effective July 1, 1945. About cent by the employment agency; the same time, a similar New Jer-7 per cent were told they couldn't sey satute became law. Later Mas-have the job because of their resachusetts and Connecticut fol-ligion. Apart is time for the consin, Indiana and Oregon—have consin, Indiana and Oregon—have of the job applicants were asked their religion by the employer and 9 per cent by the employer and 9 per consin. Indiana and Connecticut fol-ligion. Councils of State Commission Against Discrimination Meet to Discuss Problems anti-discrimination laws, but they of the job applicants were asked their religion by the employer, 67 their religion by the employer, 67 their religion by the employer, 67 their religion by the employer and 9 per came of their re-New York it is unlawful for per cent by the employment agen-

In New York it is unlawful for per cent by the employment agent an employer, employment agency cy and 15 per cent were plainly The New York State Commisters." Former Judge Hamilton or labor union to deny anyone em-turned down because of religion. sion Against Discrimination will Hicks said his "experience" urged

and religious prejudice.

From every region of the U. S. Australia and Hawaii, the New York State Commission Against York State Commission Against Discrimination has been getting inquiries as to its operations and effectiveness.

With statistical precision the scope in 300 years.

"Business men have cooperated nomic level of the people, prejudice and found they weren't be-against them disappears."

The relatively few cases handled and from places as far away as Mustralia and Hawaii, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination has been getting inquiries as to its operations and effectiveness.

Several large utilities, insurance houses, banks, hotels, restaurant chains and department stores all qualifications are equal, members close of the meeting when the guidance are two problems not assertion: "If we change the economic level of the people, prejudice and found they weren't be-against them disappears."

"Business men have cooperated nomic level of the people, prejudice and found they weren't be-against them disappears."

Several large utilities, insurance houses, banks, hotels, restaurant chains and department stores all qualifications are equal, members close of the meeting when the guidance are two problems not an qualifications are equal, members close of the meeting when the commission of the use of the secrecy with the assertion: "If we change the economic level of the people, prejudice are misleading. Frequently a singulation of the use of the secrecy with us and found they weren't be-against them disappears."

Several large utilities, insurance houses, banks, hotels, restaurant chains and department stores all qualifications are equal, members close of the meeting when the commission on council action in complement to the secrecy of the meeting with us and found they weren't be-against them disappears."

Several large utilities, insurance house of the meeting when the commission of the meeting with the assertion of the commission of the people, prejudice and the properties of the meeting with t

In two and a half years, SCAD The commission also reports that Jewish Congress concedes "considination that cannot be met by has not found it necessary to go more than 30 unions with a total erable gains," but insists much opening up employment. He said to court once. In every case, it re-membership of 750,000 have waived more could be accomplished if these are housing, medical institutions, where anyone was found to or changed membership rules SCAD were less "timid and unbe using discriminatory methods, where they conflicted with, state imaginative." The National Assostitutions and practices, educational institutions and practices, educational institutions and practices, educational institutions, and the he yielded to conciliation and per-law. Fourteen of these are railroad ciation for the Advancement of Colsistiutions and methods, and the order of People thinks the law is good, or expressed threat of punishment provided in the law.

WHILE DISCRIMINATORY more vigorous in attacking disments if nothing is done about repractices have been outlawed in crimination in large as well asstrictive covenants," he said. He practices have been outlawed in crimination in large as well asstrictive covenants, added that the employment questions.

SINCE IT BEGAN, the five-man New York, they have increased small industries. ommission has handled 1,131 com- around the country since the war, THE LAW'S ORIGINAL enemies tion does not cover the admission and investigations. In 68 according to the National Commu-opposed it because they felt it of members of minority groups as plaints and investigations. In 68 according to the National Commu-opposed it because they felt it of members of minority groups as per cent of the cases, the committy Relations Advisory Council. In would dictate to and harass emplainant charged discrimination be a study of anti-Jewish practices in ployers. Now, these groups are large cities (excluding New equally divided. It is a private ward, nor the problem of physicians who of creed, and nine per cent because York), the council found that be. The New York State Chamber are barred because they are exceeding racial or religious quotas.

Eighty-six per cent of the griever control of the griever against employers. The increased by 195 per cent in eight opponents, and a surprise of the state.

Eighty-six per cent of the grievances were against employers. The increased by 195 per cent in eight opponents and surprised its
remainder was divided almost rities, although the total volume friends." The chamber thinks the
requally between employment agenof help-wanted ads decreased mark-law has worked effectively and
regular to the disposition odly.

"yet without any serious disturb
of complaints, about half were Complaints of employment distance to business."

"yet without any serious disturb
to the complaints of employment distance to business."

"yet without any serious disturb
tions, unless implemented."

He summarized his criticism by
pointing out sections of the state
law that created the commission,
parts of which he described as
"nothing more than pious resolutions, unless implemented."

He summarized his criticism by
pointing out sections of the state
law that created the commission,
parts of which he described as
"nothing more than pious resolutions, unless implemented."

Said the councils should not consider themselves inferior in authority to such organizations as the a commission with purely educa-

cases are still pending. The re- In another survey in March, 1946 tional powers, not mandatory mainder were closed either because when the New York law was onlywould prove more effective. The the complainant withdrew his eight months old, the council tookassociation does not see any congrievance or because SCAD lacked samplings in 12 cities—New York siderable increase in the employ-jurisdiction. (The law does not Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincin ment of minority groups, where they

apply to employers of less than nati. Cleveland Detroit. Los An-didn't work before.

six people or to non-profit organi geles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and St. Louis. It found

OTHER STATES have laws similar to New York's, but the latter job applicants were asked their rewas the first to be passed and be-ligion by the employer and a per-

added that the employment ques-

ity to such organizations as the Mayors unity committees, or even to many purely civic organizations.

The possibility of an "educational meeting" with the New York City Mayor's Committee on Unity was proposed to the state organization. But this project must first be submitted to the state organization "for approval to prevent duplication," John B. Sullivan, commission executive on educational matters, asserted.

Quiet Approach Urged

The question of petitioning the Legislature on the question of a non-segregated National Guard by local councils brought the opinion that any concerted political effort by local councils would be "almost \omega HOW MUCH of discrimination lose the interest of its firmest sup- him to advise the quiet, persistent,

York State Commission Against affecting thousands of workers. Discrimination has been getting inquiries as to its operations and effecting thousands of workers. Several large utilities, insurance fectiveness. Shaks, hotels, restaurant fectiveness. Shaks, hotels, restaurant fectiveness. Scap (the commission) thinks of which were accused of discrimal-lout praise to "It's better than no law at all." Among the original noponents, feeling now extends from complete support to complete ment of minority group workers as proved effective. In two and a half years, SCAD The commission also reports that Jewish Congress concedes "consideration." In two and a half years, SCAD The commission also reports that Jewish Congress concedes "consideration of the said." Among the original provided from the provided finance are more provided form the law.

In two and a half years, SCAD The commission also reports that 30 unions with a total erable gains," but insists much with thesis twice, in a morning discuss-hire a drow thesis twice, in a morning discuss-hire a membractose of cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a plever stopes and cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire a Jew or a Negro or a Cathotics in a morning discuss-hire and the device in a mo

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Walter White, executive secreta a positive stand when he declared

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practices throughout the

According to Col. Charles

Employment

ın

trends in New York.

State

by day

's lack of information on

as it does on the

citizen do their duty, mission. was the fault of organizations which should get the facts and place them

nounced the reappointment of from the company's main office.

no mention was made about reap-discharge by a company foreman. pointment of Grant Reynolds as In intervening in the case of Mr. ald's term expired June 21.

Carter Not Ye

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The New York State Commission Against Ruling Discrimination said last Friday that Governor Dewey has not yet re-

the contrary are received from the workers. Governor. Mr. Carter's term ex-pired June 30. Ballana 18

to notify a person who was not going to be reappointed several days in advance of the end of his term. He said no such notice had been given Mr. Carter. 7-13-43

Edwards said that under the law a member of the commission will continue to serve until the Governor reappoints him or names his successor and his sucessor is qualified for the job.

New York State

Thur 13-16. Following Complaint

NEW YORK—In response to NA
ACP demands that the New York In its report, the commission
State Commission Against Discri-said that the railroad firm was
mination enforce its order for thetold about the anti-discrimination
reinstatement of Curtis Chaney, Nelaw as soon as it was passed and
gro sandhog discharged from histhat it had instructed its emlight on the Brooklyn Battery. This ploying officers to comply with it. job on the Brooklyn-Battery Tun-ploying officers to comply with it. nel project after he had filed bias complaints against his construction company employers, SCAD Commissioner E. E. Edwards Dec. 9 ordered Chaney put to work immediately.

This order followed complaint by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Marian Wynn Perry that despite an earlier agreement by the George H. Flinn Corp. to re-hire Chaney, he was told when he reported for work Governor The earlier today that No instructions mas E. Dewer ast Thursday, an-to re-employ him had been received

Elmer A. Carter, to his \$12,000 Mrs. Prery further asserted that post as a member of the New Lawrence Pope and Grover Breland, York Computation Against Diswho have submitted affidavits to crimination for a tell five year the SCAD on behalf of Walter Tanterm.

While Governor Devey took cause of his agitation for a nontime out from his vacation to an-discriminatory hiring policy on the nounce Carter's reappointment, project, have been threatened with

a member of the New York State Chaney, Commissioner Edwards Commission of Corrections. Reyn-made known to the Flinn Company that the attention of the State Commission Against Discrimination had been called to these violations of

WANT YORK (ANP) appointed Elmer A. Carter to the S11,000 a year position as a member of the Commission.

However, SCAD pointed out that tion which cleared the Pennsyl-Mr. Carter is still serving and will vania Railroad Co. of charges of continue to serve until orders to bias brought against it by seven

A further investigation into the Edward W. Edwards, a member of the Commission, indicated that he felt that Mr. Carter would be reappointed since it was customary to notify a person who was not the NACP, making a least four the notify a person who was not the NACP, make at least four the nation is being requested by the NACP. It feels that the cision of the NACP, was unfair to the NACP, make at least four the nation is being requested by the NACP. trips to the commission to register their complaints.

They charged that the railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Shopcrafts of America denied them their seniority rights, and that they were being demoted because of returning veterans.

Railroad Called Blameless

The commission learned that the complainants were not employed as mechanics until 1940 by the railroad, because of the pattern of discrimination. Then they were made helpers, and in 1943, they were allowed to become mechanics. This was done before

ment of the Urban League of Greater New York is seeking technical and skilled workers. If you are a chemist, engineer, laboratory technician, Carpenter, painter, shoemaker, or brick mason-you are urged to register with the League's Employment Service Monday through Friday c to 10 a. m.

Currently listed with the League's Employment Service are openings for the following positions: Stationary Engineer, certified public accountant, experienced retail grocery salesmen, case worker in New Jersey, Chemist, New Jersey; credit and collection investigator, bookkeepers, sales personnel (male and female), cashiers, stenographers. typists, office machine operators, experienced camp counselors.

QUALIFIED WORKERS WANTED:

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — A generally improved employed situation for colored workers was reported last Thursday by the department of industrial relations of the Urban League of Greater New York. The fields studied included certical work and the building trader that competent use of office and business counting passes in other Lloyd B. Bailer, director of the competent use of office and busi- be busy counting noses—in other

department, listed a grocery store ness machines. executive, a credit collector, a junior accountant, a bank teller trainee and several girls who were employed recently by a large 5 and 10-cent store as indicative of the favorable trend.

The favorable trend.

The favorable trend.

The favorable trend.

The office of the demand.

The favorable trend.

The office of the demand of the demand.

The building trades unions, exceptions who will be busy sands or workers who will be busy for from three to four years.

In the last census, taken in 1940 colored girls got their first taste of card punch machines. This census will be even more highly metalted to the latest of the latest of

son has held its services to "careful screening" to assure good initial personal impressions, the director said. 7-11-44 Not Enough Secretaries

Colored girls have failed to meet the quantity demand in secretarial jobs, Mr. Bailer said, and the public schools have been asked White, Colored to step up their training in this field, which consists mainly in the

fair to colored persons,

nations are open, de clared Bailer, adding that parents and vocational guidance teachers must review the field more car fully, he cited the structural theorems and field as one for which theorems recolored applicants,

Skilled Workers

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa -(SNS) - A tremendous demand for white and colored skilled workers rages in South Africa as 100,000 applicants await screening or transportation in Great Britian.

Official announcemens stated that as a result of impigration the white population a south africa has increased to 30,000 since last year. It was estimated by a high government official that South Africa could absorb 1,000,000 immigrants without corrupting the country's economy statues.

The need for technicians and skilled workmen is mainly the cause for high percentage immigration in the country, although another reason is the desire to raise the ratio of whites to blacks in the country's preponderantly colored population. Although African, Asiatic and mixed blood outnumber the occidental five to one this is a white man's country politically.

words, taking the ten-yearly cen-The demand for personal sec sus. This means the hiring of thousands or workers who will be busy

the favorable trend.

The area covered in the office worker and store employment worker and store employment the favorable trend.

The area covered in the office trade unions "Fair" sus will be even more highly mechanized, according to the latest for the plumbers' union developments by the machine worker and store employment pose no racial problem, and manufacturers. With an eye to obfield took in the Bronx, Manhattie with this organization, the taining jobs in the 1950 census, vofield took in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens

The league operates a small employment agency, not large enough to cope with the general employment problem, and for that reament problem.

CITY JOBS AVAILABLE

Strange as it may sound, jobs are still going begging in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Civil Service commission announces that civil service examinations are scheduled for several city positions. They include brick masons, building inspectors, civil engineers, dairy inspector, public health nurses, public health laboratory technicians, clerk stenographers and childrens' librarian—just to name a few.

Information about these jobs—and how to file for them—may be obtained at Rm. 11, City Hall, where applications are being received.

By BENJAMIN FINE

The President's Commission on Higher Education, in its long-awaited report made public last week, offered farreaching suggestions that are expected to have a profound influence on America's system of education.

Appointed a year and a half ago by President Truman, the commission consists of twenty-eight civic and educational leaders outstanding in their fields. In its first report—five others are to follow in quick order—the commission took a strong stand in behalf of the "education-for-all" thesis. Even though this country now has its greatest college enrollment, we still have a long distance to go before all those who could benefit from higher education are in the classroom and on the campus.

Actually, the commission would double our present record-breaking college registration. Sixteen per cent of the this age group have the mental ability in the expansion program. The major demand. 12-21-47

American way of life would be to complete a college or professional burden of equalizing educational oppor
By 1960 this country will face an strengthened. It would be well if all

find a place to enter.

Recognizing the problem, the com- tutions, of the junior college type. mission contends, none the less, that of a major character is readily ad- Adequate facilities should be provided opened if the needs are to be met. mitted by responsible educators.

college enrollment is to be doubled will requirements of all who are qualified be expansion of our present facilities to complete the college course. beyond anything yet attempted. Many, Going beyond the four-year college, institutions, undergraduate and grad-

uate, have had to double their student fessional schools in these fields. rosters during the past two years. Now they will be called upon to redouble Needs of the Professions their enrollment. Obviously, that will During the next ten years 1,000,000 be impossible under existing conditions new teachers will be needed, yet they -we lack sufficient equipment, physi- will not be trained according to the cal facilities or personnel for even the present schedule. Observing that this current demands.

vides financial assistance, the colleges upon all members of society to cooperwill be unable to meet the needs of the ate in developing a good teacher-trainnext decade, the commission holds. The ing program. But numbers alone are elsewhere in the country, at any kind proposal is made that the Government not enough; it is necessary to give poset up a system of scholarships, fellow- tential teachers the kind of education ships, and direct grants to the colleges, that will fit them to do an adequate practice democracy as well as give it In arriving at this important and at the job in the classroom. same time highly controversial decision, The commission is emphatic in its ther without some aid.

Responsibility of Public Colleges

rather than private colleges.

Accordingly, the suggestion is made facilities, the commission recommends medical facilities in this country will fessional schools. These are staggering locally controlled, yet planned to fit their own facilities to admit more stufigures, and may be difficult to reach. into a comprehensive state-wide sys-dents. If the commission's recommen-

on the senior college level, it was Adult Education Program The first problem to be faced if our brought out in the report, to meet the

gram. Currently less than 200,000 stu-teach not just and campus, but everyone in the commudents are attending the graduate and campus, but everyone in the commuprofessional schools; the commission nity or the state who wants to learn." The population of the college many and for teachers, doctors, denincrease the job of the college many that this would mean a considerable of the college many that the college many th tists, nurses, pharmacists and health times over and would mean a considurges the immediate expansion of pro- mission observes that the principal d

resident's Comission on Adder

Unless the Federal Government pro- responsibility, the commission calls

it holds that the private colleges and belief that the shortage of doctors is posals and recommendations, the comuniversities cannot expand much fur- real and disastrous to public policy. mission's report may well become a During the three decades from 1910 to landmark in the history of higher edu-1940 the population rose 43 per cent, cation in this country, Although many while numbers in the medical profes- of its views will probably be challenged Praising the role played by private sion increased 13 per cent. The major by various groups, basically the report college-age population — those in the institutions of higher learning, the com- factor in this slow growth, the com- presents a sound, constructive program 18-to-21-year-old group — are now in mission contends that from now on the mission emphasizes, has been the fail- for the development of a better system college. Figures presented in the report publicly supported colleges and univer- ure of facilities for the training of of education in our time. If the recomindicate that at least 32 per cent of sities will have to take a greater part doctors to keep pace with the growing mendations were put into effect, the

> tunity, it argues, must rest on public acute shortage of doctors, estimated by Americans became acquainted with this the commission to reach a number monumental report. As one means of increasing present as high as 56,000. Only a doubling of

most of them would be two-year insti- A similar situation exists in the split.

obstacle to acceptance of the program is the limited concept that higher education holds of its role in a democratic

Colleges and universities are asked to eliminate the barriers that deny equal educational opportunities to all fact imposes a serious and challenging stillents. The commission strikes hard at the segregation of white and Negro children in Southern schools, at the quota system against minority groups of discrimination based on race, creed or color. Higher education is urged to

Filled with forthright, dynamic pro-

that our colleges should plan for a that the number of community colleges enable the United States to train the .The News believes that any objective minimum enrollment of 4,600,000 by be increased and that their activities doctors needed, it was brought out study of the second report by President 2 1960. Of this number, 4,000,000 would be multiplied. These colleges, as con-Here the implications are almost stag-Truman's Commission on Higher Education 1960. Of this number, 4,000,000 would be multiplied. These colleges, as con- Here the implications are almost stag. Truman's Commission of the undergraduates, with the remaining ceived by the commission, would be gering. Medical deans have testified would support the minority position in re-600,000 attending graduate and pro- mainly local or regional in scope and frequently that they cannot expand gard to racial segregation in schools. The fact that the commission was divided on 2 Colleges today are crowded beyond tem of higher education. Although some dations are adopted, many new medical this point has been noted previously. The capacity—it is getting harder and of these community colleges would of schools will have to be opened in this second report, however, goes into details of the harder for the high school graduate to fer the full four years of college work, country at once. Date Luc 12-12

But the commission does not stop at mand, 48,000 dentists will have to be exists in the educational opportunities of graduated between 1950 and 1950, yet we shall have to provide more facili-the community college. Essential as graduated between 1950 and 1960; yet fered the Negro in the 17 states and the ties for students who wish to go to col-such institutions are, it contends that at the present rate of 3,000 graduates lege. Moreover, it is confident that the they do not alone meet the needs of a year, there will be a shortage of District of Columbia where segregation is institutions of higher learning will education. Many students, it has been 18,000. There must be a tremendous practiced, the Southern members of the make whatever adjustments are re- shown during the last year, are anxious expansion in the dental profession; commission declared their belief that progquired by the increased enrollments. to get a four-year liberal arts educa- existing facilities are not adequate, ress toward improvement should be made That these changes and reforms will be tion, or desire professional training. New dental schools will have to be within the existing patterns of established

social relationships in the South. 12-23-4; a. In that opinion The News concurs. There Adult education is an important is great need for improving, both actually aspect of the college program, it was brought out. Colleges and universities Justice and the general welfare demand that.

hanges In Education White House Unit colleges. ged By White House Unit cation, social service, journalism,

recial barriers to learning, to it was stated, will be given in the upon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey gether with "greatly" expanded second of the six volumes planned to recommend a Fair Educa-

commission on higher education, ington University, St. Louis; in its first report, set a goal of Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the 4,600,000 stude ts in college by Richmond, Va., News Leader; and of 2,340,000.

It denounced the segregation ville.

Or Negroes from whites in the Dresident Truman released the College Leaders on Truman dual school systems of 17 states report without specific comment, and the District of Columbia, as but in a statement recommended well as the "quota system" by that all Americans "examine it which, it said, many colleges deny admission to "tertain minorities, particularly to Negroes and Jews."

The commission, headed by

George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, recommended also:

sophomore years"—and a reversal higher level has been proposed to states, be eliminated. of the trend toward higher tuition Pres. Truman. fees in the last two years.

schooling, and aid to deserving students through a federal program of scholarship and fellow-

Ships. 12-16-47 Creation of hundreds of new "community colleges," like the familiar junior colleges in many

curriculums to provide "a unified general education for American youth." Now, said the Zook report, unity is "splintered by over-specialization." | 2 | 1/2 | Perhaps the greatest emphasis

was laid on what the commission described as discriminatory practices within the educational system. The quota system, it deto the growing tension in one of colleges and by aiding deserving South the most crycial areas of our students with a program of democracy." Say.
Segregation not only brings in-

ferior schooling to Negroes, said the commission, but "lessens the quality of education for

as well.

"To maintain two sc!, tems side by side . that neither can be of the that would be possible if all 1 able resources were devote to

one system."

The stand on segregation brought a dissent from four Southern members of the commission created by Mr. Truman

federal aid for education, were by the commission. They are: tional Practices Law to end disdemanded Monday by a White Goodrich White, president of Emcrimination in college admissions.

President Truman's 28-member H. Compton, chancellor of Wash-1960, nearly double today's total Lewis W. Jones, president of the

staspungton d.C.

Here is the program:

- vided for all.
- "Sweeping changes" in college lege sophomore year should be cannot be done overnight, they urriculums to provide "a uniavailable. "

 2. Education through the college done overnight, they stressed.

 3. In a footnote in Volume II of the lege separal education for Amer
 - be furnished needy students.
 - scholarships and fellowships.

or national origin.

South is Firm

Spokesmen for educational circles in Louisiana and Missis, Proposition of their complete statement follows:

"The undersigned wish to record their dissent from the commission's pronouncements on 'segregation,'

sippi, canvassed by the Asso-especially as these pronouncements ciated Press, said they want no are related to education in the in July from the ranks of edu- Federal funds for college scholar-South. We recognize that many ships if, as suggested by the conditions affect adversely the

President's Commission on Higher Education, they must erase racial segregation from the State

In New York, Dr. Alvin WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—(P) other fields.

Washington, Dec. 15—(P) other fields.

The position of the dissenters, Equality in Education, called cial barriers to learning to the computer of the dissenters.

Commission Form Minority

on Ending Segregation Jul. 12-23-47

By BENJAMIN FINE

Leading Southern educators yes- lems of human relationships." terday voiced their opposition to A broad program which would dent's Commission on Higher Edu-Free public education through extend education—elementary cation that the dual system of the "traditional freshman and secondary and college to a schools, now in effect in seventeen

A cross-section of the views of poses a "truly staggering job," educators held that it would be unproblem, several of them indicated. but declared it can be done.

Wise and impractical to end the Intheory, the educators stressed, or even be meaningful."

In similar vein, Dr. Painter of segregation of white and Negro Here is the program:

1. High school education must and colleges of the South, by any gation and the dual system of eduthat "if you go too fast in such be improved and should be pro-kind of government edict. This cation. From a practical stand- matters you are apt to do more problem should be solved by the 2. Education through the col-Southern people themselves and

3. Financial assistance should report, four Southern members of the twenty-eight commission mem-4. The present tendency of in-bers, dissented from the majority creasing tuition and other student must be made within the existing fees in the senior college beyond framework of social relationships the 14 year, and in both grad-in the South, the dissenting memuate and professional schools, bers warned that acceptance of the clared, violates "a major Amer. should be reversed by lowering commission's proposals might ican principle and is contributing tuition costs in publicly controlled bring tragedy to the people of the

Leaders Figure in Dissent

Those dissenting included Doug-5. Public education at all levelslas Southall Freeman, editor of The should be equally accessible to all Richmond (Va.) News Leader; Arwithout regard to race, creed, sex thur H. Compton, Chancellor, or national origin.

Washington University, St. Louis; Lewis W. Jones, president, University of Arkansas, and Goodrich C. White, president, Emory University, Atlanta.

gross inequality of opportunity, abolished by Governmental fiat, he economic and educational, is a fact. said, it would be beneficial to We are concerned that as rapidly neither Negroes or whites. Much

South, be made within the estab-through outside interference, Dr. lished patterns of social relation-Branscomb of Vanderbilt Univerships, which require separate edu-sity warned that this problem cancational institutions for whites and not be solved over night. Instead Negroes. We believe that pro-of introducing the commission's nouncements such as those of the proposals, the South should concommission on the question of seg-tinue to work for fair and adequate regation jeopardize these efforts, education for all children, both impede progress and threaten Negro and white, Dr. Branscomb tragedy to the people of the South, stressed. ./2.23-9 both white and Negro.

and the theoretical idealism of the Harris of Tulane University rerecommendations. marked: commission's But a doctrinaire position which "We sadly realize that there are ignores the facts of history and the great inequalities in the South in realities of the present is not one education and other opportunities, that will contribute constructively but there has never been a sharper to the solution of difficult prob- consciousness of these differences

Southern Impetus Urged ern members, the college presi- sen them. dents declared that the question of "The question raised by the resegregation could not be settled by port of the President's commission any outside agency nor by a com- is not one which resolves itself mission's report. The impetus into whether educators or students think non-segregation of the races ees in the last two years.

The proposal from the Prest nine college presidents, reached by mission's report. The impetus think non-segregation of the races would have to come from the in the schools is desirable, realistic dents who otherwise could not Education admitted the program that unanimous agreement existed Southern people, working gradual- or workable. It is one which necessary. dents who otherwise could not Education, admitted the program on this controversial question. The ly toward a solution to this vexing sitates substantial support of publication and the first 14 years of

me. 13. 23-47 Opposition to the commission's proposal on segregation came from these college and university heads:

Colgate W. Darden Jr., University of Virginia: Bennett H. Branscomb, Vanderbilt University; Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins; Hamilton Holt, Rollins College; John D. Williams, University of Mississippi; Father Patrick J. Holloran, St. Louis University; Rufus C. Harris, Tulane University; T. S. Painter, University of Texas, and Lewis W. Jones, University of Arkansas.

Abolition of the system of segregation is not possible, Dr. Darden of the University of Virginia declared. Its introduction at this time, he warned, would be an invitation to violence, and would destroy much of the good that has been done in recent years.

A similar viewpoint was expressed by Dr. Williams of the University of Mississippi, who held that segregation cannot be ended "in one fell swoop."

Long-term Solution Seen

The issue is complex, he observed, and is one that must be solved by the people of the South,

lives of our Negro citizens and that themselves. If segregation were as possible conditions should be im- progress has been made in recent proved, inequalities removed and years, he pointed out, in stressing greater opportunity provided for that the issue will be solved on a

all our people.

"But we believe that efforts Asserting that it would be diftoward these ends must, in the realt to eliminate segregation

Expressing the viewpoint of "We recognize the high purpose many of the other educators, Dr.

or a keener wish on the part of educators and other intelligent, In agreeing with the four South- morally responsible persons to les-

In similar vein, Dr. Painter of point, however, this step would be harm than good." Although the dangerous and impossible at this question of segregation is easy to answer in theory, in practice it becomes much more difficult, Dr. Holt of Rollins College brought out. Too many objections would stand in the way of the elimination of the dual system, he added. The same point of view was held by Father Holloran of St. Louis University and Dr. Bowman of Johns Hopkins, who held that the question of segregation would have to be solved by the South, and would be a long-range process.

uso hus

Jim Crow Indicted Defender, Chicago see.

a group of distinguished citizens appointed by ly brought home to the American public "immediate discontinuance" of jim-crowism in ner but it is not as far away as it seemed to the nation's colleges and universities.

Sat. 12 - 27 - 47 The Commission's report stated that "Segregation lessens the quality of education for the whites as well. To maintain two school systems side by side-duplicating even inadequately the buildings, equipment and teaching personnel-means that neither can be of the quality that would be possible if all of the available resources were devoted to one system, especially not when the states least able financially to support an adequate educational program for their youth are the very ones that are trying to carry a double load."

The Commission aimed its attack at the North as well as the South when it declared: BILLION IN GRANTS BY 1960 "It must not be supposed that Negro youth living in states in which segregation is not legalized are given the same opportunities as white youth. In these areas economic and social discrimination of various sorts often operates to produce segregation in neighborhoods, which are frequently characterized by poorer school buildings, less equipment and less able teachers."

Aside from blasting racial and religious discrimination in education, the Commission advocated by the President's Com- Establishment of "Fair Educaasked for the re-orientation and expansion of mission on Higher Education in a tional Practices" laws, similar to higher education in the near future. Four mem- report made public here today, the the fair employment measures enbers of the 28-man Commission dissented from the attack on segregation and since they are veteran students would receive such laws, it was stated, would Southerners, this was not wholly unexpected. Federal grants ranging to \$1,500 give those who were victims of dis-

The important point, however, is that once form of scholarships and fellow-tention of properly established annually.

The important point, however, is that once form of scholarships and fellow-tention of properly established annually.

However, in stating today that the compact of the compa tional figures to face the facts of life and decreased on the campuses the tion by the colleges to eliminate one billion dollars of aid to nontional figures to face the facts of life and decreased on the campuses the tion by the colleges to eliminate veterans would be justified by to openly attack racism. Moreover the Presilowships would tend to increase the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure if accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure is accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure is accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure is accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the that figure is accepted would be president to the compulsory measures the theter than the compulsory measures the theter than the compulsory measures the computation of the compulsory measures the computation of the comput dent has given his blessings to the report and The commission estimated that by commission declared "the assumpmake it possible to construct a proper to study it careful—

1960 the grants might reach one tion that early and general volunger arranged and grant carrying an increasing number of grants from 1953 to 1960.

be "officially under fire."

The great truth that segregation is inimi-For the second time in the last few months cal to the national welfare is being forceful-President Truman to study a national problem agencies of government. This is important have concluded that Jim Crow has got to go. evidence that we are moving forward into a new The Civil Rights Committee recently denounced era of race relations, a period in which prosegregation and last week the President's Com- gress toward full citizenship seems inevitabmission on Higher Education called for the le. The millenium may not be around the cor-

be a few years ago.

Truman Commission Suggests Aid Up to \$1,500 a Year for

Fifth of Non-Veterans

new york, n.y.

Educational Opportunity

for Every Student Mars. 12-22-47

By BENJAMIN FINE Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

tional scholarship program for col-ties. regardless of race, creed, leges and universities, with an im- color, national origin or economic mediate outlay of \$135,000,000, was status.

yearly under the commission's crimination the opportunity to

Scholarships would be provided

academic year if the recommenda- tending college. tions are accepted by Congress. Taking \$400 as the average scholarships, this would mean an "The inadequacy of existing and 30,000 in the next three years. vidual, to the nation and to the four years.

Equal Opportunities Asked

The report suggested that Federal funds be granted only "to those institutions where discriminatory practices do not exist." Where segregation is legal, it added. Federal aid should go equitably to whites and Negroes.

The commission also made a Group Would Provide an Equal series of recommendations to provide greater opportunity for all range up to \$800. who are qualified to go to college. Attacking the "quota system" and the segregation of Negro and white children in Southern schools and colleges, it declared that the colleges must take the lead in pro-WASHINGTON, Dec. 21-A na-viding equal educational opportuni-

second of six. 12-22-47 acted in New York State and else-Twenty per cent of all non-where, was proposed in the report. tary action will be adequate to ber of grants from 1953 to 1960.

meet the need does not appear to be warranted."

Decrying discrimination practiced in some liberal arts colleges and professional schools, the commission recommended the removal from application forms of all questions pertaining to religion, color and national or racial origin. It stated that state legislation might be necessary to bring the elimination of questions of that nature.

In proposing a national program of scholarships and fellowships the report pointed to increases in for 300,000 students in the coming tuition fees and other costs of at-

Existing Funds Inadequate

expenditure of \$120,000,000. Fel-funds for scholarships and fellowlowships would be awarded to ships makes a national program graduate students. There would be imperative if higher education is to 10,000 next year, 20,000 in 1949-50 fulfill its responsibility to the indi-Each fellowship would be worth world," the report declared. "The \$1,500 and would be renewable for program for veterans has already justified itself as a reasonable proposal. Surely the continuance and extension of such a program to the youth of the future is equally

The primary purpose of the Federal scholarships, the commission stated, was to equalize educational opportunity by eliminating the econémic factor in determining college attendance. Scholarships would

At present the veterans tuition 'nd subsistence requirements cost the Mederal Government onion's dollars a year. The veteran re-F ceives tuition costs up to \$500 a year and monthly maintenance grants of \$65 to \$90, based on the number of dependents. By 1956 the subsidization of veterans in a college will be at an end.

In its first report, issued last Monday, the commission said that college enrollment should be doubled by 1960 to 4,600,000. On the basis of its statement in today's report that 20 per cent of non-veterans in college should receive Federal aid such an enrollment would require scholarships totaling

lowships would tend to increase than compulsory measures, the that figure, if accepted, would

1000

study and pursue it at an appropri- mistaken and misleading. ate institution of his choice.

The fellowship program would need a Federal appropriation of Inadequacy of family income \$15,000,000 for the academic year was one of the primary factors 1948-49; \$30,000,000 for 1949-50, limiting the opportunity of Ameriand \$45,000,000 for 1950-51 and the can youth to attend college, ac-

presentative Federal Board for it held. tudent Aid be created. This oard would be associated closely with the Federal agency primarily esponsible for higher education.

Its program of Federal grantsin-aid, the commission asserted, was recommended on a "highly conservative basis of numbers for a limited period" to enable the program to be initiated in an experimental way.

The commission stated that be-fore the expiration of the ap-propriations Congress might review the program looking to its extension and considerable enlargement. It proposed that all programs for the allocation of Federal funds at the undergraduate and graduate level be administered under one agency.

"Only as the opportunity for

cational program, the report said that current developments in this and demands of the adults of the United States.

In the field of adult education colleges and universities were called upon to assume more leadership in utilizing and developing new techniques and methods. The commission recommended adequate appropriations by the instigovernments to provide for essential developments in adult educa-

Declaring that democracy demanded an informed citizenry, the report stated that the danger was not that individuals might have too much education but that they might get the wrong kind for their particular needs. Any assumption, it was asserted, that the number of young people now going to college came anywhere near the total

Would Void Some Tuition Fees

two succeeding years. cording to the report. The de-To carry out the scholarship and cision of who should go to college dlowship programs, the commis- was at present influenced far too on proposed that a nationally much by economic considerations.



"Only as the opportunity for LIGE BETTER EDUCATION:

sion of higher education is equalized for LIGE BETTER EDUCATION:

sion of higher education is equalized for LIGE BETTER EDUCATION:

sion of higher education is equalized for LIGE BETTER EDUCATION:

sion of mission on Higher Education called tive to segregation. They are Ar- to 600,000 by that date, it added. The interest and the ability to cluded in recommendations being presented here to professional and gradient in the statements relations and instance of professional and gradient in the statements relation to the form a thoroughgoing reform of the thur H. Compton, chancellor of the thur H. Compton study at both undergraduate and President Truman by his commission on higher edustudy at both undergraduate and President Truman by his commission on higher eduincluding elimination of race segreBourday St. Louis; next report, to be entitled Equalization of race segreboughas S. Freeman, editor of the ing and Expanding Individual Opstudy at both undergraduate and resonance an democracy in education be realized," the commission commented. "The program of scholarships and fellowships here proposed is not for the welfare of the
individual alone but is vital in the
national interest."

Total lett: Very Rev. Hisgr. Frederica G. gation in the schools, increased fedRichmond (Va.) News Leader; portunity," will deal in great deta
aid and a stringent attack on
Lewis W. Jones, president of the with barriers to equal education.

University of Arkansas, and Gooduniversities.

Almong the twelve steps outlined
the revolutionary report, the
Commission gave a firmly worded FREE COLLEGE TRAINING
The program of scholarships and fellowships here prosity; Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie
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The program of scholarships and fellowships here pro-However, the commission de-clared, the responsibility of insti-tutions of higher education was not to youth of college age alone but extended to all adults. Urg-ing an expansion of the adult edu-compton, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; brings the following results: Compton, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; brings the following results:

ed scholarship opportunities, expanded adult education with more field, significant though they were, McConnell, University of Minnesota, and Dr. Mar-groes are commonly much inferior college and university resopnsibility failed to meet the pressing needs tin P. McGuire of Catholic University. (Story in to those for the whites. The Negro equal public education to all regard

column at right.) More 12.22.47 Schools Maintained For Negroes Found

of those who had the capacity to WASHINGTON, D. C .- (SNS) enefit from such education was In a voluminous report entitled

To Be Inferior

shools are financed at a pitifully ess to race, creed or color, and a low level, they are often housed in loubling of college enrollment thru buildings wholly inadequate for the ederal aid. purpose, and many of the teachers Three basic goals were outlined are sorely in need of more educa- by the Commission. They were: tion themselving

EFFICIENCY LESSENED

of education adversely affect the ed intelligence to the solution of sowhites as well as Negroes, the Committee claimed that the mainten- cial problems and to the adminiance of two schools systems with stration of public affairs. duplicate facilities lessens the efficiency of both systems.

could not be supposed that Negroes over the nation when it declared: of the South are given equal oppor

Exten"Higher Education for American Four members of the committee tendance of professional and gradsion of mission on Higher Education called tive to segregation. They are Arto 600,000 by that date, it added.

on themselves."

1. Education for a fuler realization of democracy in every phase quacy of library facilities for Ne- 2. Education directly and explicit y for international understanding and cooperation. of living.

3. Education for the application Asserting that segregated systems of creative imagination and train

The Commission hit upon a point The report brought out that it that has been voiced many times

"If we cannot achieve a fuller tunities to that of whites but in the realization of democracy in the cases of Negroes there is a general United States, we are not likely to inequality of facilities, teachers secure its adoption willingly outside

the United States."

Affirming a belief in leveling economic barriers over the nation, the Commission urged" an educational system in which at no levelhigh school, colleges, graduate school or professional school-will a qualified individual in any part of the country encounter an insuperable economic barrier to the attainment of the kind of education suited to his aptitudes and interests," adding that the only plaus ible solution is provided outside assistance.

DENIAL TO MINORITIES The "quota system" was referred to as a denial to certain minorities particularly Negroes and Jews," of the chance to learn, and thereby to become more useful citizens. The practice of the "quota system" was labeled "a violation of a major American principle and is contributing to the growing tension in

one of the crucial areas of our de-

The present college attendance mocracy." of 2,340,000 should be increased to a minimum of 4,600,000 by 1960, the

Mass Production

The President's commission on higher educahas come forward with a definite program to increase the college enrolment with a billion-dollar-a-year, federally financed scholarship program by 1960. Luco, 12.30-4/

give the United States a college enrolment of 4.600,000 students by 1960, three times the normal pre-war enrolment in the "confidence that institutions of higher learning will make whatever its recommendations upon a fallacy? It is one adjustments are required by the increased enrolments."

the institutions of higher learning in the United nation by acquiring a college education, but influx of ex-G. I. students. They are requiring should be open to everybody that may desire to cultural values their faculties to teach more students for longer attend them at government expense. hours than experience indicates they should. They A college education can be a definite asset, but have been forced to accept as teachers persons it can also be a definite handicap. Which it may and less to research.

Most of them lack also the resources to main-tion. tain the faculties required for such an expansion, The Complex Problem even if they could find the money to enlarge their classroom establishment, laboratories and dormitories to care for 4,600,000 students by 1960.

There are three types of higher educational institutions in the United States, on the basis of support. The state and city institutions, maintained primarily by taxation; the private instithe denominational institutions, maintained by doubled college rolls by 1960. A 222-4

However stout the traditional resistance, the times the churches. The President's commission makes no suggestion as to how the state, the church and the private institutions can find the money struction for 4,600,000 students.

And the task isn't easy. The buildings, o course, might be constructed, especially if the federal government supplied the money to fi

institutions? Tues 12-30-47

More important, how could the colleges find and still more time to make a teacher of teachers. Sometimes it takes almost a lifetime. And it This program, the commission estimates, will takes more than time. Not every graduate school if it would be desirable to do so.

> But isn't the President's commission basing thing to say that every person capable of taking thing to say that every person capable of taking There are, in short, many factors in the equation advantage of a college education should be af of proper development. One might be more pleased

who are not qualified for the job and the quality be depends upon the capabilities and capacity of of their instruction has declined as a result of the student. It doesn't take four years to train both. But this isn't the entire loss. Research a man to make automobiles or tractors, to cite also has declined as research men have devoted only one example and most of the training that more and more of their time to teaching and less may be of value to an assembly-line worker isn't available in the colleges.

Their plants constructed for much smaller en The commission ought to have recognized that rolments than even those common before the education is not a mass-production industry and war are literally bursting at the seams and most that its problems are not to be solved by sudof them lack the resources to increase their denly increasing the number of students. The plants three or four-fold as would be required important thing in education is quality and it if the commission's goal were to be attained, must be maintained, if education is to be educa-

Of Higher Education

i IDEAL goals, the proposals of the President's Commission on Higher Education are likely to call for more approval than objection. The commission's report is directed, first and last, to the need of greater democratization of learning, equality of opportunity for all who would go to college, a public night by President Truman's cial relationships. tutions, maintained by gifts and endowments, and helping hand for those who cannot afford it, and

and their portent fairly demand re-examination of all the devices used to exclude classes and minority ships to help more than 300,000 Jones, president of the University groups from college halls. These devices range needy but qualified students com- of Arkansas; and Arthur H. to do what will need to be done to supply in through segregation by law, "quota" systems more or less veiled, pointed inquiry into race, religion or environment, and high costs. 12-26-41

Although the dispatches and the headlines above leges to bar the entrance of Jews them touched on the most controversial and dra- and Negroes, the commission promatic of these, racial discrimination, it is apparent posed that federal appropriations that the commission considered with the same weight, be used only in "those institu-

nance them. But how could the federal govern- all the bars to equality of higher education. And it ment supply the money to church and private is apparent that the members were impressed by the problem posed, above all other things, by the increasing cost of college training.

It is a cost that bears not only on the individual the teachers? It takes time to make a teacher student. It bears upon the facilities involved. These are already overtaxed. They involve crowding in classrooms as well as in living quarters. They involve the scarcity of competent teachers and the discouragement of sound and intellectually equipped graduate can be made into a great teacher, even men from entering the profession because of standards of pay and the certain prospect of overwork. In the South the problem is accentuated by the dual system of education, which is separate but not equal, and which robs both races of a change at the best.

This seems to be a naive assumption. Already forded an opportunity to benefit himself and the about the whole thing if the report had left less an impression of concern with what looks like a pro-States are taxed beyond their capacity by the is something else to argue that the colleges there is regard for institutional, professional and duction-line system rather than a system in which

d tions where discriminatory prac-

The attack on what it called the economic and racial "barriers or Ban College to equality of educational abil-ity" was proclaimed in the second volume of the 28-member commission's report prepared at 3 the request of Mr. Truman.

Double Enrollment In its first volume, issued at the White House a week ago, the Commission's equest commission headed by Dr. George Draws Fire From Four F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, advo-As Threatened Tragedy cating the doubling of college enrollments—to a total of at least* 6,400,000 students—by 1960. It 7 proposed free public schooling through the first two years of col-

Four members of the commission dissented sharply from the Pattern Are Suggested; commission's stand on barring Enrollment Hike Urged educational segregation of Negroes in the South. They charged that such pronouncements "impede progress and threaten tragedy to the people of the South, A campaign to erase school both white and Negro." They apsegregation laws from state stat- plauded efforts to remove inute books, and to write new laws equalities in the South but said preventing racial discrimination these efforts must be made "withby colleges, was urged Sunday in the established patterns of so-

The dissent was signed Douglas S. Freeman, editor of vide \$135,000,000 in the next the Richmond, Va., News Leader; school year to start a program of Goodrich White, president of Emory University, Atlanta; Lewis W. Compton, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis.

HCL Proposal As a "reasonable" proposal to offset the high cost of higher education and the handicaps confronting students in low-income families, the commission urged:

Protest Rejected

Changes Within Current

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(AP) Commission on Higher Education.

It asked also that Congress profederal scholarships and fellowplete college and graduate trainng. 12-22-4

Criticizing in detail "tacit or overt" methods used by some col-

continued:

Established Pattern

"But we believe that efforts toward these ends must, in the South, be made within the established patterns of social relationships, which require separate whites and Negroes.

ments such as those of the compract segregation in schools in seven-person.

mission on the question of segreteen Southern States and the Dispersion of the pronounce domment of discriminatory practices.

domment of discriminatory practices.

education gation jeopardize these efforts, trict of Columbia. In the second of its reports to mination of racial segregation, "estimated by the people of the president Truman, the 28-member pecially as those pronouncements."

tion which ignores the facts of color, sex or national origin. history and the realities of the Another recommendation, appar- nequality of opportunity, economic tory practices in the carrying out man relationships.'

umbia where "separate and fied colored students. equal" education is mandatory, Grants-In-Aid the report said, "the separate Federal program of scholarships ward these ends must, in the South, and equal principle has nowhere in the form of grants-in-aid at the terms of social relationships, which

Washington, one of the two Ne- for 20 per cent of all non-veterans, that the amount federally approgro medical colleges in the country, had 1,350 applicants and erally-administered plan of fellow priated for these grants-in-aid in the country, had 1,350 applicants and erally-administered plan of fellow priated for these grants-in-aid in the country, had 1,350 applicants and erally-administered plan of fellow priated for these grants-in-aid in the country, had 1,350 applicants and erally-administered plan of fellow priated for these grants-in-aid in the country, had 1,350 applicants and erally-administered plan of fellow priated for these grants-in-aid in the country of the

systems" by which it said many a maximum of four years to any incolleges limit the admission of dividual.

Jewish students. After 1920 the Any Federal aid to education explan of fellowships for graduate at the students. criticism, some schools substitut-tions where discriminatory practices mum of four years to any indied a question on "racial origin;" de not exist."

this was dropped in some areas, The commission also would reshould be selected on the basis of should be selected on the basis of

such information is likely to be for Negroes or whites.' for discriminatory purposes," the report concluded.

tional," and expressed anxiety that conditions be improved and inequalities removed. The dissent The Crow Disadvantages allowed in ational origin, or ancestry."

By Louis Lauter "Found educational exportant

"Equal educational opportunity" is By Louis Lautier WASHINGTON, D. C .- The Presi-defined in the report not as equal or educational institutions for dent's Commission on Higher Edu-identical education for all indivication last Sunday recommended duals but education at all levels "We believe that pronounce-the repeal of State laws requiring available equally to every qualified ments such as those of the com-race segregation in schools in seven-person."

Tragedy Threatened

these efforts immediate pro-

"3. A federally administered

1950-51 to 1952-53 with a maxi-

"4. This commission

mends the elimination of tuition

and other required student fees in

South, both white and Negro.

"We recognize the high purpose and the theoretical idealism of the commission's recommendatory practices" against stuof the commission's recommendatory practices against students on grounds of race, religion, ions affect adversely the lives of stitutions of higher learning the

present is not one that will con-ently inconsistent with the one call-tribute constructively to the solu-ing for repeal of State segregation tion of difficult problems of hu-laws. "at the earliest practicable" "We are concerned that as rapidly woman college students, due to intion of difficult problems of hu-laws. "at the earliest practicable moment," urged the States which as possible conditions should be im- adequacy of facilities and against The majority of the commis-have such laws to provide "truly proved, inequalities removed, and their entrance on an equal footing sion rejected that stand. In the equal opportunity" for graduate and greater opportunity provided for all into professional schools, must be 17 states and the District of Col-professional education for quali-our people.

been fully honored. Educational in the form of grants-in-aid at the be made within the established patfacilities for Negroes . . . are inferior to those provided for whites."

"The be made within the established patterns of social relationships, which
dividual need, was advocated by the require separate educational institutions for whites and Negroes. "The commission concludes gram would be made available in all "We believe that pronouncements that there will be no fundatypes of higher educational institumental correction of the total tions and would permit the student the question of segregation japarcondition until segregation legis- a free choice nationally among ap-dize

The commission deplored es- An appropriation of \$120,000,000 ecially the barring or restrict- was recommended for these grantsional schools. In 1946 Howard would be increased from 1948-49, and pecially the barring or restrict-was recommended for these grantsing of Negroes in most profes- in-aid for the year 1948-49, and sional schools. In 1946 Howard would be increased from year to University Medical School, in year to year to provide scholarships

could accept but 75, the report roted. Last fall 50 freshmen were admitted to the Howard Dental stam would provide fellowships of \$120,000,000; increasing in the followships of \$120,000,000; increasing in the foll dents in 1948-49, 20,000 in 1949-50, ships for 20 per cent of all non-The report criticizes "quota and 30,000 in 1950-51 to 1952-53, with veteran students.

professional schools began ask-tended to the States, the commission study is recommended in the ing applicants for data on relig-recommended should be conditioned amount of \$1,500 per student per ion and birthplaces of mother "upon an explicit requirement in the year, with 10,000 fellowship holdand father, it said; then photo-legislation appropriating funds that graphs were required. After only be accorded to those institugraphs were required. After only be accorded to those institu-

and applicants were asked for quire in States where legal segre- a national competitive examina-their "mother's maiden name." "It can almost be said that the request for certain information on application forms constitutes "all eligible individuals regardless of stitution he would attend." an all but prima facie case that color," and "all institutions whether

Major Goal Set

The commission set as a major all publicly controlled colleges and goal of American Democracy "equal universities for the thirteenth and educational opportunity for persons, fourteenth year; and a reduction to the maximum of their individual beyond the fourteenth year, at abilities and without regard to eco- least back to the level of 1938-39 nomic status, race, creed, color, sex, tuition and fees, in institutions in

which they have been raised. operating expenses of privately character.

controlled colleges.

grounds of race, religion, color, sex and special facilities. or national origin. And we urge "10. It is urged upon the institu-

'It is further desirable that state universities at the earliest possible moment remove all prohibitions

against the acceptance of out-of-an accredited institution.

provision should be made by the mentary tests of intellectual states which still require segrega-ability. The transfer of intellectual tion to provide truly equal oppor
"Also, in order that the high tunity for qualified Negro stu-school experience in terms of both

practices do not exist. Further, potentialities. Mon. 2-9-47 that, in states where legal segrega- "Because economic inequalities

"8. It is important that curricu- high school. lar improvements assure that the mortality which now prevails.

ments.

zation, the establishment of free, sum within the several states public community colleges which should be on a basis which takes would offer courses in general edu-

cation both terminal and having It voices the hope that other transfer value, vocational courses means besides further increases in suitably related to local needs, and tuitions can be found to meet the adult education programs of varied

Such a development of state "5. This commission is opposed systems of community colleges will to the continuance of college ad- create a need for far more commissions policies which result in munity college teachers, the traindiscrimination against students on ing of whom will require added

an immediate and voluntary aban-tions the development of a more donment of discriminatory prac- comprehensive program of adult education as one important way of "We recommend further, because helping to remove preseent inadein education among

Junes,

Special to THE NEW YORK TIME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21-An official summary of the recommendations embodied in the second report of the President's Commission on Higher Education follows:

"1. The first condition toward equality of opportunity for a college education can only be satisfied when every qualified young person, irrespective of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or economic status is assured of the opportunity for a good high school education in

state students. "Further to provide for a de-"6. Legislation in those states sirable flexibility on determining which now require segregation of fitness for college entrance there white and Negro students should should be a general broadening of be repealed at the earliest prac-college entrance requirements over ticable moment. And as far as and beyond the present customary graduate and professional educa-unit course credits in academic tion for the Negro is concerned, subjects, through suitable supple-

dents. new york. 1.4' educational and employment envisions which are hereafter made fective, there should be available to give effect to the several recom- adequate counseling and guidance mendations for Federal aid in the throughout the high school period. states, it should be an explicit re- Only in this way will American quirement in the legislation ap young people be aided effectively propriating Federal funds that to select further opportunities for they only be accorded to those in an education or for work in line stitutions where discriminatory with their individual talents and

tion still prevails, provisions be at this level are so acute, some made for the use of Federal monies provision, presumably with Federal equitably for institutions, or indi-support, should be considered for viduals in white and Negro col-grants-in-aid to individual needy students in their last two years of

"2. Following broadly the precefirst two college years shall be as dent set by the GI Bill, we recomstimulating and challenging as mend a Federal program of possible as one means of cutting scholarships in the form of grantsdown the high degree of student in-aid at the undergraduate level based primarily on individual need, "A further important feature of available in all types of higher such a program will be adequate educational institutions. The indistudent counseling throughout the vidual student should have a free college experience on educational choice nationally among approved E vocational, and personal adjust institutions. The maximum amount of money available per under-"9. This commission recommends, graduate student per year should as an important element in equali- be \$800. Methods of allocating this

Commission on Higher Education Advocate Removing Barriers to Training All of Nation's Youth and Adults for Better Citizenship 16 Ari

that it is not believed congress ers Union; and several others. would ever vote the authority and BARRIERS TO EQUAL the money necessary to build any regional universities in which a policy of strict racial segregation. The commission said the follow- physical exercise of schools: it in- informed and responsible chizen for supplementing state and local would be maintained. Even their security of teaching and in solving the social, economic and efforts against educational deficienpresent extent of maintaining a educations system of separate schools for high- "One of the gravest charges to "At the college level a different munity, state and nation,

Southern educators on the com-but on the family or community and Jews.

members of the commission:

versity of Arkansas, Fayetteville, needs,

was Dr. George H. Zeck, president from the first grade through the the school education is now abilities, of the American Council on Educa college. At the college level the available, tion. The secretary was Dr. Frandifference is marked; 11 per cent was come to pro- and habits involved in critical and leaders on the commission were age and over had completed at the students in the tenth through Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the least one year of college and almost the fourteenth grades who would Methodist Church and former press 5 per cent had finished four years not be able to continue their education as be-Methodist Church and former press by per cent had limisted today of the federal Council of whereas for the non-whites (over the fine has come to reverse the fine principle of free education in the four the of Chicago; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, had completed a full course. president American Jewish Con- THE LEAST-ABLE SEGREGATE and professional schools, to lower The general idea of the commisgress; Algo D. Henderson, presi- "Segregation lessens the quality tuitition costs in publically-controll-sion is to provide more and better

publicized plan of Southern Gov brother of Gen. Dwight Lisenhow-Praors to build a chain of "regional er and president Kansas State Coiniversities" in the South to solve ege, manuattan, Kansas; The Very the problem of equal opportunities Reverend Frederick G. Hechwait, ing to carry a double load, n higher education for the color director higher education division, ed population was dealt a killing National Catholic Welfare Confer-blow in the report of President ence; Ordway Tead, president Bd. Commission on Higher Education of Higher Education New York; are given the same opportunities are given the same opportunities the commission sets for the Federal Government to made public here on December 15 T. R. McConnell, dean College of as white youths. In these areas t is generally believed. The com Liberal Arts, University of Minne- economic and social discrimination of cation as to give Federal aid to demission, with several Southern sota; Murray D. Lincoln, president of various sorts often operates to public-supported higher education velop the military establishments produce segregation in higher Mark Starr, educational director, neighborhoods, which are frequent—11. To develop for the regulation "The Federal Government aseducation in such strong terms International Ladies Garment Work by characterized by poorer school of ones personal and civic me a umes responsibility for supplement-

it is interesting to note that the rents.

sion in one following seven Southerners were "Py allowing the opportunity for democracy." higher education to depend so Dr. O. C. Carmichael, former largely on the individual's econo-president of Vanderbilt University nowic status, we are not only deny set as their ultimate goal an ed-Goodrich C. White, president the nation of a vast amount of powill maintain the nation of a vast amount of powill a qualified individual in any munity health problems.

The entitled: we are also de priving uste school or professional school—own health and to cooper the nation of a vast amount of powill maintain the individual in any munity health problems.

Fred D. Patterson, president Tus-low educational attainments of Ne. the following objectives: Richmond (Va.) NEWS-LEADER. effect of a long period of unequal of for all normal youths.

Mrs. Agnes-Meyer, journalist and opportunity. In 1940 the schoolinged for all normal youths.

"10. To choose a socially useful and personally satisfying vocation ces J. Brown. Among the eminent of the white population, 20 years of vide financial assistance to compe-leaders on the commission were age and over had completed at the students in the tenth through

College Yellow of education. To maintain two

cating even insdequately the build students by insuguration a pro- less cost to the individual. It holds sonnel ___ means neither can be snips.
of the quality that would be possiable financially to support an ade- and universities. quate educational program for

Negro youth living in states in which segregation is not legalized gin." able teachers.

"Equality of educational opportunity ideals. funity is not achieved by the merc "2. To participate actively as an justifiably assume responsibility

er education was condemned by the which American society is subject form of discrimination is practiced. "3. To recognize the interdepen- "We may be sure", the report

what the report said in condemna-or worse still, on the color of their major American principle and is and to appreciate the implications a large measure by the quality and tion of the segregated system. And skins or the religion of their pa-contributing to the growing ten- of scientific discoveries for human the effectiveness of the education sion in one of the crucial areas of welfare.

SIX GOALS SUGGESTED

and now president of Carnegie to to million of voters people ucational system in which at no tional and social adjustment. Foundation for the Advancement the chance of life, to which they level—high school, college, grad- "7. To maintain and improve his are entitled; we are also de rivin ; uste school or professional school— own health and to cooperate active-

Lewis W. Jones, president Uni- cial competence which it sorely part of the country encounter an "8. To understand and enjoy lit-The outs'anding example of these the attainment of the kind of edu; tural activities as expressions of Arthur H. Compton, chancellor. barriers to equal opportunity, of ration suited to his antitude and personal and social experience, Washington University. St. Louis, fered by our Negro citizens. The commission recommends that steps be taken to reach some form of creative activity.

kegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; gro results reflect the cumulative "1. High school education must attitudes Richmond (Va.) NEWS-LEADER. effect of a long period of unequal be improved and should be provided by life.

was Dr. George H. Zeck, president from the first grade through the that high school education is now abilities,

teenth year, and in both graduate tive activities of citizenship require.

side—duplied colleges and to aid. deserving education for more people and at ing, equipment and teaching per gram of scholarships and fellow-that at least 49 per cent of the na-

Higher Education

Washington, D. C.—The widely Springs, Ohio; Milton Eisenhower, pecially not when the states least the responsibility of our colleges specialized education course.

their youth are the very ones try-

buildings. less equipment and less code or cenavior based on ethical ing state and local efforts on miliprinciples consistent with como- tary defense against the nation's

learning that takes place in them, political problems of one's com- cies and inequalities that are de-

titie hapits thought

"5. To understand the ideas of others and to express one's own

"6. To attain satisfactory emo-

ly and intelligently in solving com-

insuperable economic barrier to crature, art, music and other cul-

"9. To acquire knowledge and "1. High school education must attitudes basic to a satisfying fam-

Mrs. Agnes Meyer, journalist and opposition of the Negro was significantly be education through the fourteenth that will permit one to use to the Chairman of the commission low that of whites at every level rade available in the same way full his particular interests and

Mear the end of its report, the man board of trustees University college and less than 1 1-2 per cent the senior college beyond the four-civic conscience which the coopera-

tion's population has the mental "5. The time has come to expandability to acquire 14 years of genble if all the available resources considerably our program of adulteral education and 32 per cent can were devoted to one system. Es- education and to make more of incomplete an advanced liberal or

As was to be expected, the Presb. the time has come to make ident's Commission on Higher Ed-"It must not be supposed that ly accessible to all, without regard refused to evade the hot issue of egro youth living in states in hich segregation is not legalized gin."

Legalized gin."

Legalized gin."

> enemies without; surely it may as mocracy's enemies within.

commission as too economically ex-is that of failing to provide reason. Many colleges and universities, es-dence of the different peoples of said in conclusion, "our democracy pensive and emphasis was put unable equality of educational op- pecially in their professional schools the world and one's personal re- will not survive unless American the fact that such separate systems portunity for its youth. For the maintain a quota system for admis-sponsibility for fostering interna-schools and colleges are given the are in existence in the very states great majority of our boys and sion, under which the chance to tional understanding and peace means for improvement and exleast able financially to maintain girls, the kind and amount of edu-learn, and thereby to become more "4. To understand the common pansion. This is a primary call upthem. Taskville, Jenne, cation they may hope to attain de-useful citizens, is denied certain phenomena in one's physical en- on the nation's resources. We There was no evidence that depend, net on their own abilities, minorities, particularly Negroes vironment to apply nabits of scien- dare not disregard it. America's to strength at home and abroad in the mission offered any objection to into which they happen to be born. "This practice is a violation of a both personal and civic problems, years ahead will be determined in it provides for its citizens."

Briefs Promised On Negro Charges

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. -(AP)-Hearing of a Negro railroad fire-mans' charge that a railroad and a union discriminated against him was interrupted Wednesday

him was interrupted Wednesday when opposing lawyers agreed to submit briefs in the case.

Circuit Judge Eugene Hawkins said he would hear final arguments after submission of the briefs.

The fireman, B. W. Steele, Birmingham, contended the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen forced him to take a lower paying job.

forced him to take a lower paying job.

His attorney charged that a 1941 agreement between the two resulted in Steele's being placed in a less desirable job than the one due him on his seniority.

This agreement, they said, divided top bracket firemen jobs equally between "non promotable" Negroes and promotable white firemen, who needed the experience in the higher jobs in order to advance to engineer positions which were barred to Nesitions which were barred to Negroes.

Postal Worker Suspended; Foyght Jimcrow

The president of the Santa Monica, Calif., branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People has been suspended from his postoffice job on grounds of disloyalty because he led an loyalty board to deny to American citizens their right to use all legianti-Jimcrow drive. This was revealed here by NAACP timate methods of protest and secretary Walter White, who de-picketing to improve their condi-manded that Postmaster Gen. Jesse tions." The Conditions of the Condition against the suspended worker, counsel, will represent Barnes at a

Frank Barnes, and reinstate him Loyalty Board hearing. 5-2/-44

rating." Fre. The charges, filed under Trumman's executive order 9835, grew out of the activities of Barnes who, on instructions from his NAACP branch, led a drive to win employment for Negroes at a local Sears Roebuck Co. store. 5-2/-48

Failing to gain this objective





and CIO locals, the Progressive Citizens of America, American Vet-

cans Committee church groups and the Communist Party joined the drive. The United Committee to End Discrimination at Sears was

on May 4, Barnes was not need of his suspension on charges that he had been and was at that time "affiliated or sympathetic with an organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons designated by the attorney general as subversive." This was construed as evidence that "reasonable grounds exist for belief that you are disloyal to the government of the U.S." and some of the U.S." In his protest, White denied that

"it was ever the purpose of the

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 8, Charging that state administra- Possible Under Taft Act tion of the employment service had encouraged discrimination against Negro job applicants, Clarence Mitchell, labor secretary of the National Association of Colored People, appeared before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and urged the inclusion of protective measures in the legislation appropiating funds for the employment service.

In his testimony at a hearing on April 7, Mr. Mitchell cited men when it should have been Workers Union, Local 20, and rethe discriminations which Negro applicants face in the segregated reasons. employment offices in the southern and border states. provides an appropriation of only \$5,000,000 for the administra trative operations of the United States Employment Service and the cause newspapers to discriminate ing under great protest, eight Veterans Employment Service while making available \$72,000,000 for offices maintained by the states over which the federal service now has very little control. He recommended strengthening of the

The NAACP official further recommended abolition of all segregated offices operated with federal funds, the integration of existing Nagro personnel, the employment of all personnel on the casis of merit without reference to race or color, and the referrals to jobs on the basis of ability and qualifications rather

"The Federal government must not be in the position of financing the promotion of discrimination by the processing of discriminatory job orders," Mr. Mitchell said. mittee forbid acceptance of such orders." Thurse, -- 8-48

April 8, 1948 Racial Prejudice Called

Indianapolis, March 9 (AP)—A witness for the A.F.L.-International Typographical Union testified in Federal Court today that he told Detroit newspaper publishers the Taft-Hartley Law allows them to reject a job applicant because of race, religion, or kind of clothing.

A Government lawyer who is seeking an injunction against the I.T.U. promptly accused the witness, Max Burns, of giving "excuses" to get out of hiring nonunion men.

Burns denied this. He said he was only making an observation "Flagaranty distriminatory pracwrongness of the law."

people for racial or religious men.

nonunion man—"we'd be darned read: Mon. 7-5-48 fools to upset the applecart."

Winthrop Johns Government "Attached are applications I

lawyer cross-examining Burns, talked to you about. Except for quoted I.T.U. President Wood-color, they look like good girls." ruff Randolph as telling Detroit publishers November 24 that the wage increase.

He asked Burns if Randolph FEPC by Congress. Burns replied, "It sounds very

much like what went on at that meeting." Concerning the grounds on

which publishers could refuse to hire nonunion men, Burns testi-fied: 2/11 3-10 48

"It was our view that under the Taft-Hartley Act they (publishers) could deny a job to a person because he was a Jew, a Catholic, or because of the color of his skin or the suit of clothes

to show the publishers "the tices" were laid to federal agencies He said Congress prohibited in a report compiled by the civil discrimination against nonunion rights committee of the Federal prohibiting discrimination against leased to all New York Congress-

Burns is president of the De- The union, affiliated to the CIO troit Mailers Union, an I.T.U. af-Public Workers, revealed in its report "nine federal agencies re-The office of the general coun-fused to accept other than white sel of the National Labor Rela-tions Board has asked Federal applicants from a liquidating war-Judge Luther M. Swygert to time agency; that the Federal order the I.T.U. not to try to Trade Commission, after acceptagainst nonunion men in hiring transferred Negro employes, segre-workers. Was asked what would gated them, refused to assign them happen if a newspaper hired a work, and finally dismissed them; nonunion printer. He replied that that there was an exchange of if anything occurred through no notes between the personnel ofrault of the publisher—that is, ficers in the Department of Agif forced by the law to hire a riculture and another agency which

color, they look like good girls."

The New York Representatives union had five objectives: not and Senators were asked to write to work with nonunion men, not President Truman to put into efto work with nonunion materials, fect a permanent Fair Employment not to have its jurisdiction in- Practices Committee for federal terfered with, to refrain from workers by executive Order, pendsigning contracts, and to get a ing enactment of the overall

Charge Memphis Officials, Have Been Unfair In Upgrading Workers; No Colored Men Are Clerks; Demerits Used To Get Men To

Alliance of Postal Employees, said perate for employment, laye been of the investigation of the Memphis Post Office recessed recently in employment. oy John T. Risher, chief investigator for the United States Senate Committee on fost Offices and Civil Services Tampant discrimination in all

its forms has been conclusively proven to the satisfaction of Chief Investigator Risher by the testimony of both white and colored eligibles, employees and ex-em- 'ry as it has in Memphis. Welployees, during the ten days and fare Director Jason reports that ten nights hearings which opened not a single case of discrimination shown that flagrant disregard for presented by the Alliance has been laws intended to safeguard civil disproved or refuted by either grates including these applying testimony or documents made service, including those applying available to date to investigator to ex-GIs, was the "custom" and

liance sent its Welfare Director, urrent practices in the Memphis W. C. Jason, Jr., from Washington Post Office: and that not a single to Memphis to present the new and one could see any reason why old cases of members systematically denied promotions, upgrading assignments and appointments. The Memphis of the all clerks are white. In the motor vehicle service there, all motor vehicle service there, all preferred assignments such as general mechanics and dispatchers are eserved for whites while qualified Negroes, eligible and availliam Langer, Chairman of the langer of t ble, are limited to drivers. Re- Senate Committee on Post Office usal, despite postal rules, to post and Civil Service, for making these preferred assignments is also a part of the discriminatory blue- Senator Langer named himself wint. Demerits are used as a de-chairman of the sub-committee apvice for persecuting the unpopular rather than punishing the delinquents and frequently result in bers are Chavez (D., N. Mex.) and separations from the service. Ne- Buck (R., Del.). The course of the gro civil service examinees are persuaded to designate "Carrier" tor Risher into several other cities rather than "Clerk" when taking and in some cases, full open hearthe Clerk-Carrier examinations, ings may be had by the sub-comand when they pass the examina-mittee. Speaking of Memphis, Mr tion they are told to accept ap-Risher is quoted in the Memphis pointments as carriers or laborers Press-Scimitar (February 18) as he (mail handlers) or they will get was boarding a plane for Washnothing. This explains why no ington to report to the committee.

Resign, Charge request for a man nandler examination has come out of Memphis Chicago, Ill.-Ashby B. Carter, for many years. Negro eligibles Chicago, President of the National on the Clerk-Carrier register-des-

NOT A SINGLE CASE DISPROVED

Mr. Risher has stated that the lational Alliance of Postal Employees, by its purpose and his sales clerks. ory, is peculiarly fitted to present the evidence of discrimination in the other post offices of the coun-Risher; that numbers of white emvoiced by administrative officials." ployees voluntarily presented At Mr. Risher's request, the Al- to express their disapproval of

> genuine investigations possible. investigations will take Investiga-

as saying, "The cvidence compiled Swarrants' a full open hearing by the Senate Committee. . There is ample evidence from the hearings that discrimination has been practiced in its broadest sense, not only racial, but against white employees and against patrons of the Memphis Post Office . . . It seems to be the policy of officials at the Memphis office to operate it on a basis of local custom rather than on the civil service laws and postal laws and regulations,"

Equality Group Opens War

State Street Stores

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The Coun-Mrs Irene McCoy Gaines, presicil for Job Equality on State streetdent Council of Negro organizathe person picket linetions; Michael Mann, CIO regional afound the Goldblatt Department director, and Willard Townsend, store in the loop here early last UTSEA-CIO president. week as the first move to compel all of the large State street depart-

ment stores to discontinue the practice of denying Negroes jobs as

ed by the Committee on Racial equality; American Veterans committee, United Automobile Workers, CIO; USEA, CIO; Grocery clerks, Building Service employes, AFL; University of Chicago CORE and students from Roosevelt college.

AGAINST BARRIERS

The council was organized last summer by foorest tatives of civic, labor, veteran and community groups, to eliminate racial barriers in hiring policies of the loop department stores. In the main, their efforts are directed against the State Street council, an organization of State street store owners of which Goldblatt's store was chosen as the "guinea pig" for the protest.

A last minute attempt to negotiate with the management of Goldblatt store was made before the picketing started. A committee met with Bernard Brown Sr., vice-president of the store, but was told any decision was up to the board of directors. Brown even refused to promise to present the issue to the ectors, claiming that the matter would have to wait until Joel Gold blatt returned from South Ameri-

HOPE FOR TERMS

The council hopes to bring Goldblatt to terms and thus force the Fair, Boston and any other State street stores to change their present policy.

Among advisory board members of the council are Ald. Archibald J. Carey Jr., the Rev. Joseph M. Evans

NEGRO CLERKS REJECTED BY NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE, NAACP SAYS

3/26/48

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 25 --- Over eighty per cent of the persons eligible for appointment as clerks who were rejected by the Postmaster in New Orleans were colored, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, charged at a hearing before the Civil Service Commission on March 24.

Stating that the New Orleans post office is currently filling vacancies, the NAACP representative, who appeared before the committee on behalf of seventeen colored applicants who charged that they were denied employment in New Orleans as clerks solely because of their race, asked that the Commission halt further appointments until the present controversy is settled. Mr. Mitchell said he made this request because in the past individuals who were found to be the victims of discrimination did not thereafter obtain employment because the tri-3-26-48 openings had then been filled.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the pattern of rejection established by the post office in New Orleans is part of a general practice of discrimination against Negroes followed by seventy-six Federal agencies in that city which employ over 9,000 persons, but hire only a handful of colored individuals for the least desirable The labor secretary cited the cases of two colored women who held top place on several registers for clerk-typists and were among the first three persons on other registers. One of these women was

other was certified sixteen times and the neither was ever hired certified for appointment but twenty-one times,

of discrimination against the appoint. in the office the carrier office cases, Mr on the number of white persons who were hired as carriers there are 283 Negroes and 66 white men the regular ment of Negroes as clerks has as its counterpart Speaking further on the New Orleans force in the New Orleans post office. system Mitchell stated that the that He stated

the Wel asked s disthi Jason, Employees. end 40 secretary and William C. and 74 colored employees 1mmediately Postal of Alliance act Commission the National the NAACP's Babor Service of Civil Director the Civil Both fare

clerks,

o

there are 451 white persons

crimination.

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE

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Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the pattern of rejection established by the post office in New Orleans is part of a general practice of discrimination against Negroes followed by seventy-six Federal agencies in that city which employ over 9,000 persons, but hire only a handful of colored individuals for the least desirable jobs. The labor secretary cited the cases of two colored women who held top place on several registers for clerk-typists and were among the first three persons on other registers. One of these women was certified for appointment sixteen times and the other was certified twenty-one times, but neither was ever hired. Speaking further on the New Or-

leans post office cases, Mr. Mitchell

stated that the system of discrimination against the appointment of Negroes as clerks has as its counterpart the curtailment of the number of white persons who were hired as carriers in the office. He stated that there are 283 Negroes and 66 white men on the carrier force in the New Orleans post office. On the regular clerks' roll, there are 451 white persons and 14 colored employees.

V Negroes Fare in Plan Civil Rights 'Champion'

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Mr. Charles E. Wilson's huge General Electric plant here, which continues to treat Negro ing 62, which has two Negroes on workers in a shabby fashion, reminds one of the cross-eyed production jobs and 12 to 13 as movie comics of yesteryear. Ben Turpin.

Turpin's fame rested on his workers hail, Jun 2-8 49 ability to look in one direction and There is no question but that the job for five years, with a three-

Truman's Civil Rights Committee, sections of the population, partly ised a better joo. During vacation Recently the committee issued a because they are almost entirely season he fills in on virtually every report which condemned discrim-working class and partly because job in the place. But comes the ination in America, especially in it is tough to get into other in-fall, he is shifted back to porter. industry. The report received the dustries, blessings of President Truman who. incidentally, thinks highly of GE's DURING THE WAR some slight years service in the European Wilson.

this key plant in the General Elec- into white collar jobs. Grant learn to crawl before you can tric set-up are a measure of Mr. Thomas, former head of the Car- walk." Wilson's hypocrisy in issuing the ver League, attributes this to the report, as it is of Mr. Truman's in work of the American Labor Party, indorsing it.

THERE ARE about 30,000 work- lost. employed vary. The top figure young Negro men are technicians, without learning to crawl,

by officials of the Carver Welfare. No one was quite certain whether Islands six years ago with a testi- very little League, Negro community center. or not a Negro was actually work-monial as to his skill from the

informed me the company does not Thus, there are less than 15 long time for her application to the State FEPC law which forbids But, a Carver League official said, questions regarding race or color these people get a "pretty fair on application blanks.

But even if we accept the top and women in the shops. figure of 200 Negro workers, it amounts to only two-thirds of 1 FIRST, about eight or nine of And perhaps the greatest irony percent of the working staff. The every ten Negroes in the shops are of all, Mr. Wilson, head of the Negro population in town is 2.5 porters or common laborers. But President's Civil Rights Committee, percent of the total population. It waste vary between the bas regularly rejected the demand is even higher in neighboring figures. Upgrading does not pro- of the union that the contract con- Today, one Negro woman is in Albany, from which many of the ceed on the basis of seniority, and

say they plan to fight for a seniority system in upgrading.

One porter has worked on the Negroes as a group are more anx-year Marine stint in the Pacific Wilson is chairman of President lous to get into GE than other in between, and is constantly prom-

Another porter, high school and progress was made in forcing up-theatre as a medic, was_told when The practice of the bosses in grading and in getting Negroes he got the job that "you have to

THE USUAL PRACTICE with work right on the machine, since ers employed in the plant, includ- Now there is one Negro woman little experience is necessary on ing 17,000 on production and about in a professional capacity. She is most jobs. Evidently whites are sional jobs. Estimates of Negroes research project. Two or three built differently. They can walk sional jobs. Estimates of Negroes research project. Two or three built differently. They can walk

a figure somewhat in between. office workers, according to Carver A registered nurse with considerCompany official Charles Marcy League officials.

freak" as compared with the "kick- THE PLANT'S APPRENTICE-"We take them as they come," and around" given by the company SHIP SCHOOL, which turns out a Marcy said law to be hundred or so Negro men hundred youths a year for highly , student. The Welcher

tain a clause forbidding discrimination

Union officials plan to renew their demand for such a clause when they meet the company in April to negotiate a new contract.



FEPC. Much of this gain has been white applicants is to put them to Claim Negroes Fare Poorly work right on the machine since.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. - (ANP) research project in the company. -A recent survey of the working Two or three men, all graduate engiven is 200, but most think it is They are graduate enginers and A porter in another building is conditions of Negroes in the glantgineers, are employed as technically the trying to qualify for engineer- a crack stenographer and typist General Electric plant here reveals class. They are reported to be the standard of the working two conditions of Negroes in the glantgineers, are employed as technically the trying to qualify for engineer- a crack stenographer and typist General Electric plant here reveals class. They are reported to be the working two conditions of Negroes in the glantgineers, are employed as technically the trying to qualify for engineer- a crack stenographer and typist General Electric plant here reveals class. They are reported to be the trying to qualify for engineer- a crack stenographer and typist General Electric plant here reveals class. Possibly who came here from the Virgin that their progress here has been seeking engineers are employed as who came here from the Virgin that their progress here has been seeking engineering jobs. Possibly one or two Negroes are employed as The president of this company, engineers.

The figure of 200 came from some ing as an engineer, but at best Governor of the islands. He ap- Charles E. Wilson, was chairman of The company has between six Negro workers. Officials of Local there are only one or two of the plied for an office job at once, and the President's Civil Rights com- and eight office workers, Carver 301 of the CIO Electrical Workers, thousands, employed in that ca- is still working as a porter. He mittee which made the recent re-league officials said. Thus not which has 14,000 of the 17,000 propacity. There are "six to eight" Negro his pay. Negroes.

Information given out by the Carver Welfare league, Local 301 of Among the other workers, at least the CIO Electrical Workers union eight of every 10 are porters, ackeep such records because "they Negroes among the 13,000 white he honored. Many a white nurse and Negro workers themselves indi-cording to the league. are illegal." He was referring to collar and professional workers. was been hired since she applied. cate that Wilson's firm has hired not more than 200 Negroes from among 17,000 workers in the plant, and most of the comored are por-

According to Grant Roberts, forskilled jobs, has never had a Negro mer head of the Carver league, Ne gro workers had been upgraded in the plant during the war but since the war most of these gains have been lost. Credit for the gains, Grant said, belongs to the FEPC

ff they had. The incidence of discrimination was highest among Negroes. It is a suite of the sui

"Discrimination is widely believed to exist in all branches of industry and occupations in New York City, especially in heavy industry, public utilities and finance," the report pointed out.

It said that many members of minority groups appeared to evade discrimination by entering careers believed to be opened to them without restriction, and are thereby dissatisfied with their choice. These preferred "evasion" to direct action. Many of the majority as well as minority members indicated their approval of changing names to evade discrimination, or in the case of light-skinned Negroes, "passing" as whites.

Only eight percent had any "genuine understanding of the law", 50 percent believed it to be inefficient but 85 per cent applauded its enactment. P.R.R. WORKERS CHARGE

Press Service of The AAACA Dew yor Distate Commission New York, N.Y.--Charging that the delay of the State Commission Against Discrimination is seriously damaging the rights of Negro workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad who had filed a complaint with the Commission in June, 1946, the NAACP urged SCAD to make a determination as to whether the Negro workers have "probable cause" for their charges of racial discrimination.

dri, 2-3-48 The case filed before the Commission involves the use of superseniority rights for recently hired white veterans to place them in the grade of mechanic with greater seniority than Negro workers of long standing who had not been promoted to the grade of mechanic prior to the war because of racial discrimination by the company and the union.

In a letter to Col. Charles Carside, Chairman of the Commission, the NAACP attorneys stated:

"We can think of no reason why it should take more than eighteen months to make a determination as to whether or not the complainants have probable cause for their charges of racial discrimination against the Pennsylvania Railroad. The failure of the commission to make any finding on this issue is seriously damaging to the complainants! employment status since under the law they may not take other action while their case is pending before the Commission. In the light of this limitation under their right to protect their employment status, it is incumbent upon the Commission to act swiftly on the complaint.

The letter further points out that it was not until November, 1947 that the Commission finally notified the NAACP that it had taken juris diction of the case and that in the meantime the company is continuing its discriminatory promotion policy to the damage of all Negro employ-688. Preso Service of The NAACP. Aud york. n. y.

Commissioner Elmer A. Carter has replied to the NAACP complaint with the statement that the "ultimate objective" of the Commission is "the elimination of discrimination in the over-all employment pattern of the railroad." This objective, the Commissioner states. "presents many complex problems."

The NAACP, however, will continue to push for the speedy determination of the rights of the men who have presented their complaints to the Commission, many of whom are now working in the lowest paid categories on the railroad.

Locomotive Engineers will not mits supervised by the parent enforce sections of its constitution organization.

organization.

Of the 13 railway unions besides the New York State Anti-Discrim- Workers, Switchmen's International

State. They are: 139

Railway Mail Assn. and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, both AFL: Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, International Assn. of Machinists and Brotherh od of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, all independent. Sin 1-18-4

Six unions changed their constitutions to eliminate auxiliary lodges and discriminatory clauses.

They are: Mice 2/2016, 1). If. Order of Railway Telegraphers, International Assn. of Sheet Metal in any manner which will conflict with the Anti-Discrimination Law ... " / 7/1 Time eports

The Engineers brotherhood had riginally been listed as a holdout, following a conference held a year ago between SCAD and a number of railway unions, many of which were known to have operated on "lily-white" basis. Sand 1-18-48

More than a dozen of the railway organizations agreed, at that time, to submit the "lily-white" problem to their conventions. In the last year they did so. The result was that a number of them changed their rules. Others kept their rules, but stipulated that these provisions should be waived in New York

The Engineers, however had re-

fused to go along.

The State anti-discrimination law states that it shall be unlawful for an employer or labor organization to discriminate against an individual because of race, color, reed or national origin.

Some of the railway unions excluded Negroes from membership.

Others segregated them in so-called The independent Brotherhood "auxiliary lodges" or in non-voting

ination Law, Charles Garside, Union of North America and chairman of the State Commission Brotherhood of Railway and Steam-Against Discrimination, has an-ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Exnounced. press and Station Employes, all accordance with an agree-AFL; International Brotherhood of ment reached, with SCAD in a long Maintenance of Way Employes, in series of conferences extending dependent, and the Railroad Yard

hood constitution and by laws appeared in America. "shall not be construed or applied marked a "gain." He added that D. Marshall, of Savanah, Ga., presi- have never been given the slightest Whites generally shunned the hard the Engineers which have taken much depended on whether the dent of the Southern Association of chance to learn now to be engineers and dirty work of stoking coal enaction on discriminaiton, seven unions themselves actually lived up Colored Railway Trainmen and The engineers are in the all-white gines. Since the advent of diesels waived their rules in New York to their bargain and on whether Firemen. He came to New York to Brotherhoods. Most have not had the all-white Brotherhood jointly SCAD vigorously and vigilantly en-confer with Archibald Bromsen at-much chance to obtain schooling with the companies, have been

Unions in Anti-Bias Pledge

Officials of the all-white Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen are not bowing over the past year, Alvanley Johnston, Grand Chief Engineer of the
Brotherhood, recently ruled that
A spokesman for the National
Brotherhood, recently ruled that
existing provisions of the Brotherhood constitution and by laws action taken by the railway unions
hood constitution and by laws action taken by the added that
by Masters of North America.

Negro firemen on 21 Southern laws unions
hood constitution and by laws action taken by the railway unions
hood constitution and by laws action taken by the added that D. Marshall of Savanah Go marked a "gain." He added that D. Marshall of Savanah Go marked a "gain." He added that D. Marshall of Savanah Go marked a "gain."

forced the law. Salve 14-91 torney of the union fighting its and would not pass the literacy pushing Negroes out. The 1941 many discrimination cases.

HITS EXAM REQUIREMTNS

the Brotherhood's new proposal to amining would hardly be liberal with management. It proposes in place of him. 2 - 2 - 48 news. A. P. Randolph Says Firemen railroad engineers in order of se-couldn't even if he passed." niority, when needed, but:

examinations or fail to qualify for ple wouldn't let him. There'd be Southern railroads will accept no the service."

The 1941 agreement with the Brotherhood outlawed by the high court limited Negro firemen to 50 percent of those in certain catagories and held Negroes as "non-promotables" for engineer. The promotables for engineer. The promotables for engineer to force them out even inevitable after its long and the promotable as them out even inevitable after its long and the section of the promotable as the promotable

the South Society Western to take an examination. Most of our to grant to Negro firemen all the seniority rights of job tenure and assignments incident to long years handful of colored firemen would marshall cited a number of exsaid Marshall western has been examination when called."

Marshall cited a number of exsaid Marshall western has own local. One man groes to the job of engineer is congress to the job of engineer is congress.

retary who wrote he doubted "if But others with long seniority and standing discriminatory practice.

LONG SENIORITY

seldom counts in legal rulings. Most Negroes have been predominant neers, or, for that matter, all of

Marshall, fireman for nearly 30 book from A to Z. It generally runs timized by it, brought suit and won. years, said the new gimmick that into more than a 100 pages. He promises to be even more drastic must know the parts of the engine. in squeezing Negroes out of the A Negro would have to be better industry than the agreement out-than average to pass an examinalawed by the Supreme Court, was in tion because those who do the ex-

the outlawed pact that firemen be "A Negro just couldn't be an en-"required" to take examinations for gineer in the South," he said. "He

"Why?" I inquired.

"Those who decline to take the "He just wouldn't. The white peo-

Brotherhood's refusal to admit Ne- is a scheme to force them out even inevitable after its long and ungroes forced many Negro railroad as firemen. Few of our men might successful fight in the courts," but 53 workers to form their own unions in pass it. But no one should be forced that the only course left open was

standard required for engineer, agreement was invalidated when a An engineer must know the rule Negro fireman Tom Tunstall, vic-

on Southern Railroads Will

Reject Compromise

Negro firemen now employed on promotion shall be dismissed from murder or something," he replied compromise with the Brotherhood Marshall pictured hostility to the of Locomotive Firemen and En-

just received from his union's sec- tenth grade" might make it, he said is a much needed change in a long-

there are five men who could pass a great deal of experience would up the channels to gain for deserving men their merited promotions.

Central Line. If Negroes are to become pro-"They'd just be forced off the job motable this will lead inevitably to Marshall then unfolded the fami- if their time came for an examine- the question of membership in the liar story of the South, a story that tion," added Marshall. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi

NAACP PETITIONS NLRB FOR NEGRO STEELWORKERS

In an effort to assure Negro steelworkers in the National Tube Company equal opportunities to promotion, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged the National Labor Relations Board to deny the petition of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union of America to represent a small group of white workers in a separate union of bricklayers and apprentices.

Jul 2-13-48 The attention of the NLRB was called to the fact that United States Supreme Court decisions have established that no union acting under a federal statute may lawfully engage in discrimination. The NAACP stated that the record shows conclusively that the group applying to the Board for certification as a collective bargaining agent has been instrumental in discriminating against Negro workers and effecting a work stoppage when three Negro helpers were promoted to the position of bricklayers apprentice.

Jui-2-13-48 Press Service of The 71 AACP new york, n. 4, The purpose of the application, it was charged, was to isolate the craft of bricklayers and prevent the promotion of Negroes. The NLRB was called upon to adopt their policy of refusal to certify a union in whose activities Negroes will not be entitled to participate fully nor

benefit equally.

IC, Brotherhood Face \$200,000 Suit Iflanta For Firemen Ouster

Shurs 4-8-48 suit was filed in U. S. District court here last week by two Negroes asking court injunction against the Illinois Central railroad and the Bro therhood of Locomotive engineers to stop enforcement of a union rule allowing their replacement by unemployed white engineers. The suit seeking \$200,000, was filed by Sam Griffin and Richard Maddox, both of Jackson, Miss.

The two men held that they were deprived of their jobs in violation of constitutional guarantees, because the brotherhood has a special rule which bars Negroes from

membership.

By John Hudson Jones A statement from the U. S. Maritime Commission yesterday indicated the Luckenbach Steamship Co. is deliberately holding back recommissioning the S.S. Booker T. Washington. The Liberty ship, which had the nation's first Negro skipper, Capt. Hugh - - MULZAC

Muizac, was one of the first the company returned to the Commission. The company turned the ship on April 13, the Luckenbach line back Nov. 18, claiming a drop in was one of the first to get ERP

up on the Hudson River at Tarry- same time as the Booker T. Washtown, N. Y., despite the fact that it ington took on a wheat shipment is shipshape.

A vice-president of the Luckenbach Co. told the Daily Worker: "Anybody who reads the newspapers. knows that foreign trade will increase. But if we request a ship from the Commission we have to operating manager when asked by take the one it gives us."

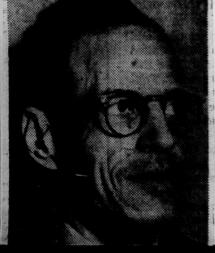
EXPOSE COMPANY OFFICIAL

A Commission spokesman denied this and exclaimed, "That's a lot of nonsense. We give them the one they ask for by name."

The increased foreign trade to which the Luckenbach Line official referred was that which he expected under the European Recovery Program.

The Maritime Commission had no direct authority in connection with ERP shipping, the Daily place ships back into service, when ships since. requested by companies.

A Daily Worker check showed that ERP administrator Paul G. Hoffman, has full authority to employ shipping. It was learned tha



Ready to Sail Tomorrow

shipping. The John H. Quick, a The Booker T. Washington is laid Victory ship chartered about the at Galveston and headed for Bordeaux. France. The rapid fire deal was clinched by Oliver P. Caldwell, vice-president of the company.

"NO USE" FOR SHIP

Harry M. Singleton, Luckenbach the Daily Worker whether Capt. Mulzac and an inter-racial crew would be rehired if the Booker T. Washington was re-chartered said "We don't have any use for her, and I'm pretty sure we aren't going to take any more ships."

The Booker T. Washington was returned to the Commission in 1947, while Capt. Mulzac was in Marine Hospital recovering from nervous fatigue. In one stroke, one of the war's shining examples of democracy was scuttled. And 38 men representing 18 different nationalities Worker was told. It could only were out of jobs. None have gotten 4-27-41

Hail and hearty at 62, Capt. Mulzae told the Daily Worker yesterday "I'm ready to sail her tomorrow, but only with an interracial crew." He said that despite an almost perfect five year sailing record "Neither I nor a member of the crew got a word of thanks from the company. But if I worked myself ill, I did it for my country and for democracy."

Capt. Mulzac who held a master's license for 20 years got the Booker T. Washington in September, 1942, after widespread demands by labor and the general public for a Negro skipper, Later, four other Negroes were made captains. None are sailing now, and neither are any of the 16 ships named after famous Ne-

CIVIL RIGHTS HEAD BARS NEGROES FROM HIS PLAN

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—The Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress here accused the General Electric X-Ray Corp. of so consistently following a discriminatory hiring policy that it has not one Negro among its 2.000 workers. A protest will be sent to President Truman pointing out that the chairman of the GE board is Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the President's own Civil Rights Committee. 2-26-48

Company officials here readily admitted the fact of discrimination to a reporter for a local Negro newspaper. When the reporter asked if the plant would hire a Negro, the girl in the personnel office said, "We don't hire any here and there isn't one in the entire plant."

The reporter then asked to speak to the factory manager who told him. "There isn't a job in this plant for which a Negro can qualify." When told that it doesn't take any special training to become a sweeper or an assembler, the factory manager quickly transferred the reporter's call to a Mr. Scheven, director of Industrial Relations.

Mr. Scheven, reminded of the high sounding phrases on civil rights uttered by Charles E. Wilson, relapsed into a deep silence . . . then muttered something about Wilson being only a stockholder who doesn't set policy. Thurs:

The general manager here, however is a personal representative of Charles E. Wilson and was sent in to carry out Wilson's ideas and policy. 2 - 26-48

AT HAS HAPPEN

you would take the time to run your eyes over the ac-which can help. One good job that the Urban League companying reproduction of part of a column from the might perform would be to conduct a study into what is Female Help Wanted section of a recent issue of the taking place, the causes and the possibilities. The deague Pittsburgh Press. You will observe that the word "white" might organize Negro opinion has been ringed wherever it appears in these want ads. to these jobs rather than the let them go by default. Thirty of these ads are reproduced. In fourteen of them PRITTSBURGH PRESS, the employer (presumably white) indicates that he wants a white cook or domestic service worker. That number does not take into account others who perhaps neglected to stipulate white. It is a fair and safe presumption that at least hat of the white families able to hire domestic help prefer whites.

This preference for whites points up an extraordinary condition of the times, a remarkable change that has occurred within a generation. Forty years ago there would have been no such stipulation as is frankly made today. Most of the domestic service workers a generation ago were Negroes. Except for the Irish, other elements in the population were scarcely considered for this type

What has happened? What has happened to bring about such a change that employers PREFER white domestics? Has there been an increase in prejudice against Negroes or against this type of Negro worker? Yes and no. The status of the Negro as a citizen has improved remarkably in the last forty years, but while whites have been compelled to respect the rights of the Negro as a citizen, their personal attitude may not be as friendly as GIRL-Woman—25-45; general house-work; private room, radio: must like children; references required. Phone Coraopolis 1116-J. it once was. The Negro domestic worker may have lost her grip on her job during the depression when whites GIRL—For mail delivery and messenger work: 17-18 years old: good working conditions. Apply Montifiore Hospital, Miss Goodman. were forced into competition for these jobs. Maybe it was then, when confronted with a choice, that the white employer began to decide on a preference. Maybe little prejudice was involved other than a leaning toward one's own kind. These questions cannot be anywhed with any exactness

Has the Negro worker, himself or herself, had anything to do with stimulating the growth of this preference? Have Negroes generally developed such a distaste for domestic service and some of its more obvious disadvantages that they have not bothered to meet required standards of work? Have they become personally objectionable in the homes of employers because of unhygienic habits, laziness or insolence? It is to be doubted whether anyone but the employers could accurately answer this question. Nevertheless, it provides food for thought.

No thoughtful-minded person can escape the fact that any area of employment, however unattractive it may appear to be superficially, is good for Negroes if it is good for whites. The Negro is such a marginal worker that he needs all the jobs he can get. As a group, it would seem to be distinctly unwise to adopt the attitude of surrendering a job market which was once so fruitful GIRL-wanting to learn flower business. 535 Wm. Penn Way. Co. 7915. for us.

A fair employment practices law can establish the Negro's right to be considered for some jobs on the same basis as other Americans. But it is to be doubted whether any such law would ever require private families to take into their homes persons they did not want for any reason. These jobs have to be won and held on the basis of the competence and personal acceptability of

The jobs which Negroes have lost in domestic service in Pittsburgh alone must total hundreds, if not thousands. This source of income is too important to be ignored GIRL White experienced, no laundry that is hanwhen we see it slipping from our grasp. What is hap-

PITTSBURGH, Paulif you're not too busy, we wish thoughtful Negro in this city and county and of agencies

GIRL White: general housework: good home: private room: good wages: on busline. Colonial 2271-W or EV. 5968.
GIRL Housework, stay nights, no cocking, no laundry, adults, references, HA. 7715. NOVEMBER 29, 1948-GIRL-Woman White housework: private room; small family; no laundry star. JA. 4633. Female Help Wanted GIRL-Woman-General housework Cook-W erence required. MA. 652 GIRL-\$30 5-40 white experienced cooking light cousework, laundress employed, 2 adults, tay nights: references. LO. 0320.

stay nights: references. LO. 0320.

GIRL—Woman, white) assist with 2 children, light housework. No cooking, no laundry. Stay nights: apartment; \$20. HA. 0942.

GIRL—White) with references general housework, automatic laundry, no shirts, no cooking, stay nights optional, \$20. HA. 2310.

HA. 2310.

GIRL-Woman White over 22, general housework. Automatic washer. Other help. Doctor's home. Must like children. \$25. HA. 4565.

GIRL-White small adult family; no washing; housework, plain cooking; stay nights optional. AT. 4947, 1 p. m. to

PRIS—With wrapping and packing perience: excellent working conditions, pply 5636 Penn Ave. Monday and wesday, 10-4.

GIRL-Woman — For housework, plain cooking; 3 male adults: good home; excellent wages. JA. 3996.

GIRL-To keep books in physician's office. Downtown, 21'2 hours daily. W 180, Press.

GIRL-\$25. general housework, expe-

GIRL—\$25, general housework, experienced, references, private room, noceshing; must like children, HA, 8553, GRL—General housework, laundry, rococking, stay nights, JA, 1258.

GIRL-Woman—White over 25; general housework, and with cooking; young couple; small house, stay nights, references. FI, 3555,

GIRL-Woman—White, 5½, rooms apt. Cooking, no laundry, private room, stay nights, Reference, HA, 7335.

GIRL 20-40, general housework, must like children, no cooking, private room, bath, other help employed. HA. 6433.

GIRL-Woman—General housework, home nights. Apply 1711 E. Carson St., South Side.

GIRL-White general housework no cooking: 3 adults. 1200 Beachwood Blvd. MO. 4979.
GIRL-Woman White housework. cooking. small home aundry, no win-

dows; room, bath; references; \$30. MA. 9569.

GIRL—Experienced housework, cooking Small apartment. Home nights, \$25, MU, 1100.

MU. 1101.

GIRL-White housework, no cooking, no lauhan, private room; excellent wages, HA. 1247.

GIRL-For general housework, some care of children; good wages; live in; country; references. Coraopolis 818-R.

Women Urged To Operate Ho

bureau urges the housewife to bor- and chauffeuring. row a number of well-established modern business practices. It's the only way, they say, that she can community has yet solved the prob- be set the same way as for other meet the competition of local industry in getting servant girls.

As a starter the bureau urges courses not only for girls seeking like the Y. W. C. A., are some of the to serve as a stimulus for the esdomestic jobs but for the house- leading agencies trying to establish tablishment of practical local prowives who would like to employ standards. & _ & _ grams to meet the current needs of them. The bureau says the prime In all the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said them. The bureau says the prime In all the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker, said the cities it was agreed that homemaker and houseworker and h lies with the public school system.

housewife-employer is to teach her standards and these varied widely ness, and the provision of suitable classify household jobs, define ser- in worker set by Minneapolis and vant's tasks and determine exactly St. Paul to \$31.20 for a 48-hour how much she can reasonably ex- week of the skilled live-in worker ed by virtually all community compect from her help. She would also proposed by Cincinnati. Hourly mittees included, in addition, accuestablish definite hours, overtime rates ranged from 45 cents for unrate job descriptions and regulapay, sick leave, and the like, just skilled work in Cincinnati to 75 tions concerning termination notices

given household help carries as review of the job with the idea of and of the worker with a view to much weight as low wages, long giving a raise—something which wage increases. The Cincinnati-hours and no security. Domestic dimestic workers in the old days standards recognized the principle workers, the bureau points out, could rarely look forward to the pay for greater skills by work in one of the few fields where efficiency is rewarded with an extra work load the final fine finals. The bureau's report lighlights a

fact known to nearly every woman who needs help in her home-domestic workers are tired of getting kicked around.

HERE ARE some of the ways in which a housewife-employer can achieve an "efficient work plan" in arranging the duties of a hired orker: A fair distribution of tasks among worker:

family members; 6 - 6 - 4 Simplify household routines to eliminate unnecessary labor;

Teach children to respect home equipment and to take care of their toys and clothes;

Use the best machinery the family can afford;

Patronize commercial services for difficult extras such as rug cleaning and window washing.

Improvement

A report of the survey, designed

setting different rates for skilled,

tee furnished definitions of "skill-

ed" and "unspitled" worker.
The Syracuse standards suggest-

ed the use of the term "household assistant" or ("aid" in preference to

"The report said Cincinnati and

Cleveland offered good examples of

two effective methods used in ar-

iving at standards. (20-44)
Before finally adopting its stan-

cussed them with a number of out-

side groups. The opinion of em-

ployee members of the Industrial

Girls Club of the YWCA was re-

quested on specific questions thru

questionnaires and discussion.

emiskilled and unskilled work.

"maid" or "servant."

riving at standards.

DEFINITIONS

When it comes to pay, the housethe Women's Bureau of the Labor Department had accepted the basic

training for both worker and em- standards generally covered the ployer was most important. Only length and frequency of a vacation THE OBJECT of training the six cities worked out fixed wage period, holidays, absences due to illas her husband does when hiring cents for an experienced worker in and health examinations. Syracuse. Basic hours also varied, The report mentioned certain speof all the reasons why domestic Cincinnati suggesting 48 hours for workers flocked out of other women's homes when new job opportunities opened up, the bureau holds the low social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the bureau holds the low social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status Cincinnati — suggested a periodic re-evaluation of the job opportunities opened up, the social status cincinnation opportunities opened up, the social status cincinnation opportunities opened up, the social

WASHINGTON-(NNPA) - While which was organized under commit-(WNNS)—Husbands who say that employment service to learn what specific standards and progress in tee sponsorship in one of the public high schools. Samples of standards in operation in other cittes studied Jaily Warld Final recommendations were bas-

ed on the suggestion of all these groups and were endorsed by the industrial committee of the local YMCA. All these approaches helped greatly in making the standards realistic and in promoting their general acceptance Atlanta SOUND PROGRESS

At the time the survey was conducted the Cleveland committee pre-testing experiment that repre- recognized," the report stated. sented a significant attempt to develop sound and practical stan- tic service as a last resort when dards, the report stated.

Ten employer-employee units in Cleveland were testing the tentative recommendations developed by the committee. On the basis of the experience and reactions of this select group, standards were to be revised and reviewed prior to their final adoption and general distri-

The report points out that after standards have been agreed to, the problem of gaining community acceptance must be faced. Acer.

Community committees have used two methods to do this. Some formed employers' leagues as subsidaries of the committees, and others used effective publicity and promotion. Allanta, Sa.
The St. Louis committee establish-

ed a league of employers, and at The Minneapolis-St. Paul committee the time of the survey the Cleveland and Atlanta committee were contemplating the formation of similar leagues. 6 - 20 - 4

dards, the Cincinnati committee dis- Head of Women's Bureau Say

Disparagement of Such Work

Must Be Halted at Once

The committee also obtained re- WASHINGTON, June 3-A sevaction to the proposed standards enty-page report on community

The bureau also issued ment that no community had solved the problem of help for the solved the problem and that the solved the problem of help for the solved workers.
The report said that a majority

partment of Labor.

household employment programs in nineteen cities was issued today by the Women's Bureau of the De-

of the projects studied and ac- Z cepted as a basic principle that wages and working conditions for houseworkers should be set in the same way as that for other work-

Miss Frieda Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, said in a foreword that household employes had'long been of special concern to that agency "because of their cus-tomary long hours of work and general economic insecurity.'

The effects of the traditional and prevalent disparagement of was in the process of conducting a household employment must be

"Many workers consider domesefforts to secure other types of employment fail. Many other persons, genuinely interested in household employment as an occupation, who might develop skill and find satisfaction in it, are discouraged from entering a field so limited in the benefits and dignity accorded it in comparison with other kinds of work, and, further, beset with petty personal humili-

ations." Where wage and hour standards had been set up, the minimum wage varied from \$10 to \$20 a week, and the work-week generally ranged from fifty to fiftyfour hours. In only one city was a work-week of as little as fortyeight hours recommended. The community projects were on record as favoring a two-week vacation with pay after a year's service. Training activities had been started in only five cities.

The study was made in the summer of 1946.

The Women's Bureau advocated higher standards, better working conditions and included sample job standards and employment records in the booklet.

can be

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5-wife is urged to consult a local women should conduct their homes the prevailing industrial wage is. household employment varied from more like a business find an un-She should also follow the business city to city, community household expected supporter in the U. S. practice of paying higher rates for employment programs in a major-Women's Bureau. In a new publica- harder jobs such as washing walls ity of nineteen cities surveyed by tion reviewing efforts to meet the and waxing floors and for special household employment crisis, the services such as fine laundering principle that wages and working

THE WOMEN'S Bureau says no conditions for houseworkers should lem of household employment. Em- workers June 6-20-48 ployer committees, women's clubs, houseworkers' unions, organizations

"I've worked where there was a system, but no genuine apprepition; and I've worked where there was no system, but such a spirit of goodwill that I forgave the other inadequacies. I'm eager to help bring the two closer together."

Like faith was expressed by Mrs. Myrtle Williams, of 1038 1/2 E. 28th st., who said, "There isn't a thing tion you desire." in the world that can't be faced. This household work problem is partly our making. I feel obliged to lend my support where I can."

Beefs of household workers were aired freely and suggested solutions agreed upon by the body. Among points touched on were: references, duties, skills and training, age and health, working hours, time-off, vacations, wages, livein problems.

DAY OFF REQUIRED

length of the workday and work- in the week. Most household employees don't know California law provides of 24 consecutive hours, off in 7.

Live-in employees are working retained by each party. as much as 14 hours a day, they sensus of opinion was that live-in off, sick leave, accurate job deworkers should have a work week scriptions, time for meals, time of 50—54 hours, day workers 8hours a day, five and a half days
a week.

of payment, use of telephone,
notice of termination and time
on call.

The traditional every other Sun- employees work four out of the day off was voted against in fa- eight listed holidays, alternat- minutes' uninterrupted time for vor of every Sunday. Workers also ing the four each year. If a wanted two weeks vacation after holiday falls on a Sunday or on that the work schedule so wanted two weeks vacation after the employee's day off, the folone year's service, four national lowing day should be given off. time as she chooses.

mum wage, domestic workers July 4, Labor Day, Armistice employed part time have the concluded a monthly wage of Day, Thanksgiving and Christ-\$150, including room and board, to be fair. Room and board were SICK LEAVE

to share a room with a baby and ice, with a maximum accumuwere not allowed to have guests lative leave of 30 days reached tion should be given by each during off time, should be met by in a minimum of five years are giving them private quarters and not to abuse the sick leave a single room, comfortably furtheright, and place, to have guests, privileges, as the standards are nished, strictly private and the forum concluded. Jal:

the forum included Mrs. Ella M. present when sick leave is taken. Rooms in the basement or attic G. Bowdry, of 829 E. 27th st., who said she came to the meeting besaid she came to the meeting beworker to notify the employer Adequate heat and ventilation
when she is sick. Workers who are also necessary cause she is "proud of the service fail to notify the employers are also necessary. trade"... "If anyone looks down should not be paid for that day on you, it's because you can't lift or days, or the time may be Accurate up your head with pride in doing charged to accrued annual leave. Accurate job descriptions that job better than the next person," she said. The standards committee set should be clearly outlined in the a vacation standard at one week written agreement.

Special positions and The final item in the contract

Special positions, such as a up to one year of service, or two which the committee suggests

for Negroes to find, said Mrs. Alma H. Lofton, 3106 S. Hobart blyd. She suggested keeping a "businesslike list of former employees . . . I find remembering birthdays, anniversaries and special occasions a good way to keep in touch. When you've got important people to stand behind you and vouch for your work, you're in a better position to secure the type of posi-

Mrs. E. Washington, of 1945 Lombardy road, San Marino, said she found eastern references not "readily acceptable out here."

Haltor's Note: This is the last in a series of three articles on the most recent study of the Housefold Employment Standards Principal complaint was the Committee. The report is being moded to comen's organizations ength of the workday and work- in the city this month.)

By JUNE RANDOLPH A written contract between the employer and the household that they should have one day, employee is recommended by the Household Employment Standards Committee, which states that a copy should be signed and

These agreements should cover hours, wages, wages for overcomplained; day workers, 12. Con-time, vacations, holidays, time employers who have had the

The committee suggests that holidays a year, and sick leave. The listed holidays are New Unprotected by a legal mimi- Year's Day, Easter, May 30,

Complaint of live-in workers seven days of sick leave and employer and employee regarding the use to share a room with a balance of the phone. advised. Employees are urged party. Other Negroes taking part in are physically unable to be with adequate use of the bath-

same employees for a long period of time considers giving a lower vacation with pay.

Each employee should have 30

The committee recommends that employees "living out" or "living in" of necessity should be granted some additional privileges. An agreement should be

Two weeks' notice of termina-

For the worker who lives in,

child's, or practical, nurse are hard weeks after one year of service. should be covered in the agree-A further recommendation for ment is time on call. This cov-

deorbell, waten the children from time to time or perform related services making it necessary not to leave the house at the request of the employer. Two hours on Ri re equivalent to ne working ho

Finally the committee record mended that evaluations of job provisions and the worker should be mad regularly, perhaps every

orkers Attracted Better Conditions

is the higher and opportunities for advance-war jobs, but three-fourths of ment which industrial jobs offer, that 90 per cent expressed a predelares the Women's Bureau of ference for industrial to housethe Labor Department in a study hold employment, made public last Friday (June 4)

The study, entitled "Community Household Employment Programs," also said increased opportunities for vocational education and on-the-job training are an efforts to secure other types of influence and that potential work- employment fail, the study revealers are more aware than they were formerly of alternative job opportunities.

Reporting findings of a firsthand survey of household employ- liscouraged from entering a field ment programs in nineteen cities so limited in the benefits and digduring the summer of 1946, the nity accorded it in comparison study also carries recommendat- with other kinds of work and furions of the Women's Bureau for ther, beset with personal humilithe improvement of existing programs and the establishment of new ones in localities that have Other factors listed as tending not yet tackled the problem.

the women employed in household and irregular hours, low wages, service were colored, and about lack of opportunities for upgrad-47.9 per cent of all colored women ing and promotion, paid vacations, working were domestic workers, extra pay for holiday work, and It was estimated that the total the assurance that money earned number of women employed in do- will be paid regularly. mestic service in April, 1947, was 1,690,000, and of that number approximately 930,000 were color

RELUCTANT TO RETURN

While the proportion of colored women among household workers, always substantial, increased after World War I, a large proportion of the 400,000 colored and white domestic workers who left domestic service in the period from 1940 to 1944 are reluctant to return to their former jobs, the report asserted.

Of over 600 former household (NNPA) - The chief reason for workers in wartime industrial ne present uncopularity of house- jobs who were interviewed by the Women's Bureau, 90 per cent of hoster how, better pay, them expressed a need for posthold work.

of local programs affecting house to decrease the labor supply for One of the conditions tending household employment, the re-

port states, is "the traditional and prevalent disparagement of house iold employment.

Many workers consider domesic service as a last resort when d. Many other persons, genuinely nterested in household employment as an occupation, who might develop skill and find satisfacton in it, the survey found, "are

to decrease the labor supply for In April, 1947, 55 per cent of house old employment were long

Attempt To Reduce lating to wages and working conditions. All details will be ar-

Trained on Island for

Service as Domestics

Commissioner of Labor.

- A charge that the present plans to import Puerto Rican workers to the United States as domestics was a move to force down the wage scale of household workers, came this week from Fred E. DeMendez, director of Scarsdale to Take First Group for the experiment because it is the Hopkins' Employment Agency, one of the largest in Harlem.

"There is no need to bring these workers in from Puerto Rico," Mr. DeMendez said, "except to force wages down. It would appear that employers intend to reduce domestics' wages at any cost."

The employment agency head pointed out that already there is next month in Scarsdale, it was ana lag in the number of jobs avail- nounced yeesterday. able for household workers, and questioned the reasoning behind may be adapted to other fields forts involving other industries plans on the part of the New York where labor is scarce if it suc- where competent workers are State Employment Service and the ceeds, were described by the two Government is "neither encourag-State Industrial Commission to men who initiated it, Commissioner ing nor discouraging" emigration, bring workers from Puerto Rico to New York. 2 2 3 4 4 As a further step in his Gov-LOWER SCALE

"Within this area," Mr. DeMendez stated, "we have ben able to gain wages of from \$45 to \$50 weekofficials is to start Puerto Rican a town near San Juan, the capital workers at only \$25 weekly."

white domestic, and though the child care, cooking, hygiene and Scarsdale, a special conference first imported workers are scheduled to be placed in homes in the Scarsdale-White Plains area just outside New York City, they may

While this first course home nursing, week-end in their new homes in modern nome, even a pressure of for the Puerto Ricans, Miss cooking in the special conference sisted of modern cleaning methods, the Puerto Ricans, Miss course in the was held yesterday at the office of home nursing, cooking hygiene and Scarsdale was held yesterday at the office of home nursing, cooking hygiene and Inter-Church Council had arranged harold K. Montross, metropolitan child care. In addition, they were a sight-seeing tour of the neighbourse of the New York State taught simple English, mainly borhood and motion pictures in Employment Service, 44 East taught simple English, mainly borhood and motion pictures in the evening. The White Plainss of

Ma ranged before the women leave Puerto Rico to fill specific jobs here.

The starting pay has been set at \$25 a week with quarterly increases of \$2.50. The agreement limits the work week to fortyeight hours and outlines the duties Women, Clothed in Advance Puerto Rican Commissioner of Lato be performed in that period.

Commissioner Corsi said Scarsdale had been chosen as the locale a small community with civic agencies that have promised to cooperate in helping the Puerto Rican girls adjust to life in a new ALL TRAINED FOR THE JOB country.

Later groups may be sent to

The first test of a new plan to other small communities, but probplace trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of the place trained Puerto Rican women ably not to large cities where the Sent to Homes in Scarsdale, discourage emigration, the country of the properties and the place of th as household workers will start adjustment problem is much more

The state official and Mr. Serra joined in calling the program a Details of the scheme, which possible guide for cooperative efment of Labor, and Fernando are coming to this country and if the New York State Employment biggest industrial schools in the Sierra Berdécia, Puerto Ricanthey can be absorbed here in an Service. Commissioner of Labor. orderly fashion both countries will the said. It is a second of the said. It is a second of the said. It is a second of the said.

ly for 'sleep-in' workers, but the of 18 and 35 now are taking a spe- PUERTO RICAN MAIDS for 'sleep-in' workers, but the cial three-month course in Caguas, TO GET AID ON ENGLISH of Puerto Rico, it was explained

The Puerto Ricans, who are un-in Mr. Corsi's office in 80 Centre Language is the chief barrier to enable their emigrants to combeen assigned to a home in the ergoing special courses in how to Street. The curriculum was set up gent of Puerto Ricans, who are un-in Mr. Corsi's office in 80 Centre between the newly arrived contining peter in the labor market here and be within walking distance of one was andle American household. dergoing special courses in how to Street. The curriculum was set up handle American household machinery, are being trained at the expense of the government, which which pay transportation costs of the State this country. The Negro worker will be more Employment Service.

greatly affected by this move," De- It includes studies in modern gent of Puerto Rican household experience to prevent a depression household experience to prevent a depression household experience to prevent a depression another. This will help counteract household was announced yesterday. After was a mounced yesterday. After was described as a "rigorous" will be moved to the home of another to the young women, first to be eleven-week course in household duties under the young women, first to be eleven-week course in household duties under the young women, first to be eleven-week course in household duties under the young women, first downwork. It was said that they could hundreds now on the waiting list, per additional properties to prevent a depression of wage scales.

The was described as a "rigorous" will be moved to the home of another. This will help counteract household duties under was announced yesterday. After was described as a "rigorous" will be moved to the home of another. This will help counteract household duties under workers and their twenty-one of wage scales.

The women had undergone what any case of malcontent, the woman was announced yesterday. After was described as a "rigorous" will be moved to the home of another. This will help counteract household duties under workers and their twenty-one of wage scales.

The women had undergone what any case of malcontent, the woman was announced yesterday. After was described as a "rigorous" will be moved to the home eleven-week course in household duties under the young women, first to be eleven-week course in household other employer of whom there are worker will be within walking distance of one was another. This will help counteract the workers and their twenty-one of wage sca

The Peurto Rican workers are to in White Plains has quietly been Sierra Berdecia, Puerto Rican States. The training was given in speaks Spanish. sign contracts with employers for taking applications from prospec-Commissioner of Labor in New a modern vocational high school a year, with pay scales starting at tive employers. York, who also was present, ap-with modern equipment. See weekly and being increased Families seeking resident house-pointed Senorita Francisca Bou to \$130 Wardrobes Provided \$2.50 every three months, until hold workers are being asked if work with the White Plains em-"wages reach current standards." they would be willing to advance ployment interviewer, Mrs. VicThe clothing of each woman was
However, out of these wages, the about \$130 to pay for a girl's toria Rodriguez, on her rounds of provided at a cost of \$130 by the workers are expected to repay \$150 transportation from Puerto Rico the employers. Both women speak employer who also paid \$75 for the

> turned in the form of weekly sal- Most of the Puerto Rican work- eight hour week at the start and lary deductions. In keeping with the state serv-said, come from the rural districts. for the first year. A deduction of

> ice's policy of encouraging higher In their eleven-week course of \$4 a week will be made to pay for standards for household work, pro-household training in Puerto Rico the clothing and transportation. spective employers will be asked they had some training in house- The Puerto Ricans landed at hold English, it was added.

by Their Future Employers.

Arrive by Plane

Each Will Get \$25 a Week.

Four Raises in Year.

take up dities on domestic em-continue the program.

18 to 35 years, were the first five trades for those who want to group to arrive as part of the plan Miss Clarke, under whose guidof the Puerto Rican Government to ance the women will come to the provide enough vocational training United States, said that each had Language is the chief barrier to enable their emigrants to combeen assigned to a home in the

and for a few items of winter Spanish and hope to ease the lan-airplane fare from San Juan. The clothing. This money would be re-guage barrier, Mr. Montross said. women will receive \$25 for a forty-

Newark airport at 8:30 A. M. and

were taken later to New York for lunch. The Red Cross provided buses to take them to their new homes, all in Scarsdale. Upon reaching their destinations the women wanted to pick up some of the snow that still remained in isolated and dirt-encrusted mounds.

They were met at the airport. by Fernando Sierra Berdecia, bor in New York; Miss Frances Phillips, Supervisor of Household State, and Miss Helen Clarke, manemployment service.

Duty to Aid Emigrants Seen

Senor Sierra said that while A g Puerto Rico did not encourage or discourage emigration, the country proper guidance for those who wish to leave the island for more in a lucrative employment.

He added that three new classes v of the same nature were being trained in Puerto Rico and that Twenty-one Puerto Rican young the Island Legislature had been

world will be opened on the island The girls, ranging in age from soon to provide training in fifty- Z o

outside New York City, they may well be brought to other parts of the state and nation in the near future." The Peurto Rican workers are to the state and nation in the near service as in addition, they were a sight-seeing tour of the neighborhood and motion pictures in the employment Service, 44 East taught simple English, mainly borhood and motion pictures in the evening. The White Plains of fice of the employment service will have available for consultation with every available homemaking the White Plains office of the employment service, told of the of the University of Puerto Rican workers are to the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state and nation in the near state of the state

which is to be spent on clothes for them.

lish. More time should have been programs and a club for them.

spent in teaching the language to Among the domestics, Miss them instead of telling how to op-Clark reported, are five women erate vacuum cleaners and wash- who were substituted for trained ing machines—which we could girls suddenly in Puerto Rico last

once while thoroughly frightened by it, Antonia said, "Ugh!" and hung up. The caller thought some disaster had occurred in the Mayer house and hurried to investigate.

The dwelling, a new ten-room structure, has every modern convenience. Of the children. Linda.

solve the language barrier by ac- of the Hopkins' Employment quiring an English-Spanish dic- agency, one of the largest in Hartionary. But she pointed ruefully lem this afternoon to her attempt to "There is no need to bring these translate even a simple work like workers in from Puerto Rico", Mr. "map." She found three unpro- DeMendez said, "except to force nouncable translations, one con- wages down. It would appear that sisting of twenty-one Spanish employers intend to reduce dowords. The sign language also mestics' wages at any cost." failed, Mrs. Mayer said.

Antonia saw her first television in the Mayer library, and come dinner time each evening she and the three Mayer children, including Paul, 10, race to the television receiver to watch cartoons. Confidentially, Mrs. Mayer said, Antonia still thinks it is a motion picture machine.

Twenty-one Puerto Ricans, 18 to 35 years old, were brought North by plane last Friday by the State Employment Service and were placed in Scarsdale homes on oneyear agreements, with pay rising from \$5 a week to \$35 during the term. The employers bear the \$145 cost of transportation and clothes until repaid from wages.

One of the girls, it was learned this afternoon, developed measles and was removed to Grasslands Hospital at Eastview last Monday. Responsibility for the ill girl's medical bills has not been determined, Miss Helen T. Clarke, director of the White Plains office of the employment service, said.

Two of the domestics, Miss Clarke reported, have been found unsatisfactory by their employers because of lack of training in child care and table service. They will be transferred to other employers no a long waiting list.

All the Puerto Ricans except Señorita Petra Barbosa, who has the measles, were guests today of the Interchurch Council of Scarsdale at luncheon, dinner and entertainment at the Y. W. C. A. Fellowship House in White Plains, on

these girls in choosing them to sights eing tours by automobile come north.

"They do not know enough Eng- Fellowship House plans weekly

could teach easily if only the lan-guage barrier did not exist." week. She said that Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Puerto Rican Doing no cooking, and now, as Commissioner of Labor in New it developes, unable to answer the York, and Harold K. Montross, telephone, Antonia is scarcely metropolitan district director of worth the pay required by the the State Employment Service, had Government plan, Mrs. Mayer said no prior knowledge of the substi-Trying to answer the phone tutions and would not have con-

venience. Of the children, Linda,

9, duped Antonia into serving
breakfast in bed while Mrs. Mayer
was away. Joel, 11, is determined
to learn Spanish. Daily he follows
Antonia around with pencil and
paper to record new words.

Mrs. Mayer thought she could
solve the language barrier by acof the Honkins' Employment

AFL Farm Labor Union Head Raps Bill

Permitting Entry of Foreign Workers

American Feder ation

Washington.—H. L. Mitchell, presi-wedge for driving down the wages
dent of the AFL's National Farmfarm working conditions of American
Labor Union, assailed a bill, jammed other workers—and incidentally of
through Congress almost unnoticed in
the last minute rush for adjournment.

the last minute rush for adjournment, which provides for the importation of foreign nationals to work on United

States farms. Mitchell charged there is absolutely no need for the measure under which the United States Employment Serv- 0 ice expects to bring about 42,000 0 workers from foreign nations with the initial transportation costs borne by the U. S. government. These costs are supposed to be repaid by the farm operators. The AFL farm leader said: 10

ferring American citizens from points dition to meals and quarters in larger classes will be prepared. where unemployment exists to places their employers' homes. Employ where labor is scarce, "the farm labor problem would be solved without importing a single foreign national." and winter clothes for the maids, And Uncle Sam could get the money back, by deductions from the earnings of such workers.

Increase Specified of such workers.

He declared that a powerful lobby \$2.50 weekly at the end of every of wealthy ranch owners in California, and of big plantation operators elsewhere, worked behind the scenes for adoption of the latest bill to have that amount will be determined by

"These big operators cently tried to mobolize thousands of Mexican nationals below the so Grande" nationals below the 100 Grande," stated by State Industrial Com Mitchell said. "The State Department missioner Edward Corsi at th had eased the way by negotiating an State Office Building, who said agreement, with the Mexican govern-Scarsdale and White Plains were ment relative to the terms under chosen for the test to give the which such recruiting could be con ducted by the employers.

"But the fact is, that even though "The project, designed to help

they sent a special train down to the relieve the shortage of household interior of Mexico, they came back workers as well as to provide emlargely empty handed. Now they want ployment for Puerto Ricans who

parts of the western hemisphere, not Labor. because they need these workers, but because they want to use them as

In the South there are many em- erative program undertaken by thein modern housekeeping methods ployed only part time in production Puerto Rican government and in a school established last fall of cotton crops. Ever since 1942, our New York State Labor Depart near San Juan by Miss Frances union has been active in seeking jobs ment will bring thirty young Phillips, manager of household for these employes. We have made women to Westchester County to employment for the New York

Wage increases a the rate of

Uncle Sam to do the job for them.

"Their real long-range aim, of come to this country, was initiated army of foreign nationals from all Puerto Rican Commissioner of

Trained Workers

pools of unemployed farm workers. NEW YORK (NNPA)-A co-op-graduates of a three-month course

for these employes. We have made women to Westchester County to employment for the New York arrangements each season with some work as domestics in homes in State Employment Service.

White Plains and Scarsdale, it to places where they're needed and return them home afterwards.

"There's a lot of propaganda about a shortage of farm labor but we have work, will be first of many such a shortage of farm labor but we have work, will be first of many such points to fill the needs of the workers this country for domestic work in we represent."

Mitchell insisted that if the money used to bring in aliens were used instead to pay transportation for trans-\$25 for an 8-hour-day week, in adferment is successful, more and ferring American citizens from points dition to meals and quarters in larger classes will be prepared.

2,000 Jamaicans

ane Fields

in sugar cane fields in the Ever-the United States Corporation and glades, were brought there through manigration authorities a private arrangement between

have been made by the Depart-bor. Sun /- 4-45

2,000 Workers Expected details under which the workers will be employed but he believed will be employed, but he believed they would cut sugar cane for about

they would cut sugar cane for 15 cents an hour.

about 45 cents an hour.

The 90 workers, advanced contingent of over 2,000 Jamaicans to be to be brought to this country. and were admitted after passingwork after passing immigration ispections.

Jamaicans Return

(ANP)-The first consignment of

vate arrangements. During the war they were recruited as war emergency workers and the Government paid for their transportation, insurance and afforded various other protective measures.

their newspapers the same day a statement in Washington by John L. McGovern, chairman of the Farm Labor Conference, that 60,-000 foreign farm workers were needed to the United States to help harvest the crops. rious other protective measures.

The war ended, these measures South and East dug up an old law which permitted the men to get past the immigration bar.

The Agriculture Department said last Friday that the Jamaican work-(NNPA) -ers who landed by plane in Florida The Agriculture Department December 22 and began work in said last Friday that 90 Jamaican sugarcane fields in the Everglades workers who arrived in Florida by were brought to this country throuplane on Dec. 22, and began worksh a private arrangement between

the United States Corporation and William C. Holley, of the Depart-impropriation arthorities ment's Extension Service, said the William C. Holley, of Depart program through which the Agri-ment's Extension Service said the culture Department brought in program through which the Agri-foreign workers to harvest wartime culture Department brought incrops in this country ended Deforeign workers to harvest war cember 31, and no arrangements time crops in this country ended have been made by the Department Dec. 31. and that no arrangements o bring in additional foreign

Holley said he did not know the Holley said he did not know the details under which the workers

started work at Clewiston, Flacewiston, Florida. They arrived a-They arrived aboard three planes on which the planes and were put to immigration inspections.

West Indian Farm WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. - Immigration Checked

Jamaican agricultural workers to return to the United States for the current vegetable harvesting season arrived here last week. There were ninety men in the group. A total quota of the control of the in the group. A total quota of Word came from the labor depart-

year. The men will work for the United States Sugar Company but are being handled under pri-

McGovern proposed that diswere rescinded but planters in the placed persons from the American zone in Germany and German prisoners of war be imported.

Jamaicans feel that if there are not enough unemployed Negro workers in America to do the job that they are close at hand and could be transported easier and with less expense than Germans.

WEST MEPHIS. Ark. - Native born American cotton working in this area can thank the Mexican government for a raise in the pay rate for their labor to \$3
per hundred pounds
Agreements between planters

and the Mexican government for contract workers call for \$3 per hundred pounds. They are entering the country at the rice of 100 a day.

In view of this, 150 farmers from Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett and St.

Francis counties met and named a delegation to take up the matter of pay with the Agricultural Council of Arkansas here.

The result was an extension of the rate to cover all workers, according to Harvey Adams, secretary of the council.

otton Crisis learas Mexico

LITTLE ROCK, AFK. (ANP)—A cotton crisis faces the State of Arkansas as the Mexican Covernment refused to send 300 Mexican Jaberers to tak cotton in Jackson

This county was added to the list of counties in various Southern States blacklisted by Mexico because of their discrimination against Latin workers.

Arkansas has 12,000,000 bet otton crop that has to be picked despite a serious labor shortage here. Cotton producers are facing serious loss unless more workers can be obtained for the fields.

with the scarcity of labor, weges of Negro cotton pickers have soared to \$10 and \$15 a day.

Jackson County was denied its 350 workers when the signature of only one more Mexican official was needed, according to Earl Littleton of Newport. He said that he would probably have to turn them over to another county (Poinsett) or release the workers. Littleton was recruiting workers in Mexico.

-These Mexicans



Perry

I hate to bother the UN with it right manage to snatch us back from the brink in Europe it must, it veloping along the Rio Grande, where another uncooperative nation is wear-

ing our patience thin.

patient but firm with Mexico in the best Mexican labor will be opened at Juarez. tradition, the time has come when it is Prompt execution of this commitment may touch and go whether a grave international yet ease the border tension this time. incident can be avoided. Some of the Otherwise (and we must consider the people on our side-some of the most sub- reluctance of our own government to make stantial people-already are demanding any move in foreign policy that could be drastic action. If the price of cotton pickers called "appeasement") the impatient plantgoes up another peg, not a sheriff from ers themselves cannot be depended upon Amarillo to Natchez will be sure of keep- not to take some brusque action in the ing the situation in hand.

25,000 Wanted

What has stirred the passion of our big planters in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missisment to supply us with enough cotton sippi is not so much the wage pinch, trying hands to get in the crop and keep native as that is, but the failure of the government labor in line can be treated lightly only below the border to live up to a contract outside of the southwestern cotton belt. to which the planters attach the solemnity As more and more of the native fie' hands of a treaty. The bargain, with the 1947- listen to the organizers of the wage-con-1948 cotton harvest in sight, was for scious Tenant Farmers Union, and to the 25,000 nimble-fingered Mexicans to be siren call of pay-scales in the industrial recruited and sent over to us through Mon- north, the necessity of our big plantersterrey "in good time." Actually, fewer than individuals or corporations-who seed thouhalf that number have arrived, despite the sands of acres they cannot pick will only guarantees of transportation and treatment grow more acute. the Mexican government impertinently in- As our peasantry vanishes, our need for sisted upon and our planters gave.

malingering. In the first place, the Mexican tives that stop at nothing. been the border guards with the business explosively. Nations have found themselves at each other's throats for less. of processing the work and exit papers that the target of 1000 pickers a day has not been attained any day since the flow began.

All of this upon the onset of a bumper cotton crop prematurely opened by a dry

season has driven our planters-and the newspapers that speak for them-to dream now, but just as soon of calling out the army and navy. In their as our peace-makers bitterness over the sight of white wealth beginning to deteriorate in the fields-and over having to pay native pickers an outseems to me, give rageous \$5-a-hundred-pounds because the emergency attention \$3.50-a-hundred-pounds Mexicans have to the threat fast de- not showed up-the more enlightened are murmuring that Mexicans understand. after all, "nothing but force."

The delicate matter has been to the White House, and our U. S. Administration The truth is that though we have been has promised that another "gateway" for name of states rights that would embroil us beyond diplomatic repair.

Acute Situation

The obligation of the Mexican govern-

seasonal low-pay labor from outside will Plainly it is another case of international become one of those categorical impera-

authorities were 15 days late in summoning In any case the Security Council should the workers to report at Monterrey to be be alerted to this new world tinder-box as checked and given permits to work in the soon as its attention is free. Next year or U. S. Furthermore so lackadaisical have the year after, the same trouble may flare

Puerto Ricans Being Used by Industries in Midwest

Free to Enter Country, Workers Able to Send Money Home, Save Off \$45 Minimum Salaries

CLEVEL ND—No longer being med just to relieve the farm it but mortage, hundreds of Puerto Ricans are being brought into this country by Samuel G. Friedman, unskilled labor broker, to supply manpower for industrial plants in the Midwest.

More than 200 are now working at the National Tube Company plant in Lorain, the first major company to take advantage of Friedman's offer to provide Cleveland employers with large quantities of "willing and dependable" Puerto Ricans.

Free to enter the country as American dependents, the workers owe \$75 when they get off the plane bringing them from their home and are given credit for winter clothing at local stores.

From \$3 a Day to \$159 a Week

However, the men, accustomed to \$3-a-day salaries at home, find it easy to pay off that \$75 debt, send money home and save off the \$1.13 an hour minimum wage (\$45 a week) earned at the plant. Some have earned as much as \$159 a week and many average \$200 for two reek periods.

Labor Agency in Philadelphia, Friedman, the son of a Puerto Rican sugar planter, says that his men are carefully processed and that they are free to return to the island when they want to.

The men themselves live in their own barracks but can eat anywhere they wish. Many already have joined the CIO union representing National Tube employees and many are studying English in night classes.

Train Island Women Some Some Some Some Some Stics

NEW YORK —Thirty Puerto Rican women between the ages of 18 and 35 are being trained in Casus Puerto Rico, to begin domestic work in Scarsdale, N. Y. this month.

The training center was opened by Board authorities after consultation with M is s Frances Phillips, manger of the household employment offices of the New York State Employment Service, it was learned.

Freedom Road

(Special To The Defender) MIAMI - Fleeing employment conditions which amount almost to peonage here, eight Virgin Island domestic employes imported from St Thomas, last week left for "America." their name for New York City, aboard an interstate

Lured to Florida from the Virgin Islands with promises of good wages, the servants rebelled when they were paid as little as, in the case of 16-year-old 'Babyface' Marin Bonelli, \$25 for ten weeks' work.

Labor Chief Warns Agency Charles Robertson, agent of the Florida Labor commission, forced the employment agency which is

chiefly due for the importation of the domestics, to return Mis: Bonelli to St. Thomas, and warn ed the agency head that he musprovide food and lodging for al such islanders who are withou work in the state.

Further, Robertson pointed out the agency is responsible for hal the return fare to St. Thomas for any who wish to return.
Flee Irate Boss 7-3/-

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI-(ANP)-Spearheading the drive to discourage the importation of Negro domestics from the Virgin islands are more than 24 white employment agencies here who last week, black-balled an equal number of white agencies because of their alleged unscrupulous activities in "aiding and abetting" the exploiting of the island employes.

writer with more than a dozen of the exploited domestics, held in the EXCEPTIONAL CASE Dorsey hotel here, disclosed that C The most pathetic story of all was

Emerson Horner, whose brainwork engineered the labor arrangement had worked one of the domestics in his own home for more than a month, giving her as payment in furnished domestic help in the furnished domestic help i Meanwhile, an interview by the nourish their fatigued bodies.

That told by baby-faced Marion Bon ili. 16-year-old islander, who told now she was obliged to work 14 days without pay. Horner's contract specifically states that workers brought to America for domestic

CHARGE VIRGIN ISLES DOMESTICS ENSLAVED

BY JAMES B. LAFOURCHE Housemaids Flown to MIAMI —(ANP)— Charges were SAINT THOMAS, Virginia confirmed here last week that Negro April 28 (UP) Tan Intinental iomestics brought into the Miami Charters" transport plane took off area from the Virgin islands are today with a capacity load of being held in a state of bondage by housemaids for the United States. families whom they are contracted This first contingent of domestic to work for before coming to Ameri-help for the mainland was recruited

ca. One of the migrant workers was by the Cosmopolitan Employment put in jail because she quit her job Agency of Miami, Fla. Hundreds of before she had worked out the trans portation advanced her. The domestics are signed up before leaving the slands to work for \$40 per month, room and board.

At a conference of the Council of Social agenices held last week, it was openly admitted that some of the workers are living in a condition bordering on peonage. Said one of the members of the committee of transients: "It's the 'Grapes Wrath" story all over again."

APPEAL TO AGENCIES

Many of the girls have appealed to social agencies to help them collect back wages over due.

C. Emerson Horner, white, an em pioyment agency owner, admitted to the service council that he had brought in from the Virgin islands 24 domestics on March 27, and that to the best of his knowledge all of them were happily placed. However, he refrained from informing the committee that the 24 domestics in question were all jailed for a night here because they had no place to stay.

stay. 6-9-4%0 menth received by the domestics is much mroe than they are receiving in their native land, and that he has a waiting list of more than 100 Miami families who wish to employ the domestics. Presently, Horner has pending against him a charge of operating a business without a li-

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

MIAMI—(ANP)—Spearheading the drive to discourage the importation of Negro domestics from the Virgin islands are more than 24 white employment agencies here who last week, black-balled an equal number of white agencies because of their alleged unscrupulous activities in "aiding and abetting" the exploiting of the island employes.

Benjamin E. Argo, president of the Florida State Employment agencies, said that families engaged in the hiring of such help automatically place themselves on a prepared blacklist and would not be furnished domestic help in the future.

Meanwhile, an interview by the writer with more than a dozen of the exploited domestics, held in the Dorsey hotel here, disclosed that C. Emerson Horner, whose brainwork engineered the labor arrangement, had worked one of the domestics in his own home for more than a month, giving her as payment in full, \$2. Most of the other workers stated they are required to work more than 16 hours daily, and that they scarcely get sufficient food to neurish their fatigued bodies.

EXCEPTIONAL CASE

The most pathetic story of all was that told by baby-faced Marion Bon elli, 16-year-old islander, who told how she was obliged to work 14 days without pay. Horner's contract specifically states that workers brought to America for domestic labor must not be under 18 years of age. An exception was made in Marion's case, however, and the Virgin Island authorities subscribed to her coming.

This impoverished labor investigation now took a turn for the worse The scene was reminiscent of Gen. Butler's headquarters in New Orleans, when the slave contrabrands overflowed his offices to tell him of the unjust treatment they had received at the hands of their former

masters. Sobbed Rita Phillips:

"They told us that our pay would start from the time we left Thomas for Miami. We wore told that over here there was a place for us to eat and sleep. But it is not true. When we got here, we had to sleep in jail the first night. Then they find places for the girls at \$40 a month, room and board. We supposed to get a day off, but when that time comes, the people do not want to let you off."

Then broke in Juanita James, flushed with youth, says she's 18 years of age, and looks it all over. She blasted:

"The people over here think we are crazy. We have civilization where we came from. Forty dollars is more than we make on domestic job at home, but over home there are three servants in the home, cook washer woman and housemaid. Over here one servant does all the work. When my madam tell me about I never live like this before, I tell her (and these are her words in native accent), hell, like the udder people I'se come to See Miami, not to work."

Fair Employment Front Quie Tax Collector Jordan Out, Other Heads Not has been due to the outgrowth custom and tradition, and furth

Disturbed over President's Directive On Hiring necessitated by the physical facili-federal offices, it was considered as eligibles for employment.

Other federal department heads in Birmingham did not appear dis- the collector's local offices and they had never received the order, turbed today over the "fair employment" presidential executive order branch offices in Alabama. I would while still others declined com- cial Security Administration area which resulted in the discharge internal Revenue Collector Mortimer like to direct your attention to the ment.

Sartain to take over the office as

refusal to comply with the execuive order, which directed that "there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin" in appointment of federal employes.

The dismissed collector, who anfrom the position now held by you respec and I accept it to become effective Nov. 8, 1948.

"I have designated Mr. Arthur Sartain to be acting collector of internal revenue and directed him to assume the duties of this office at the beginning of business on Nov. 9, 1948

"Yours very truly (Signed) JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury."

Jordan issued the following state- or national origin.

order No. 9980 which would abolish religion of national origin, we have since August, 1946. A native of same absence of segregation appearance of segregation appearance of segregation appearance of the segregation throughout our collector's offices in Alabama. In order by and harmoniously for the benefit that there be no misunderstanding on this matter, I am herewith re
on the properties of veterans Administration here, said he had not received the order but "I intend to mail service was out of the city, but an assistant said there are given,"

When it was revealed several but an assistant said there are given, "I am herewith re
"Segregation of the races is a weeks ago that Jordan had writdated Nov. 6, 1948.

mending me for appointment to practices as provided by the pres-ganized the "Peckerwood Clubs" explaining he was busy in the regional offices. Federal Bureau of the support they have given me reto be the dominant consideration Frank Dixon in his 1938 gubernation and the support to the commission the selection of government emtorial campaign. He was deputy the state for former Gov. trial of a difficult case and that Investigation employment is handled in Washington. sioner of internal revenue. It is sioner of internal revenue. It is ployes.

* * *

gratifying for me to know that they "Over an indefinite period of the U.S. Commissioner of internal revenue. It is ployes.

* * *

gratifying for me to know that they "Over an indefinite period of the U.S. Commissioner of internal available of the D.S. Commissioner of the D.S.

with the employes of the internal

which I feel is in keeping with the plished. customs, traditions and local laws "Because of these same traditions oath of office as such.

My Dear Mr. Schoeneman:

Collector No. 2045, dated Aug. 24, mony. 1948, which has just been called to my attention.

SCHOENEMAN, commissioner of 9980, which states in part: " . . . it internal revenue, in his original is hereby ordered as follows: (1) moniously and to their mutual adletter that "I cannot, in good con- All personal actions taken by Fed- vantage science, administer any rule or reg- eral appointing officers shall be ultion which would destroy our based solely on merit and fitness; peaceful race relations," and that it and such officers are authorized would be impossible for him to and directed to take appropriate structions set forth in the execu- steps to insure that in all such actions there shall be no discrimina-After receipt of Snyder's letter, tion because of race, color, religion,

A survey of this office will show "I am today in receipt of a letter that the employes represent various from the secretary of the treasury nationalities and religious denominotifying me of my discharge as col- nations. There has never been any ector of internal revenue because discrimination against any applilector of internal revenue because cant for employment because of collector in the Birmingham office same absence of segregation aporder No. 9980 which would abolish religion or national origin. We have since August, 1946. A native of plies to the Railway Mail Samian

on this matter, I am herewith re-leasing my letter to the commission-er of internal revenue, dated Sept. colored and white reces is the of internal revenue, dated Sept colored and white races is the re-1948, and Mr. Snyder's reply sult of this fundamental principle. "I wish to take this opportunity Segregation is not only desired by to express my appreciation to Sens. is required by local laws. In spite Hill and Sparkman for the confiof these facts, it is apparent, from Hill and Sparkman for the com- of these facts, it is apparent, from Jordan entered the practice of Col. John D. Hill, U. S. dis- regional offices pointed out that mending me for appointment to this practices as provided by the pres- ganized the "Peckerwood Clubs" explaining he was busy in the regional offices. Federal Bureau of the color of race is a co

are both behind me in the position years, and to the present date, all

has been due to the outgrowth of weeks ago that when the executive heads admitted that only white custom and tradition, and further order was received by some of the persons had been certified to them ordan John Was discharged, effective as of last Monday, by Secretary offices in the event of the employ- late Sen. John H. Bankhead for 12 ment of both colored and white employ- late Sen. John H. Bankhead for 12 ment of both colored and white employ- late Sen. John H. Bankhead for 12 ment of both colored and white employ- late Sen. John H. Bankhead for 12 ment of both colored and white employ- with him in the Senate and associated with him in the practice of law with him in situation that would develop in our to be conscientious, courteous and quate space, there is only one room with him in the practice of law diligent in carrying out their duties, available for the stenographic pool, in vesterday. After taking the oath It is my sincere hope that the stand Further, there is only one ladies in yesterday. After taking the oath It is my sincere hope that the stand Further, there is only one ladies of other Sartain said sordan was fired because of his I have taken will play some small rest room available for these stepart in helping to preserve the nographers. This would create an traditions upon which we base our intolerable situation, and one that the secretary of the treasury way of life. I have taken a stand cannot be promoted or accom- designating me as acting collec-

of Alabama. For this stand I have and customs, it would not only be no regrets, and, although it has impracticable, but without doubt I will endeavor to carry out the nounced his refusal to comply with terminated my employment, it has would lead to discord, and even work of the office in a manner action to be a tender of resignation at the same time preserved my self-violence, if colored deputy collec- satisfactory to the government and tors were assigned to make investi- the taxpayers. ORDAN'S ORIGINAL letter in white taxpayers. This unfortunate rector of the wage and hour divigations of the books and records of condition would be contrary to the sion office in Birmingham, said he desires of both races, who, at the was not disturbed by the order. "Reference is made to P-Circular, present time are working in har-

"There is no section of this country that is attempting to do more Noah told The News. This directive is captioned 'Reg- than we to work out a solution unulations Governing Fair Employ- der which both races can improve ment Practices Within the Federal their status. The colored and white have no segregation policy in the Government, and relates to the people of this district are solving JORDAN TOLD GEORGE J. President's Executive Order No. their own individual problems, and if left alone, they will do it har sons."

forth in Executive Order No. 9980." cities

ten a letter to Schoeneman refusing to comply with the president's executive order, a check of Internal Revenue Department Negro, a messenger.

Jordan entered the practice of

the traditions upon which we base estimed in groups of three, with our way of life.'

IT WAS REPORTED several

Today Traceived a letter from tor. Later in the day I took the

While I serve in this capacity,

gardless of race, creed or color,"

Postmaster Arthur H. Allbright postoffice department," adding "We employ a lot of colored per-

Allbright said that of some 900 postal employes, about 125 are "I cannot, in good conscience, ad Negroes. He explained that it had minister any rule or regulation been a practice to employ Negro which will destroy our peaceful postal workers for many years as race relations. From the foregoing carriers and in other capacities. Therefore, I must say that it will though Negro clerks are employed

SARTAIN HAS BEEN deputy THE POSTMASTER said the weeks ago that Jordan had writ- about 25 Negroes among 75 regular at times in this department.

ceived a copy of President Tru- "have done a good job." man's executive order No. 9980.

nothing indicated on the lists as to their color.

But Noah and other department

NAT H. LOVE, chief of the Sooffice here, dismissed the "fair employment" executive order with the comment that "it asks for nothing more than has always been done in federal civil service.

He explained that under federal civil service persons of "all races" have been employed. But he admitted that since coming to Birmingham he had not known of any Negroes being included on certified lists.

"I intend to follow the directive," said Eugene A. Hudson, disbursing officer for the Social Security Administration,

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMIN-ISTRATION'S state director, Abner C. Johnson, said he had been notified by his Washington office that it received a copy of the "fair employment" order, but that none was "I always intend to give consider- the Washington office also had apsent to the office here. He said ation to any certified applicant re-pointed a "fair employment" officer to check on any discriminations as to race, color, creed or national origin of employes or applicants.

Johnson, who explained that he has a civil service board in the Birmingham office to review personnel problems, said:

"I have never been asked to hire a Negro and I have never heard of any being registered for employment in this office. However, about 200 Negroes are employed in our Washington office."

it should be quite evident that my However, it was pointed out there two Negroes who stood examina-Johnson added that he knew of convictions are not in sympathy are no Negro mail clerks in the tions for jobs in the housing office with the directive herein discussed. Birmingham postal department, all here but that neither qualified He here, but that neither qualified. He be impossible for me to subscribe in postoffices at Montgomery, Seloffice is highly specialized, adding forth in Executive Order No. 2002 "cities and other Alabama "We are practically in the real of the real of the control of the c tate business."

Flake E. Farley, manager of the sub-regional office of Veterans Ad-

ASKED IF THIS MEANT he employes in this department. About would employ a Negro clerk if one 100 substitute employes are hired qualified, Farley said he couldn't answer that question. He said that U. S. Marshal Raymond E. Negro training officers have been personnel showed 350 persons Thomason said he had never re- employed in Alabama and they

Heads of federal agencies with Col. John D. Hill, U. S. dis- regional offices pointed out that

the U. S. commissioner of internal explained that lists of eligible per- Jordan's letter to the U. S. commishave taken.

"It has been a pleasure to work members of the white race. This some part in helping to preserve Service Commission. Eligibles are stated bluntly that the epistle had

said: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that His justice will not be forever deferred."

There you have a timeless prophet with a world outlook. Mr. Jordan is a village prophet and his "righteousness" is precinct righteousness! It cannot live in the day that God will make.

VERNON JOHNS

VERNON JOHNS
Pastor, Dexter Avenue Baptist Church
Montgomery.

Assistant Managing Editor, The Advertiser

ONE of the finest speeches I heard dur- a vast army of new Fedin a sociated Press term in Wishington with the Senator Richard B. (Dick) Russell of Georgia. It was against the then pending For Employment Practices Act.

Russell is a politician, certainly, but his integrity is beyond

question. I know of no senator who commands higher respect of his

colleagues. He is the complete opposite of a good many whom the South has sent to the Senate. He's as obstinate as a bull-

involved. Eastland of Mississippi appealed to prejudice on FEPC. So did

dog when principle is

MAHAN some of the other side. ing clean all the way across.

generally believe FEPC the worst proposal in President Truman's civil rights

If an anti-lynching law is passed, the accused will be tried before a jury in U. S. District Court in Alabama or wherever the crime occurs. When the jury acquits, that's the end. Payment of poll taxes isn't going to qualify anyone to register. I've been told by numerous authorities (judges and lawyers) that Congress can pass no anti-segregation law that would stand up constitutionally if it affected anything outside of interstate commerce, such as persons riding on trains and buses.

Back to the original subject. Here's a partial abstract of Senator Russell's speech:

bill bears an attractive label. The Ameriand place of business . . . can people believe in fairness in all things. American business and the American creed, or national origin.

members of Congress and caused them to shall promote to a position of trust and reunderstanding its details . .

"Let me say at the outset that despite country. the efforts to creae prejudice by making a sectional issue of the

bill, it has not a sectional measure. It will affect every American citizen in his daily life, wherever he may live.

"Those of us who are fighting this bill believe that it is misnamed. We insist it is neither fair nor does it provide any employment except for



RUSSELL

eral employes to police American business and American agriculture. We contend that instead of preventing discrim-

the bill invades and strikes down rights of the paividual American ctizen always

considered sarred . The proposes to create a new Federal commission with agents and examiners to police the one and a half million businesses in this country, as well as all farms where more than six people are employed. These agents will be supposed to see that the employer does not follow any practice, in either employing, promoting, or discharging his employes, which has been declared by the board to be discriminatory, against any person on account of his race, creed, color, or national ancestry.

"Any person who contends that he has I think Russell been denied employment or refused a prowent down the middle of the road, sweep- motion within a business because of such discrimination can file a complaint against the owner of the business or farm. There-INCIDENTALLY, Southern congressmen upon a representative of the board brings the employer before him for a trial. The ordinary rules of law do not apply.

"The man charged with discrimination is denied the right to be tried by a jury in his home community. He may be tried at any place the board through its examiner determines. A businessman living in Phoenix, Ariz., can be tried in Detroit, Mich. He is not assured the right of crossexamining the witnesses or even seeing the witnesses against him. The agent of the board is the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and the jury, and need not observe any rules of evidence. If he finds the accused person guilty of unfair practices, as he is almost certain to do if he files the case, the accused has no right of appeal which would enable him to have a jury trial. His only recourse is to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which "The so-called fair-employment-practice may be hundreds of miles from his home

"To all practical purposes, the employ-The mere fact that the bill is called a fair er is denied a fair hearing anywhere along bill has caused thousands of people to sup- the line, and this upon a charge as nebuport it with no knowledge of its far-reach- lous as that he has discriminated against ing consequences and its effect upon an individual on account of his race, color,

"Think of a Federal agency having the The attractive name caught even some power to tell a businessman whom he commit themselves to the measure before sponsibility. The bill, by its express pow-

provisions allows the agents of this com- country knows. I refer to discrimination

mission to examine or copy all the books, records, and private documents of the million and a half businesses and the thousands of farmers brought under its jurisdiction. Any resistance of what has long been considered the constitutional right to be free from search or seizure without a warrant is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or a year's jail sentence, or both.

"I repeat, the bill does not create one single job, except the political jobs of the ination in hiring and firing. We insist that army of agents, employes, and examiners of the commission, who will be supported by your tax money. Its passage is sure to lessen opportunities for employment. What incentive does a businessman have for creating new jobs and employment opportiunties if he has no right to say who will fill them?
"So much for the bill's invasion of the

rights of owners of business. Let us now examine for a moment the discrimination against the rights of the ordinary, every

if he claimed he had been discriminated laws passed by congress. against in hiring, firing, or promotions. ority groups could not claim that he had race, creed, color, or national origin.

sult in a rank discrimination against the rights of the American to the job . . .

ority groups that the bill is designed to unfair court and cause him such great

on account or sex and age. It affords no protection to any woman or any person past 40 who might be applying for a job unless such woman or individual can identify themselves with a minority group . .

"The powers proposed to be granted could be used to absolutely destroy labor unions, all of whom are subject to its juris-

"I know that some of the proponents of this bill are sincere. I say to them that they cannot help a minority group in this country by a law like this, which will impair if not destroy, the rights of the individual American citizens of both minority and majority. I say to them that they cannot abolish prejudice and discrimination by creating a vast Federal bureaucracy to enforce measures against other merican citizens. . .

Plain Nonsense,

Now comes Raymond Moley, editor of day, average working American who can- NEWSWEEK to make a contribution to not identify himself with one of the min- the honsense about the determination ority groups who may claim discrimina- of the South to nullify laws passed by 5 tion on account of race creed color or national origin.

"I do not think I am particularly prejudiced against aliens, but I am old-fashioned enough to believe that American citizens should at least be accorded equal of the Federal government itself, rathing the bill of the bill of the terms of or than lawlessness. the bill, any alien in this country, or any immigrant who may be brought to our shores would have the right to prosecute an employer before this kangaroo court determination to resist enforcement of the claimed he had been discriminated laws passed by congress.

It is very evident that the average American who does not belong to one of the minvember 22. speaks of the "long tradical or its groups could not claim that he had ce, creed, color, or national origin. that will be certain to thwart any efactorization admitted to this country and the other garden-variety American citizen, were apply for the same job. The alien could law. He therefore the country to great alien could law. been discriminated against because of his tions and deep emotions" of the South 2 2 a garden-variety American citizen, were to enforce a fair employment practices of to apply for the same job. The alien could law. He thus gives aid and comforts subject the employer to great expense, inceedings before the examiner, with the government and saying what the South > 5 gradual if he denies employment to the alien. subject the employer to great expense, in- to the Dixie windbags who are forever of cluding back pay to the alien much loss jail if he denies employment to the alien. Is not going to stand for, regardless in the same recourse. This naturally will refully interpreted by the Supreme Court. O

The South is far more law-abiding than would appear from listening to our 5 "LET US consider the case of a plant or demagogic politicians of reaching business employing 40 men. Let us Northern publications which represent assume that 10 of the employes are aliens, special interests that thrive on promotograms assume that 10 of the employes are aliens, special interests that thrive on promotograms assume that 10 of the employes with the minimal race prejudice among the people of 5.25 help. If this employer has to lay off eight the South. Some people of the South > 3 3 ers, will nationalize all jobs in this country.

The bill, by its express powers, will nationalize all jobs in this country.

The bill, by its express powers, and the belief of the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him such great sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they do not the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they are the group who could take him into this sist, the passage of laws they are the group who could take him into this sist. expense and severe punishment? The nat- like, but they fall in line, slowly but "IT IS NOT strange that every Communist and every Socialist in this country who believes in government ownership of all business and property are supporting this bill, for its passage is sure to evening this bill, for its passage is sure to evening the destruction of all rights of principles. It is an example of what is going to take an example of what ural thing for him to do would be to lay surely in obeying these laws. The young "The bill has no safeguards for individual rights or property rights. One of its discriminations in employment that this near future."

The parade of one thousand white 2 8

7,734 in New Areas

Job Limitation Disappearing NEW YORK (ATT) Laws pro-est operation in terms of budget.

Niew York (ATT) Laws pro-est operation in terms of budget.

Niew York (ATT) Laws pro-est operation in terms of budget.

Niew York (ATT) Laws pro-est operation in terms of budget.

Connecticut, however, has the ination in employment in four latest and most sweeping law. It was allower and layers of poppositions. Eastern States are slowly and covers employees of non-profit con-surely proving their worth in open-cerns, as no other State does, and der that covers practices ing up job fields closed to minority specifically says "discrimination" within his agency, John W.

York, New Jersey, Massachusetts Connecticut also excels in the 26, to implement President Tru-and Connecticut, but it is also use of psychological research, and man's order outlawing discrimina-showing up in five major cities—is able to settle a case in one week. Not only is this true in Newaration. showing up in five major cities—is able to settle a case in one week, tion in federal service. It contains Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, where New York might take 14. provisions for compelling compli-Massachusetts and New Jerseyance. Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Kings Ransom, writer for thehave the largest staffs and settle. The order directs that all action

Des Moines Register and Tribune the most complaints in proportion regarding personnel be based on in an article headed "Anti-Discrim-to population. ination Gets Results," tells of a All four Eastern States do aination because of race, color, restudy made of fair employment great deal of social survey andligion, or national origin." laws and their operation in the 4education work. They exchange Gibson's action came on the eve Eastern States, and similar legis opinions and criticisms and have of ex-Gov. Maurice J. Tobin of

been operating under such laws solid research of their own. for three years; Massachusetts, The nearest thing to a report of the governmental agencies to set two years, and Connecticut, one on results is an unpublished surare colored persons, the laws also which covers 25 American cities.

The nearest thing to a report of the governmental agencies to the property of the governmental agencies to the personnent of the government of the governmental agencies to the personnent of the governmental agencies to the governmental agencies to the personnent of the governmental agencies to the go born and Catholics.

into many of the newer industries and occupations, and confining their leaders to serving colored

Each State Excels in One Phase New York, leader in the fair emloyment movement, has the largAgency To Get FEPC

shall include segregation and sep-Gibson, acting secretary of

'merit and fitness without discrim-

Eastern States, and similar legis opinions and criticisms and navellation introduced in 18 Northernsocial scientists of universities and Massachussetts, taking over the voluntary groups following the post of Secretary of Labor. Gibson States.

New York and New Jersey have work with critical sympathy and said Tobin had approved of the order in advance, however.

The labor department is the first

thich covers 25 American cities, Thatcher Winglow personnel representative and assistant to the there were 7.734 colored per Under Secretary of Labor was ap-

Curtis Davis, Judge Advocate American Veterans of World sassination, wholesale arson and other devil-War II; Hon. Gerald F. Flood, Common Fleas Court judge try. Exaggerated picture of possibilities? and noted Catholic lay leader; Norman Blumberg, vice preslinger. ident of the Central Labor Union Sand Louis B. Raycroft, Poll tax? Let us be rid of it-preferably former War Manpower Commission head, and now coordi-through state action. But let's be rid of it! pator for veterans reemployment for the Labor Department. From this opinion peddler, perhaps more

What About An FEPC?

To the Editor of The News:

Event some of our Southern leaders may not because to recognize that aspects of cervulnerable to attack on ethical grounds, prudence should prompt them, it appears, to abandon their intransigence. Without damage to the tenable phases of their "cause" and with no loss of "face," they could adopt a policy of moderation-to the advantage and satisfaction of practically all Americans.

Your correspondent at hand suggests that competency, hoped-for quality of performance, age, state of health, and character type of prospective employes should be the primary considerations governing employers when hiring help.

Justice-loving citizens who have given serious thought to problems associated with jobgiving reasonably may be expected to openly advocate exclusion from consideration the legitimate political and religious affiliations, the social standing and, eventually, the racial classification of candidates for employment,

The legislatures and governors of not fewer than 19 states would do well to take steps in the direction of illegalizing practices adversely affecting worthy, capable seekers of jobs. This means jobs in business and industrial enterprises, in the professional fields, and in the various divisions of non-national government.

However, it would be folly for state lawmakers to decree discontinuance of some customs (presently obtaining in Southern, Southwestern and Pacific regions of the country) before there had been undertaken a discreetly planned program designed to prepare the affected human

born and Catholies.

Expected Complaints Withheld
At the outset, opponents of the sons employed in private enter sons employed in private enter an undue burden on taxpayers, and the rise of "hordes of bureau the rise for profit, in white collars, committees or hearing boards and not serving neerely in colored with sale serving neerely in colored the rise of "hordes of bureau the rise for profit, in white collars, committees or hearing boards and not serving neerely in colored the serving neerely in white collars, committees or hearing boards and not serving neerely in colored the serving neerely in colored the serving neerely in colored the serving neerely in colored to the serving neerely in colored the serving neerely in colored

of the law are firms where minor 886; Newark, 148; and Hartford, chrefes thaw a Negro member has been included in the per men have striven to outlaw, certainly is not never apply for fear of rebuffs.

Chicago had 2,524 additionalson of Dr. Tanner, Duckrey, prominent civic and education-defensible.

In the four States combined, colored employees, but most of al figure.

The four states combined colored employees, but most of al figure.

But there are fewer than 35 complaint, these were relegated to positions of a discrimination employees, from as mail order clerks in the large switchboard operators to commiss. Samily order clerks in the large of this number.

Although his survey revealed York's 382 and Hartford's 88.

Although his survey revealed York's 382 and Hartford's 88.

The post was former FEPC administrator during the infinity of the post was former FEPC administrator during the infinity of the post was former FEPC administrator during the intended as beneficiaries. There exist among the to fair employment practices, Ran-the 4,850 colored white collar andgaged as an American Friends Service Committee aide.

With Chicago had 2,524 additionalson of Dr. Tanner, Duckrey, prominent civic and education-defensible.

But there are fewer have subjected to positions or prominent civic and education-defensible.

But there are many loyal, informed South-Town in the remaining a mail order clerks in the large of the subject of the post was satisfaction of the post was subjected.

Although his survey revealed the prominent civic and education-defensible.

But there are many loyal, informed South-Town in the remaining the prominent civic and education-defensible.

But there are fawn love and education-defensible.

But there are fawn love a defensible.

But there are fawn love and education-defensible.

But there are faw

FEPC Moves In

When the 80th Congress refused action on President Truman's civil fights recommendations, the President promptly resorted to the only means left to his disposal-an executive of er barring racial discrimination in federal employment. fre

ment. The // 12-He ordered an FEPC program for the Army and all Governmental agencies. Every department head was instructed to review the personnel structure from the top to the lowest level of his jurisdiction, to ascertain whether

It seems a little ridiculous that in a democracy, it should even be necessary, by law, executive order, or otherwise, to force public officials to give every qualified citizen an opportunity for employment or for advancement on the job.

Nevertheless, racial discrimination is rampant in governmental employment. It is no accident, for instance that in the Post Office Department, competent Negro clerks and carriers can be cited with many years experience and seniority who were completely by-passed when promotions to supervisory positions came up.

Even the tissue paper arguments used by white southern politicians and editors, that employers should have an unfettered right to employ masses of one racial or religious group to the complete exclusion of other workers; and that any type of government-imposed fair employment practices is an invasion of "states' rights," certainly could not apply to federal jobs, maintained by the taxpayers' money and

nationwide in organization.

New comes the United States collector of internal revenue for the "rebel" state of Alabama, one Mortimer Jordan, practically admitting that it has been impossible for Negroes to get employment in the U.S. tax agency. From his un-American point of view, it is perfectly in order for the federal tax collector to exact every cent from citizens of Alabama, regardless of color, but if any citizen happens to have a little pigmentation in his skin-never, never should he be given a job in the agency. The collector's office employs 349 white persons and one Negro messenger.

When President Truman's order finally trickled down to government officials in Alabama, Tax Collector Jordan's prejudiced. un-American convictions-"our way of life" he called it, floated to the surface. Jordan sent a half-hearted non-compliance letter to Secretary of Treasury John W.

Snyder.

Secretary Snyder, with a probable eye to rumored "shake-ups" in the President's cabinet, come January, promptly "followed through" on Mr. Truman's FEPC or-

der. He fired the Alabama tax collector.

The Alabama incident presents one of the clearest examples for the need of an FEPC law, and represents, we hope, the beginning of a sincere and effective action program on the part of governmental officials to see that properly qualified Americans of whatever racial origin, and in every section of the country, are integrated into governmental positions.

is slight doubt that the elimicrimination in getting jobs, achieving Fair Employment Plan promotions, and avoiding the "first-to- To the Editor:

practiced exclusively by employers. bill that will invade the freedom of free The old Roosevelt-created FEPC rec-enterprise and take away from persons the ords and hearings as well as the more right to conduct their own business affairs. recent federal court suits, prove def- Since there seems to be many people in initely the inimical influence of other parts of our nation who approve of this organized labor in restricting employ- method of fair employment, would it not be organized labor in restricting employ- good, as a suggestion, to have the president ment to Protestant native-born Cauca- ask the United States Chamber of Commerce

light on closed or union shops (the Commerce in this suggested project? same except for a 30-day grace period.) This plan would, of course, be a slow job bias was forced down manage-process, but the other plan will surely cause ment's throats. Employers are not bloodshed. This initiative would create busi-guiltless, but those who had hired or ness competition and at the same time set up upgraded Negroes, Jews, Catholics or a test. foreign-born, only to have strikes and Where there are segregation laws that slowdowns on their heads soon found would conflict with this plan, try to have such laws repealed, for these laws seem to be in submission and "industrial peace" pre-violation of a free democracy, as well as the ferable to democracy in employment. proposed FEPC bill.

has been open unions. Only fools be-far less ill feeling and possibly no bloodshed lieve the closed or union shop benefits because we would have a choice and not be the rank and file. The closed shop was forced against freedom of action. in fact a closed door to the Negro and should be allowed their wishes; others who other minority job seekers in industry do not should not be forced to trade with generally.

York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and are to retain a democracy. W. B. COBBS. Connecticut. They have not created U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Tus-"police states," as THURMOND and his caloosa. Ala Dixiecrat ilk contended. The opposition of such white supremacists to

FEPCs is the best recommendation for them 11-27-45

Forty-four state legislatures will reconvene in January. In all of them convene in January. In all of them, especially where prejudice is less rampant, race relations groups, unions whose anti-discrimination policies are not just bait for suckers, and church groups, especially, should begin pressing on both the state and federal level for legislation to eliminate discrimination in jobs, in health programs, in public transportation and in voting.

WILL MASLOW of the American Jewish Congress opines that "the mere existence of statutes (such as for FEPCs) tends to reduce discrimination." That A detailed departmental order, aim-

just so much harder. Unrelenting ef- Thursday by Acting Secretary of of the order. 8 13-48 fort and the long view are requisite. Labor John W. Gibson. He is required to furnish the Fair nation of racial and religious dis- fort and the long view are requisite.

civil right, if priority is to be established.

One misconception which ought long some speculation. Some think he will ask conlic mind is that job discrimination is practiced exclusively by amplement of the public does not seem much as the property of the public mind is that job discrimination is practiced exclusively by amplement process.

It does not seem much as the public does not seem much as the process of the public practiced exclusively by amplement process.

It does not seem much as the public practiced exclusively by amplement practice.

sians, via of tradition, union constituto seek a plan to induce influential business tions and by first 11.27-48 firms to have branches to locate in the South Under the WAGNER law and its green and for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to

The problem for the offended-against In the opinion of this writer, there would be

anyone against their wishes. And in either Four states have FEPCs now-Newcase they should not be forced to do so, if we

WASHINGTON, D. C .- (NNPA)-

is well to remember. It is well to reman's executive order to insure He also is given authority to make member too that success will be hard ron-discriminatory employment recommendations to the Secretary won. Disappointment and defeatism practices throughout the executive of Labor as to any corrective action from early efforts will make the job department agenices was issued latenecessary to carry out the purposes

> tial order, Mr. Gibson named Thach sident's order directs to be estaer Winslow, white, personal repre-blished in the Civil Service Comsentative and assistant to the Un-mission, all information made bkg der Secretary of Labor, as the fair mission, all information necessary employment practice officer in the to review decisions made by the Labor Department.

Mr. Gibson's order sets up mach-ion cases. inery in the Labor Department to MAY FILE COMPLAINT discrimination which may arise.

son told the press, "is work out written complaint with the fair emisfactory adjustments."

FURTHER THAN DIRECTIVE

The Labor Dept. order goes further and the people they service through entitled to a hearing. out the country. Under this provision, Mr. Gibson indicated, the workers by industry.

As an example of the type of pro-findings.

As an example of the type of pro-findings.

8-15-48

The Secretary will review the inblem that would be handled under the provision relating to the relatpial of the privilege of enrolling in the Civil Service Commission. apprenticeship cases.

some time ago, he said, a flogging ried out. took place and the Labor Departso it had to investigate the matter -15-48

first one to be issued since President Truman issued his executive order, directs that all personal actions taken by personnel officers shall be based on merit and fitness without regard to race or religion.

Duties of the fair employment officer, enumerated in the order, include the appraisal of personnel action, receipts of complaints or appeals concerning personnel actions The Fair Employment officer,

The fair employment officer is given authority to appoint such de puties committee or hearing boards in the department as he may find necessary to carry on investigation

In accordance with the Presiden-Employment Board, which the Pre Secretary of Labor in discirminat-

handle cases of race or religious Any person, who has a grievance discrimination which may arise. "What we hope to do," Mr. Gib- discrimination, is entitled to file a these problems in the department as ployment officer, his deputy or such they arise and resort to hearings board as he may designate. Such and appeals as outlined in the or-compaints are to be investigated to der where we fail to effectuate sat- get the facts and every effort made get the facts are get the facts and every effort made get the facts are get the facts and every effort made get the facts are get the get the facts are get t mote voluntary settlement of comto get an amicable adjustment.

The policy of the order is to pro than the directive of the President. Plaints to the greatest possible exthe relationships of various bureaus cannot be made, the complainant

After the fair employment officer policies and practices of Labor De- makes his findings, if there is any partment's Apprenticeship Bureau, disagreement because of the deciswhich has done nothing to encour- ion, an appeal may be taken to the age the training of colored skilled Secretary of Labor within fifteen days after receipts of notice of the

ionship of Labor Department bur- vestigation and report and reach a eaus with the public, Mr. Gibson decision, which is subject to appeal cited complaints concerning the de- to the Fair Employment Board of

The order directs the head of He also cited complaints arising in each bureau in the Labor Departconnection with the recruiting of ment to designate an employee to workers in one state for employ-ment in another. In such a case, rice to see that the order is car-

The Labor Department has about ment was asked to call in the Justice 3,300 employees, about one-half of Department, but before it could do whom are in Washington and the other half in the field. Mr. Gibson was unable to say how many of them are colored. He said the de-The Labor Department order, the partment keeps no racial breakdown of its employees.

not reached at the first level, the employee may appeal to the head of the agency. Racial or religious discrimination complaints are to be investigated as well as heard in consultation with the fair employ ment officer.

Whenever a charge or discrimination is sustained, the fair employment officer or board is to advise the head of the regional office. Appeals from adverse decisions may be filed with the Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission.

ite House Attaches Draft Order For FEPC In Labor Department 3,337 colored persons. The accept-

ed minimum standard in the For the NNPA News Service United States is one physician to White House aftach's have draft-every 1,500 persons. To meet this handle complaints of race and re-FRATERNITY HOUSE

Truman signs it, it'll make south has voted to buy a frat house. departments and independent dent Truman's executive order, distribution and local line of the second state of the second second state of the second se to which varied racial groups in are in Geneva, Switzerland, for of Labor, as the fair employment sonnel actions, receipt of comthawaii have been melted into a six weeks. Their two children are practice officer in the Labor plaints or appeals concerning percompany company to a confidence of the control of the contro there. It recommend-die, the son of Edward H. Lawson, Mr. Gibson's order sets up ma- The fair employment officer is de statehood for Hawaii.

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK B. Nations. Amanda Williams has ac-discrimination which may arise.

KEEFE, Republican, of Wisconsin, quired permanent status as librari- "What we hope to do," Mr. Gib-boards in the department as he may find necessary to carry on inchairman of the House Labor-Fed-an at Cardozo High School. eral Security appropriations sub-CLUB HOLDING "TRY-OUTS" these problems in the department vestigation or receive complaints. committee, shares with Oscar Ew- The Thespian Study Club is as they arise and resort to hearing, federal security administrator, holding tryouts for "The Male Ani- ings and appeals as outlined in the credit for breaking down the col-mal," a comedy by James Thurber order only where we fail to affector bars at Gallinger Hospital. He and Elliott Nugent . . Elaine tuate satisfactory adjustments." insisted that Gallinger be opened Snowden, teacher of art at Ban- The Labor Department order to Howard University medical neker Junior High School, is exstudents for clinical facilities hibiting nineteenth century French directive. It also provides for an along with medical students of paintings in the entrance hall of appraisal of the relationships of Georgetown and George Washing-Banneker. They are copies of indicated the policies and practices ton Universities. According to Dr. Mordecai John-Gallery.

together Howard and Meharry melting from Albert Hopkins, a training of colored skilled workers and all the schools in the North government printing office employthat are now receiving Negroes at ee, on the ground that he is the by industry. all—we are turning out about 130 father of Thelma Olney's child, Complaints Cited medical graduates a year. That is Barbara Ann, born at Freedman's Mr. Gibson cited complaints conestimated to be a net increase of Hospital July 12, 1947 . . . Major cerning the denial of the privilege not more than thirty Negro physi-Steve Days, of the Army general of enrolling in apprenticeship cians per year, because over 50 staff, spent the Easter holidays is cases as an example of the type of per cent of our present physicians Chicago per cent of our present physicians Chicago Jovell, Howard faculty under the provision for relationare above 45, and they are dying John Lovell, Howard faculty under the provision for relationary and the provision for the at minimum rate of 100 per year, member, has wound up his Pacific ship of the department's bureaus That means we are at best adding coast lecture tour under the aus with the public.

pices of the American Friends He also cited complaints arising now about 4,000 col-Service Committee at UCLA. Be in connection with the recruiting ored medicos-2.2 per cent of the sides the two universities of Cali-of workers in one State for emtotal 180,000 physicians now prac-fornia, he has appeared at about ployment in another. ticing in the United States. Therea dozen colleges in California and In such a case, some time ago, he is one colored physician to everyllows and before a half dozen high said, a flogging took place and the

schools and a dozen community groups. His mate, Nancy, did some popcalling in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Seattle en route to join him on the coast.

Dan Burley, New York newspaper man, was a recent visitor here and sat in on conferences with Maior General Floyd L. Parks, chief of the Army's Public Information Division; Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall and Secretary of National Defense James Forrestal . . . It's a girl doll at the G. Franklin Edwardses (Peggy)—she's the granddaughter of the late W. Ernest Jarvis, the mortician,

abor Dept. Sets Up

WASHINGTON (NNPA) Ade call in the Justice Department, but minimum standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department, but it is a standard, 9,334 colored washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade call in the Justice Department of the standard washington (NNPA)—Ade

Merit System Emphasized man's executive order to insure ligious discrimination in govern- Washington Alumni Chapter of non - discriminatory employment The Labor Department's order, ment employment. If President the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity practices throughout the executive the first to be issued since President independent to the control of t

Objective Explained the schoolmaster and newspaper chinery in the Labor Department given authority to appoint such man, is an employee of the United to handle cases of race or religious deputies, committee or hearing

masterpieces in the National Art of the Labor Department's Apson, Howard proxy, "If you put Thelma Hopkins is seeking a done nothing to encourage the prenticeship Bureau, which has

son told the press, "is work out may find necessary to carry on in-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24-Although Appabel Matthews has just been appointed member of the Charles Communicion fair employment board, it was learned today that she has been one of the leaders in a fight to enforce Jim Crowism in the Washington chapter of the American Connecticu Association of University Women. ton AAUW started with Mrs. Ter-

Miss Matthews, together with a rell's application for membership. Makes Report trong group within the organi- Mrs. Terrell, an energetic and strong group within the organi- Mrs. Terrell, an energetic and zation, has successfully prevented charming woman, received her for two years the admission of Mrs. B.A. in 1884 and her M.A. in 1887 Mary Church Terrell, distinguished from Oberlin College. Negro graduate of Oberlin Col- Last June Oberlin conferred on lege, into the Washington chapter, her the degree of Doctor of Hu-Mrs. Terrell is the widow of Judge mane Letters, the first time in its Robert Heverton Terrell, Negro 115 years of existence that it conjudge in the Washington Muni-ferred that degree on a Negro cipal Court for 20 years, He died woman. There to in 1925.

appointment to an agency dedicat- to Negroes and to women at the commissions, said last week that W. Gibson, acting Secretary of government employment with her said. stand against admission of Mrs. Mrs. Terrell had been a mem-Terrell into the AAUW, Miss ber of the Washington AAUW for Matthews told the Star: "Notake Shine 10-25-98

service and voluntary organizations Several years ago she was urged such as veterans' groups, the Bar by a friend, Mrs. Clarence F. sociation of University Women or college days, to rejojin the organthe Men's University Club. They ization. are not the same at all. Any voluntary organization has the right Was Reluctant to decide who shall come in to At first she was reluctant, But join them, whereas the federal then "I thought that I'd be an arservice is based on merit and fit-rant coward if I didn't open the

She said that while she saw way to other colored women," she very little discrimination during said. "I didn't think they'd dare not to reinstate me." service-she is a former member. She was at the time a member of the Board of Appeals-she was of the national AAUW. A year not in positions involving appoint- ago, on her birthday, the New ments and could not say it didn't York chapter enrolled her as a exist. But she thought discrimina- member, paying her admission fee tion was much less than one might as a gesture of tribute. assume from the fact that a fair Mrs. Terrell applied for mememployment board had been ap- bership in the Washington AAUW pointed, she said.

mittee which ruled that, though a in December, 1946, the chapter woman might be "eligible" for divided sharply on her admission. membership in the AAU, she was Took Case to Court not necessarily "entitled" to membership. This ruling barred Mrs. Terrell.

Honored by Oberlin

The battle within the Washing- get out of the organization.

won in the district court here. The the experience of white applicants national AAUW has appealed the who had been hired at about the

led for a separate charter.

Interracial Group Finds Colored Workers Accepted

HARTFORD, Conn. - (NNPA) Labor Department Sets Up Fair -The Interracia! Commission of the State of Connecticut, which is Oberlin was the first college in similar to the New York and New Asked how she reconciled her the United States to open its doors Jersey fair employment practice WASHINGTON, Aug. 12-John experience has shown that workers Labor, signed a general order today generally accept a new worker on setting up an office and to the basis of his personality rather to assure fair entity ment to tices within the generation and

ward N. Allen, chairman of the public services, such as the Apcommission, in answering the ques- prenticeship Bureau. tion of what happens when a per. Thacher Winslow, personal repcrimination.

be employed as an office machine national origin. operator because the white girlsFEPC Story Told By would walk off the job.

He said, however, that the posi-normer Director whether the newly employed workstory of what the Far Employed workstory of what the Far Employed er must be discharged so that the men process of account could have the job comparished and also where it tion had been filled and asked NEW YORK—(AN ant a gued for the employment of Ross, FEPC director, 1943-1946, the complainant in a similar position with the same pay which All Manner of Men." The adbecame open in two weeks.

The complainant later wrote the commission: "My heads and co-workers have been opportunity.
helpful and congenial. Many He notes

sitions open.

But when the field representative of the commission checked on bright.

same time, he discovered that al-The 300 minority members of though they all claimed more than Washington chapter have ap-two years' experience, eight of them never had such experience, and none of them had as much as the eight months' experience of

> these facts to the company, and the company agreed to hire the col-

> Later the company wrote the commission: "We hired the applicant in question in your recent investigation and she is still in our employ. For your information please be informed that we have also employed several more Negro women and men and they are

The statement was made by Ed- far as possible in the department's

son charges an employer with ra-resentative and assistant to the cial, religious or nationality dis. Under Secretary of Labor, was appointed fair employment officer Mr. Allen cited a case where the for the department. He will have Mr. Allen cited a case where the full responsibility, under imme-personnel manager of a company diate supervision of the Secretary admitted to the field representa- of Labor, to act in cases involv-tive of the commission that he had ing charges of discrimination betold a complainant she could not cause of race, color, religion, or

thor hand understand he so man prople in the North and

department openly fight equality of thanks to you and your staff for the notes that the VEPC your sincere efforts in my case. Mark it closed and may your work new process. The work of the continue."

Mr. Allen said in another case and Medicans. Force was often it appeared that an applicant for The writer feels that America the position of a power press operation of the workers ist propaganda by denying fair who were being bired for the no-opportunities to all its citizens," He notes that who were being hired for the po-opportunities to all its citizens,"
sitions open

the colored applicant. The commission then presented ored applicant.

still in our employ." BARSCHISCHTUHNATION

ed to remove discrimination in same time, in 1833," Mrs. Terrell

some years when the pressure of public and private duties forced "There is no connection, in my her to drop her membership in view, between the federal civil discrimination on grounds of color.

Association and the American As-Swift, whom she had known since

on Oct. 6, 1946. Her application Miss Matthews was on the com- was rejected. When she reapplied,

Last spring the national AAUW went to court to force the branch to accept members without bias or

Miss Matthews' majojrity group

WASHINGTON, July 27 - (AP) -President Truman took part of the mission are pending before civil rights crusade into his own Senate. hands today by ordering an "FEPC" for federal workers and an antidiscrimination drive in the armed

Sen. Russell, of Georgia. leader of a formally organized bloc of Southern senators, cried out a quick Dixie protest.

He called the twin actions an "unconditional surrender" by the president to the Henry A. Wallace Progressive Party convention and to the threatened civil disobedience campaign of some Negro leaders.

bellious Dixie Democrats faced we will never surrender.' each other across even more sharply drawn battlelines.

for the civil rights portion of his leaders maintained a cautious pubmessage late yesterday by issuing lic silence as to their own strategy, lines. It should emanate from the

crimination within the federal fam- enacted. ily because of race, color, religion or national origin. It also created a seven-man fair employment board in the Civil Service Commission. The second order set up a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services—this policy to be put into effect as soon as possible "without

the Dixie organization meeting attended by 19 senators from 11 states. They picked Russell—the Southern candidate for president at the recent Democratic national convention-to lead them.

So it was Russell who whipped out the Dixie reply to the execu-

tive orders.

The Georgian said the one to "set up an FEPC in government is nothing but a political sop because Ne-

groes already have 10 per cent of equality of treatment and oppor-

the federal jobs.'

ment and opportunity" order. Rus- procedures and practices should be sell said Mr. Truman had ignored altered to conform to the White a statement by Gen. Dwight D. House policy.

Eisenhower that "separate units In New York, Herbert L. Bruce,

as well as for both faces."

RUSSELL EARLIER HAD told a news conference that the Southern Democrats are ready to "fight to the limit of our abilities" against civil rights measures and legislation tending to "create a national police state."

He observed that anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills as well as a measure to establish a nationwide Fair Employment Practice Com-

although he carefully avoided using the word. Russell left no doubt that the Southerners are set to filibuster against any of the three.

What he said was that there will be "some speeches at length."

the Appomattox Courthouse.

The Georgian replied that he didn't like to bring the Civil War sociation.

were out of the city. A third, Sen. couragement and assistance. Pepper (Fla.), was not invited.

two unheralded executive orders. word seeped through to the South- entire south. Sat The first directed his cabinet of- erners that the majority leadership

"Our information is that the Republicans won't merely toss in these bills to invite a filibuster, but will try to put them over,' Sen. Stennis (Miss.), one of the conferees, told a reporter. "That is what makes the situation look very serious.

Mr. Truman said he would name unheeded."

ne federal jobs."

And as for the "equality of treat-job will be to determine what rules,

for the races were better for the Harlem political leader, announced efficiency of the armed services last night that he will try to raise \$1,000,000 among Negroes to aid Mr. Truman in his campaign for reelection.

LITTLE ROCK, — An appeal to call an imcommittee by Jan. 15 and that "il ment practices act yesterday as mediate meeting of all souther green governors to map a course gress from the South must have the green governors to map a course gress from the South must have the green green green active support. Is this going to be another Bull of "vigorous action against our active support, encourage cover under law by the mind of Run or Appomattox? a reporter indiabolical legislation" propostium and assistance.

Quired, referring first to a Southing a permanent FEPC, was true. It must be of an organized nature. It must transcend state lines are recorded to Con Leg's surrender at his sent last week to Gov. Laney It should emanate from the entire Thurmond's attack was made in second to Con Leg's surrender at his sent last week to Gov. Laney It should emanate from the entire Thurmond's attack was made in second to Con Leg's surrender at his sent last week to Gov. Laney It should emanate from the entire Thurmond's attack was made in second to Con Leg's surrender at his sent last week to Gov. Laney It should emanate from the entire Thurmond's attack was made in the control of the control o second to Gen. Lee's surrender at by an organization known as the South, the appeal said. Arkansas Free Enterprise as. ASK FOR MEETING

FEPC measure in congress is lina. Virginia and Tennessee. THE SERIOUSNESS with which scheduled to be reported out of Republican leaders maneuvered the Southerners view the situation committee by Jan. 15 and that indifference to the social tradi-or position to join the fight after was illustrated by the size of the "if passage of this bill is to be stone of the South which has been State lines and turn America into for position to join the fight after was illustrated by the size of the "if passage of this bill is to be exhibited by our national Mr. Truman laid his new demand turnout. Of the 22 senators rep-for anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and resenting the 11 Dixie states, 19 avoided, our representatives in he declared. other anti-discrimination laws before the reconvened Congress this

(Ark.) and McKellar (Tenn.)— have our active support, en-

THE PRESIDENT SET the tone Although Senate Republican ture. It must transcend state "It must be of an organized na-

The request suggested that Gow ficers to see that there is no dis-wants some civil rights legislation Laney, as head of the Arkansas Democratic party, call a meeting of governors of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee.

"We are dismayed with apparent indifference to the social traditions of the south which has been MR. TRUMAN, IN ISSUING his exhibited by our national party," impairing efficiency or morale."

MR. TRUMAN, IN ISSUING his exhibited by our national party,"

own civil rights orders last night, he declared. "We are not satisdirected that the Fair Employment fied that nothing can be done Service Commission to see that all about it. We are ready to make hiring, promotions and the like are that position known to our party "based solely on merit and fitness." leaders in terms which could leave Heads of each government de- no possible doubt as to our inpartment are made "personally re-sponsible for an effective program" tentions and purpose and to take carrying out the president's wishes. drastic action if our pleas remain

An appeal to call an immediate meeting of all southern governor to map a course of "vigorous action against diabolical legislation" pro posing a permanen! FEPC, was sent last week to Gov. Laney by an organization known as the Arkansas Free Enterprise Associa

The request, signed by John L Daggett, Marianna, Ark., execu-(ANP) scheduled to be reported out of

The request suggested that Gov. didn't like to bring the Civil war into the discussion, but added:

The request, signed by John L. Democratic party. call a meeting into the discussion, but added:

"It won't be another Appomative Endead out, but the chief executive and retox. We may be wiped out, but tive secretary, pointed out that the fellious Dixie Democrats faced we will never surrender."

The request, signed by John L. Democratic party. call a meeting of governors of Texas, Louisiana. Georgia, Florida. North and South Caro-

The association is composed of

more than 500 members.

Thurmond

Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, Dixiecrat nominee for President, attacked the proposed fair employ-

a transcribed radio interview bradeast by south Carolina governor.

"In my opinion, the FEPC, the so-called fair employment prac-We are dismayed with apparent tices act, is a most vicious un-State lines and turn America into a Socialist, Fascist or Communistic state," Thurmond said.

Fears Curbs on Business

"No man could any longer call his private business his own. He would lose the right to hire whom he pleases, whom he finds best suited t ocarry on his work and to get along with his other em- E ployes. He could not promote or demote as his judgment demands. . . .

Thurmond said that "the clamor" for a Federal antisegregation law "comes from agitators and socially maladjusted persons who do not E care or do not understand the individual circumstances of communities where the races must work and live together."

"If such (antisegregation) laws E were passed," he continued, "there would be no Harlem in New York, no chinatown in San Francisco, no Southside in Chicago, nor communities of the sort in other

Thhurmond said he views lynching as "the worst form of murder," but insisted punishment of mobs should be left to the States. He

1. Legislation to establish in the be subjected to discrimination in because of Southern traditions, "it Federal Government," and relates colored and white people of this Labor Department a labor extent their use to make a living. Our would not only be impracticable, to the President's executive order district are solving their own in-

was made public last Friday.

EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION

Mr. Schwellenbach, besides pro-color, race, ancestry, or religious Jordan said in a statement to and the public alike.

viding for the establishment of a lines insofar as economic rights day "It is my sincere hope that "Segregation of the races is a commission, would make it an un- are concerned." hire, to discharge, or otherwise lation to raise "the presently inade- we base our way of life, discriminate in employment be- quate" minimum wage of 40 cents cause of race, religion, color, na- an hour to at least 65 cents tional origin, or ancestry, or to obtain assistance in hiring from sources discriminating for such-

It also would make it illegal for a labor union of fifty or more members, on the same grounds, tor discriminate or limit, segregate or classify membership so as to affect 1 U adversely employees or applicants for employment

SECRETARY'S COMMENT

"Under modern industrial conditions the freedom to earn a livefamily without being discriminat-

Discrimination in employment

average income of \$1,134, while federal employment. Negroes in this class received

Discrimination in employment sioner of internal revenue constitutes a constant threat to Sept. 17 declining to comply wage levels adequate to sustain an an order is ed by President To American standard of living and man July levels of purchasing power and This order direct production adequate to maintain shall be no discrip prosperity.

FREE ENTERPRISE

"Free enterprise means that a government.

port to the Congress for the fiscal tions may be invoked would be of tor in the Birmingham office, was denominations. There has never tive Order No. 9980. year ended June 30, last, which inestimable help in persuading em- named acting collector. Approxi- been any discrimination against ployers and labor organizations to mately 350 white persons and one any applicant for employment be-

ployment legislation, favored by majority of Americans, draw no office here.

In Hiring Employees United States.

ng:
nue forf Alabama for refusing to "I have designated Mr. Arthur and one that can Sartain to be acting collector of or accomplished." wage and salary earners had an barring racial discrimination is internal revenue and directed him

> The collector, Mortimer Jorda. Birmingham, wrote the comn

of race, color, reit origin" among e ments and agend

because the federal called to my attention.

"Free enterprise means that a government, This directive is capitolied more than we to work out a so-worker possessing skills will not Jordan's letter to Commissioner Regulations Governing Fair Em-lution under which both races

discontinue their unfair practices. Negro, a messenger and supply cause of religion or national The anti-discrimination in em
discontinue their unfair practices. Negro, a messenger and supply origin. We have operated under "Most labor unions, like the vast room worker, are employed in the other this plan effectively and harmoni-

the stand I have taken will play basic part of our way of life. The lawful practice for employers of Mr. Schwellenbach said the Desome small part in helping prepleasant relationship between the fifty or more persons to refuse to partment also had supported legis-

> Alabama. For this stand, I have local laws. In spite of these facts, no regrets, and although it has it is apparent, from interpreta-terminated my employment, it has tion of fair employment practices at the same time preserved my as provided by the President's

post last year.

Meanwhile, Gessner T. McCor- ployes.

Meanwhile, Gessner T. McCor- "Over an indefinite period of

Here's Snyder's Letter by Jordan, follows:

of race, religion, color, national lawe to he dressed to the Commissioner of rect your attention to the situation or ancestry is no less important that the more generally Magic City Man Declines brought to my attention. Therein you express your refusal to comployment of both colored and Mr. Schwellenbach declared in his To Carry Out Orders 1980 of the President of the white employes.

"At present, due to inadequate

Nov. 9, 1948.

Here's Jordan's Letter ington, follows:

"My Dear Mr. Schoeneman: national lar, Collector No. 2045, dated Aug, present time are working in hardepart- 24, 1948, which has just been mony.

George J. Schoeneman said that ployment Practices within the can improve their status.

Labor Department a labor extentiheir use to make a living. Our sion service to promote the wel-economy needs all available skills, but without doubt would lead to fare of wage earners through a and cannot afford to deny itself program for the dissemination of the services of anyone because of useful known and information in color, race, or national origin. cooperation, with schools, colleges. The most efficient method of the books and records of white and research agencies, without race or religious discrimination.

2. Legislation to establish a namarily through peaceful persuasion by a mediator. This is the method of the construed Jordan's refusal "to in all such actions there shall be going, it should be quite evident."

3. The most efficient method of the books and records of white taxpayers."

3. Sartain Takes Over

3. Secretary Snyder's letter said appropriate steps to insure that going, it should be quite evident.

ously for the benefit of employes

result of this fundamental prin-"I have taken a stand which I ciple. Segregation is not only feel is in keeping with the cus-desired by the vast majority of toms, traditions and local laws of our people, but is required by order, that color of race is to be the dominant consideration in the selection of government em-

vey, Mobile, state Democratic years, and to the present date, committee chairman and a States' all of our women employes have Rights leader, wired Jordan con- been members of the white race. gratulating him on the stand. This has been due to the outgrowth of custom and tradition, The text of Secretary Snyder's and further necessitated by the lihood for one's self and one's Is Booted By Snyder letter to Jordan, released today physical facilities in the buildings occupied by the collector's ed against on the irrevelant basis I Have No Regret' "Your letter of Sept. 17 ad-local offices and branch offices of race, religion, color, national I Have No Regret' dressed to the Commissioner of in Alabama. I would like to discontinuous color, national I would like to discontinuous colors.

"At present, due to inadequate "I construe your contumacious available for the stenographic vere economic disadvantage large and significant segments of our (P)—Secretary of Treasury John tion from the position now held ladies' rest room available for the stenographic by you and I accept it to become these stenographers. This would population," the report said, add-U. S. Collector of Internal Reveling:

"I have designed your contumacious available for the stenographic pool. Further, there is only one by you and I accept it to become these stenographers. This would create an intolerable situation ing:

"Because of these same tradito assume the duties of this office tions and customs, it would not at the beginning of business on only be impracticable, but without doubt would lead to discord, and even violence, if colored The text of Jordan's letter to deputy collectors were assigned George J. Schoeneman, commis- to make investigations of the sioner of internal revenue, Wash- books and records of white taxpayers. This unfortunate condition would be contrary to the de-"Reference is made to P-circu- sires of both races, who, at the

"There is no section of this "This directive is captioned country that is attempting to do

discrimiby a mediator. This is the method he construed Jordan's refusal "to in all such actions there shall be going, it should be quite evident the proposed legislation adopts be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts, be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race, that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts, be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race, that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts, be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race, that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts, be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race, that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts, be a tender of resignation from no discrimination because of race, that my convictions are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts are not in the proposed legislation adopts. The proposed legislation adopts are not in the pr sever specifically discussed by failed are legal sanctions imposed added that the "resignation" was "A survey of this office will say that it will be impossible for go show that the employes represent me to subscribe to or fulfill the Schwellenbach in his annual re
"The mere fact that legal sanc
Arthur Sartain, a deputy collectory of this office will say that it will be impossible for go show that the employes represent me to subscribe to or fulfill the sand religious instructions set forth in Execu-

in which ne is xpected to de. in our country's defense." mand anti-poll tax, anti-lynching of a quick end to segregation in

His orders came out just after manded. those lawmakers finished setting meeting of more than an hour ORDERS up a formal 11-state bloc to fight just before the White House ancivil rights legislation in the spe-nouncement, picked Senator Ruscial session.

SEVEN-MAN BOARD - Russell was the South's choice

The President, by executive order, created a seven man Fair Employment Board, as part of the Civil Service Composition, to the Civil Service Composition, or the Civil Service Composition, or motions and other lealings with federal civil personnel "be based y on merit and fitness."

He directed that cabinet off KE there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, religion or

gram" to that end.

RESPONSIBILITY-

He directed each cabinet officer to name a fair employ. ment officer "with full operating responsibility" to "take necessary corrective or lisciplinary action in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from, the head of the department."

Civil Service Commission.

portunity" in the services.

ASKS SPEED-

This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the

necessary changes without im-Mr. Truman said

WASHINGTON, July 26.—officers who will make up the When asked what he thought (AP)—President Truman set up committee. The seven will determine what rules, procedures and the "liberal" When asked what he thought of the reactionary editorial in the seven will determine what rules, procedures and the "liberal" When asked what he thought of the reactionary editorial in the seven will determine what rules procedures and the "liberal" When asked what he thought of the reaction when the seven will determine the seven will a Fair complement rac-mine what rules, procedures and the "liberal" Washington Post

and ordered drive against racial discrimination in the armed forces.

His nove, timed as it was on the constraint of the united States he high the consistently fought for an anti-lynching law and the other component and th

There was no specific mention anti-lynch bill. and other civil rights raws, of a quick end to segregation and other civil rights raws, the armed services, such as many amounted to a counter-punch Negro organizations have de-

sell of Georgia for their leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C .-(ANP)-Rep. William L. Dawnational origin.

son of Illinois, declared last week in an exclusive interview each department "personally rethat it is "extremely unlikely" week in an exclusive interview Also Provides for Armed sponsible for an effective pro- that the Republican dominated Congress will enact a Fair Employment Practice Act unless Washington, July 26.—Presimore pressure is mobilized by dent Truman set up an "FEPC" minorities.

> FEPC legislation, if the NAACP, forces. July the Negro Newspaper Publishers. Association, and other the eve of a message to Congroups relax their vigilance.

OTHER MEASURES

Dawson said, however, that He provided for appeals to the both the anti-lynching bill and fair employment board of the the anti-poll tax bill would very likely become law during after those lawmakers finished In the armed forces order Mr. this session of Congress. "But," Truman set up a committee on he declared, "we not only need to fight civil rights legislation "equality of treatment and op- these two laws on the statute in the special session. books, but we also need FEPC gram.

complete confidence in the as-all appointments, promotions and surance that Attorney General other dealings with federal civil Tom Clark will see that these personnel "be based solely on mer-

pairing efficiency or morale," are enacted. "Clark," he said. "has been one of the finest and

tices Commission" for Federal conform to the policy altered which said in effect that an anti-lynching law is not needed now. Mr. Truman said it is "es Dawson shook his head and said

the eve of a message o congress opportunity for all who serve component parts of civil rights. Last year, he introduced his own

Services Equality

for federal government employes He pointed out that big busi-today and ordered a drive against ness may seek to undermine racial discrimination in the armed

His move, timed as it was on gress in which he is expected to demand anti-poll tax, antilynching and other civil rights laws, amounted to a counterpunch against Southern senators. His orders came out just setting up a formal 11-state bloc

The president, by executive orand a balanced civil rights pro-der, created a seven-man fair employment board, as part of the civ-The congressman expressed il service commission, to see that cabinet officers take steps to in- recent weeks he has veered far sure that there shall be no dis- away from Mr Truman.

Mr. Truman made the head of broke up: each department "personally responsible for an effective program" to that end. He directed each cabinet officer to name a fair employment officer "with full operating responsibility" to "take necessary corrective or disciplinary action in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from, the head of the department."

He provided for appeals to the fair employment board of the civil service commission.

In the armed forces order Mr. Truman set up a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the services.

"This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard for the time required to effectuate any necessay changes without impairfficiency or morale," Mr.

He will hame tate the seven fficers who will hake up the committee. The se en will determine what rules procedures and practices should be altered to con-

form to the policy.

Mr. Truman said it is "essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all who serve in our country's defense."

There was no specific mention of a quick end to segregation in the armed services, such as many Negro organizations have demanded.
The Southern senators, in

meeting of more than an hour just before the White House announcement, picked Sen. Russell of Georgia for their leader.

They voted for a full-time watch over the Senate-at least one Southerner on hand at all times to see that no racial legislation slips through without talk.

And they arranged for more detailed strategy planning, starting what they face.

Nineteen senators were present

more—Fulbright (Ark.) and Mc-terans Administration, Reconstruc-

eft out of the group was

it and fitness." He directed that get an invitation even though in

crimination because of race, col- Russell, who called the meet-or, religion or national origin. ing, told reporters when it

Internal Revenue Collector Mortimer Jordan today reportedly had refused to comply with President Truman's order directing that the spirit of FEPC be carried out in his department.

The Internal Revenue office and other federal departments in Alabarra have received copies of the that fair employment "without discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin" be more effectively carried out.

JORDAN ADMITTED he had written a letter to George E. Schoeneman, Washington, commissioner of internal revenue, but declined to reveal contents of his letter. He said that would have to be released by his superior in Wash-

Asked what effect he thought employment of Negroes, in proportion to the white and Negro population > 50 2 would have in his department, Jordan said:

'Any opinion I have on that would be contained in my letter."

The Internal Revenue Deartment. which has more than 370 employes, has no Negro personnel.

POSTMASTER ARTHUR H. ALLBRIGHT, in whose department about 15 per cent of 950 employes are Negroes, said he had not received a copy of the executive order. He explained it would naturally have gone to the civil service offices, which furnish him lists of eligibles for employment.

'There never has been any segregation among postal workers," said Allbright. "At least, there hasn't been for many years."

The postmaster said Negroes are tomorrow, after Mr. Truman's employed as mail handlers, letter message shows more clearly just carriers, custodian work and in other capacities.

Various other federal departin the office of Sen. Byrd, Va, ments, including Federal Housing for the initial meeting and Rus- Authority, Treasury Disbursement sell said he was advised that two Office, Federal Works Agency, Vetwhen needed." The two have not reportedly have likewise received yet returned for the extra ses- copies of the president's executive

Sen. Pepper, Fla. He did not Birmingham area, Veterans Admin-

from veterans hospitals.

a copy of the executive order, ities, which was dated Aug. 24, from Comcollector's office since.

The order was issued after origin. President Truman announced that the federal government.

The order on Jordan's bulletin board is headed:

"Regulations governing fair employment practices within the federal government."

It pointed out that the secretary of the treasury had designated James H. Hard (formerly civil service personnel director for the citycounty system here), director of personnel in the Treasury Department, as fair employment officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER states that "the principles on which our government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the federal establishment, without discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin."

It goes on to add that "it is desirable and in the public interest that all steps be taken necessary to insure that this long-established policy shall be more effectively carried out."

It was directed that each, federal

ment officer, who shall:

or alleged discrimination because cized some of the 125th Street of race, color, religion or national merchants.

ficers or employes of the depart-tomers.

the department."

tions with regard to enforcement of city-wise and growing in volume fair employment practices con-daily the commissioner fractions in the president's order, users in Harlem to desclop of ansigned July 26.

federal civil service, just as under problems, including emphasized that veterans are given profit from fair dealing with the

Farley added that the Veterans' Negro veteran would have prefer-gouging," he said. Hospital at Tuskegee is staffed ence over two white non-veterans. Two hundred stores, most of from top to bottom with Negro when certified along with them for them in the 125th Street area, have a job unless a satisfactory explana- signed the fair practice code, Mrs. JORDAN SAID he had received tion was given civil service author- Edith McA. Alexander of the

missioner Schoeneman several Farley pointed out that civil serv- 230 West 125th Street was the first weeks ago and that it had been ice regulations specify that there to warrant the seal of approval. posted on the bulletin board in the shall be no discrimination as to she announced. Jack Blumstein. race. color, religion or national the president, told the audience

It was pointed out that more and he was directing that fair em- more Negroes are taking civil servployment practices be observed ice examinations and that more of director of the Mayor's committee. in all executive departments of them are qualifying as eligibles for denounced "Bilboes of the North federal jobs.

ales Win Seal of Board community for the Harlen

who

The arbitration board was estabdepartment appoint a fair employ- chants by the Consumers Protectation. tive Committee, Inc., and individ-"(a)-Approve the personnel ac- uals from the Baptist Ministers intervals to determine their con-tional Ministers Alliance. The formity to the fair employment pol-board was approved by the Up-

Awarding of the seals by the "(c)-Appoint such central or re- board was said to mark the begional deputies, committees or ginning of an era of good-will behearing boards from among the of- tween Harlem merchants and cus-

ment, as he may find necessary or John M. Murtagh, Commissioner desirable on a temporary or per- of Investigations, declared that the receive compliments of discrimina- courteous treatment and fair hiring policies were not peculiar to "(d)-Take necessary corrective the peoples of Harlem, whose congated authority from, the head of crimination and mutual distrust between merchants and customers.

There are other detailed instruc- Because consumer problems are izations that would serve con-It was pointed out that under sumers. He listed many buyer "problems three eligibles certified. But it was chants generally can make more

preference under the law. Thus a public "with the minimum of

Mayor's committee said. The L. M. B' mstein Department Store of that the company's policy aiways

had been "worthy of approval."
Dr. Dan W. Dodson, expulve and South, of both races, white and Negro, who make their living exploiting race prejudice."

Merchants receiving awards yesterday included the Wells Restaurant of 2249 Seventh Avenue, Norman Berney, a butcher, of Lenox Avenue and 137th Street. and the Williams Tavern of 2417 'Fair Practices' in Employment Fifth Avenue, which was called "a morale builder" for the Harlow

Force Bills Unpopular

yesterday at exercises by the er "force bills" aimed at the South was the board outside the Theresa Hotel, competition for the favor of the board was setch.

The arbitration board was setch. lished last winter by the Mayor's have argued—rather accurately, according Committee on Unity after several to accumulating evidence—that the counweeks of picketing of Harlem mer- try as a whole was opposed to such legis-

The Roper poll of public opinion is the tions of the department at regular Conference and the Interdenomina- latest commentary on this point. It develops from the samples of opinion taken from icy expressed in his order.

The Receive compaints of aptown Chamber of Commerce and the Harlem newspaper, The Ampeals concerning personnel actions sterdam News, which had critistaken in the department on grounds of the country tayors a tederal ar permit-ting the government to dictate to private employers whom they should hire. Nearly 30 per cent of the people would leave such matters to the states. An even larger group would have no laws at all on the subject. Less than 25 per cent of the people in the manent basis to investigate or to problems of fair dealing, prices, Roper sample favored a federal FEPC.

The least objectionable of the so-called civil rights proposals to the Southern states. or disciplinary action, in consulta- sumer problems, he said, generally though it represents perhaps the greatest tion with or on the basis of dele- were accentuated by racial dis- deviation from the intent of the constitution, is that to prohibit the poll tax requirement retained by a few states, and to authorize more oversight of elections by the apply for fear of rebuffs. In the federal government. But even this type of four states combined, there are proposal seems to lack the approval of the fewer than 35 complaint investination's majority. On this issue the Roper gators and about 100 anti-discrimipoll finds nearly 50 per cent of the people nation employes, from switchboard local civil service, a department brought upon us by the milk indus- opposed to the federal interference, while operators to commissioners. New head has the right to pick from try," which he called acute. Mer- not quite 43 per cent favor it, and the rest York has roughly 70 of this numhave no opinion.

Judging from this and other evidence, the Thurmond-Wright ticket is the only one in the presidential field whose views on the "force bills" are in accord with the majority of the American people.

A critic recently advised the US commission to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to "get down to earth" in selling democracy rather than continue their "glib conversations about two worlds." So the meeting's one action was the questionably down-toearth resolution to give annual awards to not more than ten "citizens of the world."

States Proving

NEW YORK-(ANP)-Laws pro- Although his survey revealed

Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

Kings Ransom, writer for the NEW YORK SETUP Des Moines Register and Tribune, New York, leader in the fair emin an article headed "Anti-Dis- ployment movement, has the largest crimination Gets Results," tells of operation in terms of budget, staff laws and their operation in the four necticut, however, has the largest eastern states, and similar legis- and most sweeping law. It covers em lation introduced in 18 northern ployes of non-posit concerns as

been operating under such laws for segregation and separation.

DELUGE FEARED

ty pressure groups to get informants search of their own. to file complaints. Ransom pointed not that the worst violators of the law are firms where minority members know the policy yet never

hibting racial or religious discrimina there had been no overnight switch tion in employment in four eastern to fair employment practices, Ran-states are slowly and surely prov- som said, there have been enough their worth in opening up job headway made to reverse "the fields closed to minority groups. - ominous trend which had been nave met the approval of the Consumer Arbitration Board for fair ly maintained that the main inspiration for practices in the sale of merchandise and the employment of Negro help received "seals of approval" the anti-lynching, the anti-poll tax and other than the main inspiration for the congressional support given the FEPC, necticity, but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching, the anti-poll tax and other than the main inspiration for necticity, but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching, the anti-poll tax and other than the main inspiration for necticity, but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching, the anti-poll tax and other necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching, the anti-poll tax and other necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching, the anti-lynching their necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching their necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching their necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the anti-lynching their necticity but it is also showing up many of the newer industries and the new plants are necessary to the new plants and the new plants are necessary to the n trades to serving colored only."

study made of fair employment and number of cases handle. Conno other state does and specifically New York and New Jersey have says "discrimination" shall include

three years, Massachusetts, two Connecticut also excels in the years, and Connecticut one year, use of psychological research, and While the chief beneficiaries are is able to settle a case in one week, Negroes, the laws also prove a boom where New York might take 14. to the Jews, foreign born and Catho Massachusetts and New Jersey have the largest staffs and settle the most complaints in proportion to At the outset, opponents of the population. All four easten states law feared a deluge of complaints, do a great deal of social survey and an undue burden on taxpayers, and education work. They exchange the rise of "hordes of bureaucrats." opinions and criticisms and have So far, none of this has happened, social scientists of universities and In most instances, it is often dif- voluntary groups following the work ficult for state agencies and minori- with critical sympathy and solid re-

Presiden Truman's twin executive orders providing for equality of treatment and opportunity in Federal employment are undoubtedly of value as a declaration of public policy. They lay down a line for, or at any rate give a clue to, his subordinates in the executive agencies of the Government, military and civilian alike. As such, they are altogether or iseworthy. Their usefulness, however, must be weighed in terms of their application. They appear to be at once vague in outline and weak in administrative implementation.

The order respecting the armed services, for example, declares it to be the "policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion of national origin," yet says not a word about abolishing the racial segregation now in force. As Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People remarked, "There can be no equality with a segregated pattern." It will not be easy to do away with a system of segregation long established, and perhaps it cannot be abandoned at a single stroke. But a beginning must be made at once and a program must be laid down for speedy integration of white and colored elements of the armed forces at all levels if the President's declaration of policy is to have real meaning. The test will lie in the promptness and efficacy with which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force put the policy into practice.

So far as the civilian agencies of the Government are concerned, the President's order comes as a timely reaffirmation of a policy already in operation. One could wish that the Fair Employment Board to be established in the Civil Service Commission were power to initiate investigation of unfair employment practices; the President's order places rather too much burden upon victims of discrimination leaving the board little scope beyond the review of appeals. Nevertheless, the order should serve to jog the consciences of all Federal administrators.

Letters to the easter newst curry complete name and street address of the writer, though pen names may be used at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words are given pref-

Monte of the DOES NOT SEE

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER: I do not quite see why the Southern congressmen and senators are so strongly opposed to a Federal Fair Employment Practice Act to forbid racial discrimination in job opportunities when it seems clear that such a measure if enforced would be to the economic advantage of the South.

Southern statesmen often say that one reason why the average wage and income of the South is less than the average in some other parts of the country is because the South is kept in a state of colonial bondage to Northern bankers and industrialists. They cite as proof of this argument the fact that a good many of the industries in the South are owned by corporations whose top officials and most of whose stockholders live in the North. Consequently they tend to drain off the profits from the labor of Southerners and spend these profits mainly in the North.

There may be some exaggeration in this picture, but there is also certainly a good

deal of truth in it. Fri. 6-4-48
The proposed Federal Fair Employment practice Act applies to industries hiring 50 or more people. Agriculture and the small locally owned industries in the South, therefore, would naturally be exempt. If the larger industries, which are mostly Northern owned, had to pay their Negro employes equal pay for equal work, and had to give them opportunities for better paying jobs if they were qualified, the money mainly would come out of the pockets of Northern stockholders, and would be spent with local merchants in the South instead of mainly in the North. Clearly the South would gain from a strictly economic point of view.

Insofar as it is true that economy of the South is a colonial economy, Southern congressmen and Southern publicists are not serving the best interest of Southern people when they oppose a measure which would be paid for mainly by Northern interests and would mean the spending of additional money by and with Southern residents. Instead, these politicians and publicists are serving the interests of the absentee masters of much of the South's

dustries. Please do not tell me that a Pederal Fair accorded, like the wartime FEPC, more Employment Practice Law would necessarily break down the Southern pattern of racial segregation. A law which would tend to provide equal pay for equal work and equal job opportunities for equal training and ability does not necessarily mean that people of different races would have to go to the same church or send their. children to the same school.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, President Union Casualty Co. 345 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Atlanta Daily World

Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission has resulted lishment in America. in dining car and kitchen personnel on railroads in those states Truman Asked to Put being given the right to work as stewards, it was learned last Sat- Negro On the C.S.C.

Joseph Quinn, general chairman C.I.O.-United Public Workers toof the Dining Car Employees Local day asked President Truman to 370, said he was notified by letter following his fair truman to 370, said he was notified by letter follow in his for our week from Elwood S. McKenney of the Massachusetts FEPC and Elmer A. Carter of the New York FEPC, A. Carter of the New York FEPC, dated here? The the state investigation of the live Service forms in the live Service forms dated June 3, that after investigation of complaints filed by fortyfour stewards and waiters employ ident's order calling for creation ed by the New York, New Haven of a fair-employme pract and Hartford Railroad it had been commission. agreed that the positions of bar attendants, countermen and dishw ashers on grill cars will be open to all qualified applicants, regardless of race or color.

. The complaints had charged that only white persons were allowed to work in grill cars and that positions of steward were reserved for white only.

Other terms of the agreement worked out by the two commissions provided for an interchangeable roster containing the names and seniority status of grill car and dining car employees. The railroad, however, reserved the right to employ female attendants on grill cars, but initial hiring or bidding President of the United States. will disregard race or color as a job of qualification.

The railroad also reserved the right to set up certain qualification standards, such as presonal appearance, but such qualifications will be applied alike to white and colored persons,

RANKIN TO ATTACK FEPC

To Renew Fight 'Platform Or

TUPELO, Miss., July 15.—Repre-

sentative Rankin, seeking renomination in the August Democratic program to insure that fairprimary, declared Thursday he will renew his fight against the "Communistic FEPC Bill."

"I will continue my fight in Congress against the Communistic

gram-platform or no platform," he cer. Such offictr shall be said.

things that Congress could do at supervision of the department FEPC law, such as Governor head, for carrying out the fair-Dewey and his administration have employment policy herein stated. imposed on New York.

Federal statute books, and the officers and employees of the same regulations under it as have department. The fair employ-(NNPA) -Joint been forced on the people of New ment officer shall, among other action by the New York State and York, it would enable Russia to things place her spys in every defense plant and in every business estab-

"It must not pass."

Washington, July 28 (A)-

union, in a letter to Truman expressed gratification at the Pres-

REGULATIONS GOVERING FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRAC-TICES WITHIN THE FED-ERAL ESTABLISHMENT

Whereas the principles on which our government is based require a policy of fair employment throughout the Federal estabishment, without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin; and

Whereas it is desirable and in the public interest that all steps be taken necessary to insure that this long-established policy shall be more effectively carried out:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as by the Constitution and the laws o fthe United States, it is hereby ordered as follows.

1. All personnel actions taken

by Federal appointing officers shall be based solely on merit and fitness; and such officers are authorized and directed to take appropriate steps to insure that in all such actions there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

2. The head of each department in the executive branch of the government shall be personally responsible for an effective employment policies are fully observed in all personnel actions within his department.

3. The head of each depart-FEPC Bill, as well as against the ment shall designate an official

rest of the crazy civil rights pro- thereof as fair employment offigiven full operating responsi-"One of the most dangerous bility, under the immediate Notice of the appointment of "If we had a law like it on the such officer shall be given to all

(A) Appraise the personnel actions of the department at regular intervals to determine their conformity to the fair-employment policy expressed in

this order.

(B) Receive complaints or appeals concerning personnel actions taken in the department on grounds of alleged discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Why the Reynolds Tobacco

Firm Opposes an FEPC Law

6 4 By Abner W. Berry



Daily Worker WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

THIS MAY NOT be news to you—but the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. is opposed to a ■ Federal Fair Employment Practices Law. But the reasons for Reynolds' opposition may have some news value. Trade unionists throughout the country should be inter-

ested. The firm whose ad man coined the slogan "I'd walk a mile, etc." hires 12,000 workers at peak periods, of whom 7,400 are Negroes. About 6,000 of his Negro workers are organized into the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union (FTA-CIO). They work in the pre-fabrication plants, handling the tobacco before it is wrapped into paper and placed in cartoons and boxes. They do the dirty work.

It was these Negroes, in the main who built a union (Local 22, FTA-CIO) with more members than the combined membership of all other unions operating in this city. Every fifth worker in this town is an FTA-CIO member. Quite a feat. Mon.

But Jimcrow helps Reynolds in his fight against the union in many ways: 5 - 3 - 44 • By being free to refuse, ada-

- mantly, to promote Negro workers to the machine jobs in the cigarette plants, the company places the white workers in a position of "favor" and therefore susceptible to intimidation.
- · Because the Negro and white workers work in different buildings on different operations the company can carry on a Rankinlike propaganda campaign of white supremacy.
- · This freedom to freeze Jimcrow in the plants gives the company an advantage in limiting the membership of the union and strengthening its company union, the R. J. Reynolds Employes Association.

Yet it is a fact that if the union loses its present fight for a contract and conditions, the nonunion workers will lose their conditions as well.

It wouldn't take too much to get that last little push which would make the union the undisputed master of the situation. The last ditch to hurdle is that of Jimcrow and the right of the largest tobacco manufacturer in the world to its use against his

workers. The hurdling of this ditch would affect things far beyond the Reynolds plants here. It would spill over into the political arena. The third party campaign would be stronger. But that's another story. 53-46
The FEPC bill means more

than just another piece of liberal legislation. It would mean a new life for labor, especially in the South. This is made dramatically clear when you size up the tobacco industry and the effect of Jimcrow on the union.

It is no wonder that Rep. John Rankin and Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, see "communism" in FEPC. It's against their "way of life." On the other hand, it's worth a whale of a fight for American labor.

Unity--Not Division

Atlanta Constitution believes that the greatest threat to local government lies in the proposals for enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee with police powers

No American can object to the principles, or objectives, of fair employment practices, but every thoughtful American must be alert to the fact that if a Federal bureau, with its own police power greater than that of the individual States, is given jurisdiction in so controversial a field, it will be the beginning of the end of local government, which is the source of all democratic government. We will, in effect, be destroying majority rule in an effort to protect the interests of the various minority groups.

There are many persons in the Western and Eastern States who believe in the principle of States' rights. They, and those in the South who believe in it, have

been rendered impotent to act because of some of the leadership from the South which tragically has sought to make States' rights something peculiarly Southern and applicable only to Southern problems. The result has been that they have themselves stabbed the principle of States' rights in the back by confusing it with every civil rights issue which has been proposed, even before it has reached the form of a bill submitted to its first committee. They have made it impossible for the friends of States' rights in the East and West to join with them,

There meets on Atlanta today calling themselves "Dixiecrats." They are headed by Gov. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, and Gov. Fielding Wright, of Mississippi. The suspicion is rife in their respective States that they are out to make political hay for their future campaigns for the United States Senate.

There also is grave doubt about the financing of this strange creation, outside the party. But we are willing to accept their claim to sincerity at face value.

Therefore, we call upon them to note that only an approximate 2,000 persons registered for the Birmingham "convention" of last Saturday, which thought it was forming a new party and nominating them. This the gentlemen now deny.

We further call upon them to not that the best Judgment of Southern Democrats, not interested in the Senate races, is that the most effective Southern protest may be waged within the party by each State offering a slate of independent Democratic electors, along with the Truman slate, so that the people may choose. Thus, if-as probably would be the case—the people chose the anti-Truman electors, the South's electoral votes would then be withheld from Truman and cast for some other Democrat. Certainly, the honorable gentlemen who now say they were "recommended" by a convention of 2,000 registered attendants cannot claim any draft or glass roots support of their position.

Therefore, we respectively urge upon them that they abandon this "recommendation" by 2,000 registered attendants and return to the party and assist it in a united effort to present the most effective Southern protest which may now be made.

Their present course is one which will again make it impossible for the friends of States' rights in the West and East to join in opposing the FEPC legislation. These friends will not be able to do so if the "Dixiecrats'" dead cat is tied about their neck and they are made to accept it.

Let the honorable gentlemen withdraw and join other Southern States. The South has not "called" them. Most of the South has respected them. The States' rights anti-FEPC fight needs unity, not division.

orgotten Men?

Will That Be Fate Of State Delegation When Federal Patronage Is Handed Out?

BY FRED TAYLOR

Will Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman be by-passed in federalvember. We've always got back to- and the treasury department.

employment in Alabama? gether after these And will this state's House delegation members, some of whom and we will again." made speeches in behalf of the States' Rights Democratic presidential There were many wisecracks 'would abolish segregation throughticket, be ignored when federal jobs are to be filled under the second about election results. Mrs. Vreden- out our collector's offices in Ala-Truman administration?

Neither of the senators, who recommended the ap-was one kidding Dr. George Gallup. pointment of Mortimer Jordan as U. S. internal reve-the pollster. It was: nue collector for Alabama, was consulted when Secre- "Truman ran all the way while tary of the Treasury John W. Snyder gave Jordan the Dewey only Galluped!"

not set a new pattern of federal employment in this in a one-word telegram to Presi-have taken a stand which I feel

Both shators opposed President Truman and it read: may be the patronage voice they have had in the past will be reduced to a whisper or completely stilled during the next administration.

presidential campaigns, said the

big switch in voter sentiment

started about the middle of Octo-

"We could sense the trend, but

After the Truman victory, the

TAYLOR TRUMAN SORE?-Informed sources in Washington say Mr. Truman is not a little irritated over the fact that Sparkman and Hill came out against him.

They at first lined up behind the president, but his advocacy of anti-segregation and other "civil rights" proposals prompted the senators to come out strongly against him.

My Washington informants say very cagey politician who filled

that, even though President Tru- quite a few jobs in his time, always man is sore, Democratic National said patronage was more of a lia-Chairman Howard McGrath takes bility than an asset to a politician. a much more "reasonable" atti-THAT ELECTION CAMPAIGN! tude toward Hill, Sparkman and -Dorothy Vredenburgh, who seems other Southern senators who to get prettier with each succeedturned against the president being presidential campaign, flew in cause of the touchy "civil rights" from Washington Friday.

She said she and others who They say McGrath is much more labored hard (almost alone for a 'understanding" than the president time) in Democratic campaign about the ticklish position in which headquarters in the New York Deep South senators and represen-Biltmore Hotel, had a strong hunch tatives were placed. They say the President Truman would win. But national chairman realizes full well they, too, were flabbergasted by that the senators and congressmenthe president's surprising victory. The comely secretary of the

ber.

had to declare themselves against Truman and his race equality pro- Democratic National Committee, gram to save their political skins who has served in this key na-It is not likely Truman will stay tional party post through two

sore long. He'll need the support of Hill and Sparkman

ATRONAGE HEADACHES -Heretofore, it has been a practice under Democratic administrations "We could sense the trend, but for senators and congressmen to it was bigger even than we reaapprove all persons given top fed-lized," she said. eral jobs in Alabama, since this But nothing succeeds like sucstate's delegation is made up of cess. She related how sorely Democrats. pressed Democratic National Chair-

"During Republican administra-man Howard McGrath and other tions, this patronage say-so went to party chieftains were for funds the GOP national committeeman during the campaign. There were and a few other Republicans. times when there was no money

The senators, through recom- to pay stenographic and clerical mendations, have decided who re- help, it seemed, but they always teived such plums as internal got paid somehow. revenue collector, U. S. marshal and, of course, federal judge-money rolled in ships and district attorney posts.

As the senators and representa- WANT STATES' RIGHTERS tives will readily admit, however, BACK — Mrs. Vredenburgh was President of the United States patronage is a big headache. They quick to Mrs. Vredenburgh was always make a lot more people mad quick to thou cold water on prothat glad in filling jobs.

FEPC (Alabama -- Jordan)

States' Righters be purged. Instead of being kicked out, she November 8."

says they will be welcomed back.

ily rows and undoubtedly will continue to have them from time to time," she added. "We usually have vember 9. He promised to abide these rows in May, instead of No- by the directives of the President gether after these family disputes Jordon said he refused to obey

burgh think one of the brightest bama."

"Unpack!"

Truman meant business fused.

Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder has fired Mortimer Jordon, Internal revenue collector for Ala-

to abide by the President's July revenue collector in Birmingham.
26 order declaring that "there shall a medidential executive order. be no discrimination because of race, color, religion or national to an federal officials under date of last origin," in the federal service.

Snyder Incensed

obey the orders of the President of the United States Secretary Snyder wrote:

"Your letter of September 47 addressed to the commissioner of internal revenue has been brought to my attention. Therein you express your refusal to comply with the executive order No. 9980 of the

and I accept it to become effective

Jordan was replaced by Artnur "Democrats always have had fam. Sartain, a deputy collector, who

the executive order because it

He added, "It is my sincere hope that the stand I have taken will play some small part in helping to Sparkman expressed concern over Snider's action Another bright and briefer one by saying he hoped the discharge of Jordan would was Bob Hope's congratulatory quip we have based our way of life. traditions and local laws of Alabama.

Has No Regrets

"For this stand I have no regrets, and although it has terminated my employment, it has at the same time preserved my selfrespect."

The Internal Revenue Office in Birmingham employs 350 white persons and one Negro. The Negro is a messenger and supply room worker.

Jordan had declared that the of-Allfice space was too small to perdoubts have been removed mit segregation of the races had as to whether President he hired more Negroes, so he re-

when he ordered an end to Mortimer Jordan's discrimination in federal service. Dismissal

bama, for refusing to comply with Proclaiming a broad principle of action the President's Executive Orderin a difficult situation is far easier and simpler than actually applying the principle. Jordon was dismissed by Sny-That truth, so familiar in human experience, der after he wrote the Treasury presents itself again in considering the dis-Secretary September 17, refusing missal of Mortimer Jordan as U. S. internal

Aug. 24 instructing that "all personnel actions fallen by federal appointing officers In informing Jordan that the shall be based soler on merit and fitness" government no longer desired the and involve "no discrimination because of services of a man who refused to race, color, religion or national origin."

Mr. Jordan replied under date of Sept. 17 that he could not "in good conscience, administer any rule or regulation which will destroy our peaceful race relations," that he was not in sympathy with the directive and that it would be impossible for him "to subscribe to or fulfill" the instructions.

"I construe your contumacious later-Secretary of the Treasury John W. not to be lightly regarded. a vent and a few others that the from the position now held by you construed Mr. Jordan's "contumacious action should be the government's objective. But

to be a tender of resignation" and that it was accepted to become effective Nov. 8.

Following receipt of Mr. Snyder's letter, Mr. Jordan released his own letter to the commissioner of internal revenue, explaining his position.

The general objective of justice set forth in the presidential directive can be readily understood and approved. But the literal application of such an order under the racial conditions, customs and feelings prevalent in Birmingham-and elsewhere in the Southunquestionably would present difficult and dangerous problems.

Local ordinances respecting segregation, local facilities for government workers, tensions already prevalent in racial relations, would make complete and immediate fulfillment of the directive a deeply disturbing undertaking. Progress

> in racial relations would be further handicapped. If any advances in justice in federal employment resulted, they would, in our opinion, be outweighed by harmful consequences also resulting.

Mr. Jordan's statement of his position seems an earnest, straightforward expression. It does not deserve the description "contumacious."

This development will not advance that progress toward unity among our people which is so much to be desired and which so many have hoped would follow the election.

It is to be observed that the dismissal of Mr. Jordan, by forced resignation, came about seven weeks after the local collector's reply to the director. That may indicate an intention to postpone controversial discussion over the dismissal until after the election.

On the other hand, the sweeping nature and tone of Mr. Snyder's action, which, in our opinion, is unjustifiable, indicates the administration, in the flush of victory, is taking a course not making for that graduel dealing with such problems and that compromise which offer the best hope of progress.

What is to happen to other federal officials who do not see the way to an immediate fulfillment of the directive and who have not been as outspoken as Mr. Jordan?

Mr. Jordan, we believe, might well not have been so direct in dealing with the order and might have sought to meet the problems it produced as they arose. But the Under date of Nov. 6-nearly two months response to his letter indicates that it was

posals made by Mrs. Eleanor Roose- action to be a tender of resignation Snyder wrote Mr. Jordan saying that he Justice among our peoples certainly

progress in that direction will not be speeded unless full and wise account is taken of the difficulties and problems involved in any such advance.

Goodbye Mortimer

Negro, a messenger boy.

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder sent a letter to Morting Jordan, head of the Birmingham office, arging him to comply with executive order issued by President Truman on July 26. The order

Secretary Snyder and said that he would man-Barkley ticket. Mortimer Jor-Corvey added not obey the executive order of the President, Collector of Internal Revenue Jordan Disobeyed President dent of the United States because it would in Birmingham, Ala., has been dis- The white supremacy issue was "abolish segregation in all col-nissed. lectors' offices in Alabama." Mortimen There are no signs of peace ber he sent a strong letter to wrote that his position was in "keeping among the Democrats of the George J. Schoeneman, Commiswith the customs, traditions and local south whose split over the Presi-sioner of Internal Revnue, refusing laws of Alabama" and, of course, he also dent's civil rights program resulted to obey a Presidential order directhad to preserve his self-respect.

considered Mortimer's refusal to obey Thurmond of South Carolina as its white or Negro employes. orders as a tender of resignation from the standard-bearer, it carried Louisi- As Washington officials read the the books and records of white position now held by you." In short ana, Alabama, South Carolina and letter, they believed that Mr. Jor-taxpayers Mortimer you're fired and please take those Mississipp.

| Democratic Senators and Representatives who sat on the fence, wanted to be ousted in the basic part of our way of life," Mr. middle of the campaign as to Jordan wrote. "I cannot, in good and don't slam the door, either, for Uncle antatives who sat on the fence, add file to the fire? He was the conscience, administer any rule or Sam is busy on important matters an anwilling to help President Tru- only Southern office holder who regulation which will destroy our must not be disturbed.

Speaking Of Justice

To the Editor:

One can pertainly sympathize with Mor-timer Joycan that he does not now have a job. Towever, since your own editorial comment regretted his dismissal on the basis of doing justice for all in a difficult structor, it would be pertinent for ou to answer the question. How well trained does a Negro

have to be in order to get a job?" It would be well for any white person to conside what he would be doing for a living had be not been sorn white certainly you yourself would not be working for The News because that private establishment would sacrifice your training in order to have its writing done with pure, white hands. You would undoubtedly be demanding justice and civil service from your government without the "buts" you put in your editorial. And you would see Mr. Jordan's action as something more than contumacious. While the Klan would oppress with threats and violence, Mr. Jordan would starve and break the spirit of every Negro youth who had the ambition to become anything other than a bootblack or

Let us not speak of justice until we ourselves are judged.

DONALD RASMUSSEN. 1500 Bush Boulevard.

Democrats Open Purge, Oust btu the two Senators, who did not help Mr. Truman's campaign, could do nothing to save him. He had refused to carry out an order of the President, it was asserted, like Mr. Jordan, grabbed their Confederate flags and charged forth, rather than make the compromise which would have alleviated so much disruption. Mayor Humphrey introduced the strong plank, which

The office of the United States Collector Bolter Also Spurned Truman's Order Banof Internal Revenue in Birmingham. Ala-bama, has 350 white employees and one ning Discrimination—Loyal Party Men Expected to Succeed Scores of Dissidents

By H. solutely anninuated by an over- man would receive this position as whelming majority of the votes of a plum to pass out to their people,

Special to THE the white people of Alabama," he but the job would instead go to a WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 - Aasserted, and the successful elec- "Truman Democrat." Realizing the states specifically that job applicants must Democratic purge of Federal jobtors had made a "clear, emphatic, Senatorial custom of rejecting apbe judged soley on their merit and warner holders who bolted has claimed its unambiguous and positive pledge be judged soley on their merit and warner holders who bolted has claimed its unambiguous and positive pledge" pointees when they are "personally fight in an era where diplomatic compromise "there shall be no discrimination because first victim, with many more excircumstances, would they cast obnoxious", to the two Senators is more profitable—even for unjust ends. of race, color, religion or national origin. Sought among Southern Democrats would be "a histographic act" to the discrimination because they wanted to pointees when they are "personally fight in an era where diplomatic compromise obnoxious", to the two Senators is more profitable—even for unjust ends. Mortimer thereupon wrote a letter to who actively supported the Tru-change their votes now, Mr. Mc-Democrat friendly to both Sena-Jackson has served its purpose and gone with

ident could defeat Gov. Thomas E. national Democratic leaders.
"I construe your contumaceous

dispute is taking place in Alabama, you and I accept it to become efresults in the courts.

the State's Democratic Executive tion. Committee, has expressed regret Mr. Jordan, who was supported vote for Governor Thurmond.

the dominant factor in the disin the formation of the States ing compliance with fair employ-Secretary Snyder then replied that he Rights ticket. With Gov. J. Strom ment practices in which there

sixteen years. The Truman Admin- gotten, and as soon as the election herein discussed.

action to be a tender of resigna- Jordan's Error The most heated post-election tion from the position now held by To the Editor:

over Mr. Truman's election and by Senators Lister Hill and John has said that he is honor bound to be not nearly so anxious to quit now that the Democrats were as-

that action by a subordinate em-

Scores of Others in Danger

Nationally, the Jordan case will have its greatest implications when his successor is chosen. The idea now would seem to be that neither Senators Hill nor Sparktors as well as to the President.

There are scores of job holders 314 Granada Hotel. in similar danger in the four states carried by Governor Thurmond and in other states where job holders supported the bolt, but failed to keep the state from voting for the President.

Mr. Jordan said that white Negro stenographers could not be predicted discord, even violence, f "colored deputy investigators were assigned to make investigations of

man or Mr. Thurmond, are likely took this stand, and Demoratic peaceful race relations. From the to lose the iron grip they have had would not be good politics.

The regulation which will destroy our man or Mr. Thurmond, are likely took this stand, and Demoratic peaceful race relations. From the leaders believed his dismissal then foregoing, it should be quite evident that my convictions are not the last would not be good politics. dent that my convictions are not, on Federal patronage for the last His letter was filed but not for in sympathy with the directive Therefore, I'

istration intends to reward those was over, John W. Snyder, Secre-must say that it will be impossible who were loyal in the days when tary of the Treasury, dismissed for me to subscribe to or fulfill the it seemed impossible that the Pres- him without consulting state or instructions set forth in Executive Order No 9980."

where the Truman-Barkley ticket fective Nov. 8, 1948," the Secrewas not on the ballot and whose tary said in a letter to Mr. Jordan. mine whether Montinger Jordan's action lead-Governor, James Folsom, is trying weepon in the South a powerful ing to its dismissar was a tachcal error. But Governor, James Folsom, is trying weapon in the South was under- it now appears that he made the same misto get the eleven electors pledged scored by Mr. McCorvey, who take the Dexiecrats were guilty of at Philato Governor Thurmond to cas said:

their votes for the President. Mr. "What prevented us from carry- would be the hard served his prose. In Folsom has challenged the election and giving to the nation a mise, though it be a temporary expedient in really great Democratic president preparation for a later fight, is the best way The States' Rights leaders in in the person of Governor Thur- to ultimately attain the desired end.

Alabama have rejected the Gover-mond of South Carolina was the Other federal officals throughout the South nor's appeal and told him that the fact that there were too many received the same edict. Because of a lack fight will go on because "the Tru-southerners who thought more of man program is unthinkable." Federal patronage and eating out of the public trough than they did Gessner T. McCorvey, chairman of about saving our southern civilization." with Truman apparently headed for defeat, chose to slug it out with Washington. Con-

They tell us that at Philadelphia the administration was content to leave the mild civil

and no Government could tolerate solidified the other sections of the nation, probably setting the trend which elected Truman. The Dixiecrats retreated southward struck up guerilla battle lines and were able to muster only 19 per cent of the votes in their own 13 states.

This strategy of blunderbuss diplomacy has resulted in Mr. Jordan's loss of a job and the Dixiecrats wondering how they can gracefully return to the good old party which demonstrated with dignity that it could not only attain victory without them but conversely would not even give them the recognition of an attitude of vindictiveness.

It all happened because they wanted to Democrat friendly to both Sena- Jackson has served its purpose and gone with the wind? CHARLES WHITE McGEHEE.

sequently he lost his job. Pro-Truman electors were "ab sured of four more years in power, rights plank of 1944 in the platform. But the

NEW YORK (NNPA)-The Na tional Urban League reported las Friday that Phoenix, Ariz., is the latest city to approve a fair est ployment practice ordinance au

J. Westbrook McPherson, exec utive secretary of the Phoenix Ur ban League reported to his ne tional headquarters in New Yorl that the new law had been passed by the city commission, with as sistance in its preparation bein given by the local league.

The new law states that it shall be unlawful for any person, en ployee, department head or othe person acting in behalf of the city, who has the authority to cept applications or hire emplo ees on behalf of the city, to di criminate against any applicant o prospective employee because c his race, creed, color, or nations origin.

A "Must" in All Contracts

Section 2 of the law, over which the Urban League expressed especial pride, states that "All con-tracting agencies of the city or any department thereof shall include in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and shall require him to include a similar provision in all sub-con-

A third section of the ordinance, deviously aimed at Communists, states that the above provisions shall not apply to applicants or prospective employees who "subscribe to a program that advocates the overthrow by force of the U.S. Government in a manner declared

illegal by the appropriate courts."
Dr. David M. Solomon is president of the Phoenix Urban League. Mrs. Wade Church is vice-president; Wade Robinson, treasurer, and Miss Laura E. Herron, secretary.

In the past Southern senators have been able to kill such measures by falking them to death. This strategy of killing time and the Churker holding up the whole works until the other side gives up in despair is known as a filibuster. It is made possible by the fact that Marla sovery, cleas in the senate, unlike the house, debate is normally unrestricted.

The senate can, however, shut off debate and bring the pending measure to a Truman Ignores Blasts tion was announced by Chairman people of the nation our great interest in his sincere efforts to the bill. I thank the bill. (French for closure, conclusion, adopted into American parliamentary language). Secessian Call Hinted told reporters he thought the com-Replies to Mr. Maryero Cloture is seldom invoked and it takes two-thirds vote to do it.

With all 96 senators present and voting than one-third—to block cloture. If the full membership is not present, the number of votes needed varies accordingly, the requirement being for two-thirds of a quo-

needed to guarantee defeat of cloture.

ably sure to be made up by votes of sena-who were angered further by fense may also get earlier action.

President Truman's backing of Here's Lineup 7 kg. tors from border states. In addition, some them in his civil rights message
Northern senators, Republicans as well as Monday.

The Senate labor committee to committee to senatorial courtesy; then, too, a sena-tacks made by many in the South Elbert Thomas (D), Utah, and the senatorial courtesy; then, too, a sena-tacks made by many in the South Elbert Thomas (D), Montana (D), Monta tor never knows when he might be in a against his stand on racial issues. Murray (D), Montana. tight himself. There have been instances 2. Ninety-eight South Carolina (R), Minnesota; McDonnell (R) where Northern senators announced that legislators urged that Southern Missouri; Hill (D), Alabama, and they favored the pending measure, but sider the national party ques- Taft reported that the same would not vote to apply the "gag rule" to tion." Some of these leaders lineup, except that Smith did not not vote to apply the "gag rule" to tion. their colleagues. Sund 2 22 48

On the other side of the picture are factors that give such measures as F. E. P. C., Mississippi, called on his states ing Senator O'Daniel (D), Texas, and anti-lynching a better chance of suc-Democrats to meet on Feb. 12—told the Senator that the Presidence of the Company of the Compa

F. E. P. C. PROSPECTA, supported this time but by the Demo-Available information indicates that it cratic president and by the Republican will be close, this year, on whether the Party with majorities in both houses. And South can again stave off enactment of an this is an election year. Although past at-F. E. P. C. law and other measures recom- tempts to invoke cloture on this type of mended by President Truman. Some com-legislation have failed, the vote for such mentators believe the outcome hinges on a move has picked up in recent years as

From Down In Dixie; the bill. In the Re- protect the way of life in the South." From Down In Dixie; Taft, a candidate for the Re- South." From South." From Down In Dixie; Taft, a candidate for the Re- South." From Down In Dixie; Taft, a candidate f

Taft Against Bill good to the Negro race.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- (AP)-

have called for secession from the vote, rejected 6 to 5 a motion to

Democratic Party. Wright Issues Call cess this year than formerly. They are help bulwark "our institutions" Communist philosophy.

and our way of life." He said he which originated in Moscow."

studying the question of whether resentatives endorsed Wright's A New Jersey guard order for-Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

ployment of job applicants.

Against: Taft (R), Ohio; Ball

remove the compulsory enforce-

ment features from the bill. 3. Gov. Fielding L. Wright, of While the committee was act-

Wright said in Mobile Thurs day that he hoped to announce, at Tallahassee, a program of joint action by Southern Democrats in protest against what he termed as "anti-Southern" legislation.

Stopping off briefly with a party of Mississippi legislators en route to the southern gover-nors conference, Gov. Wright said: The Admention "I am going to rest on what I

would disclose at a meeting of have had to say previously on this matter. We have several southern governors in Florida, meetings arranged in Tallahassee starting Friday his plans for a starting tomorrow afternoon, and south-wide fight against "the we will have plenty to say later on."

4. The army disclosed it is The Missischni House of Repo

The Mississippi House of Rep-Negroes and whites should be in call for the meeting with a conthe same National Guard units current resolution saying the bidding Negro enlistment in In attending, the resolution white units has been set aside by stated, the legislators would "show to the governor and to the The Senate labor committee ac people of this state and to the tion was announced by Chairman people of the nation our great in-

pulse y features of the bill "in Instead of throwing the Red scare into Amerithe end will do more harm than cans, as Mr. Marrero says I am trying to do because I am opposed to the F.E.P.C., I am trying to keep He was referring to the pro-the Reds from taking over the U. S. with a disthe South must muster 33 votes—one more Presidential As pirant posed power of a seven-member the right to work should not be denied to anyone. Says It Will Do Negro turn to the courts—if conciliation to the is right. The right to work should not be defined to anything the same of More Harm Than Good fails—for injunctions to enforce to anyone who has not a contagious disease; not its decisions requiring the em-even to those who would overthrow the U. S. Government by force. The right of employers to hire os Taft said "this work (of ending skilled workers or others whom they prefer is also

rum present and voting and not of the tojob discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups tion and not by compulsory fed in their platform, I am opposed to it.

The 11 states of the late Confederacy from the Senate labor commithave 22 senators. Assuming that these 22 tee. The Confederacy from the Senate labor committable was started toward Senate until the European recoverit and so are all the better class of Negroes here. ably will not be called up in the and Negroes be wiped out now. I am opposed to toe the line as expected, they would still It thus was started toward Senate until the European recovit and so are all the better class of Negroes here. be shy 11 votes of the one-third plus one there until after anti-poll tax and are disposed of there. He added F.E.P.C. to Nashvillians. Because the people were anti-lynching bills are considered, the bills to forbid collection of a not congenial to the idea, he left. There is a way in a All three of these have been poll tax for the right to vote and for those who want to have racial equality to have a did b Part of this deficit, however, is reason bitterly fought by Southerners, to make lynching a federal of it. We in the South are not ready for it. Springfield, Tenn. Zeusseille. B. CHILTON.

Labor Solon

Speaks Without

Official Sanction

WASHINGTON, D. C.-(NNPA)-Although the National Council for "There was a man by the name

a Permanent FEPC disavowed any connection with the radio debate between Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party member, from New York, and John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, the two members last Wednesday night spoke over the Mutual Broadcasting System on the issue of fair employment practice legislation.

The objective of fair employment practice legislation, Mr. Marcantonio said in his address, "is to prohibit the practice of denying jobs and E equality in employment for reasons of the color of your skin, the place a of your birth, or the religion you practice."

He said no one could oppose such ≥ legislation unless he believed in discrimination, considered himself su-

the alliance between the Republi- books. You devote more time in cans and the southern Democrats," fighting sincere advocates of Mr. Marcantonio charged. 3:21-42 FEPC than for FEPC. The divi-

WASHINGTON, March 18.-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today declared the divisive tactics of the

ter to Allan Knight Chalmers, co- constitutional, chairman of the council.

gressman's "close identification with cause of race, religion, color or the left-wing line" his radio appearance in support of FEPC would ness has a civil right, a civil liberhurt its chances of enactment by ty, written into our Constitution, Congress. They wrote Marcantonio to use his own judgement in choosasking him to withdraw, and made ing his associates and employees their letter public. They also asked with whom he will make con-Mutual Broadcasting Co. to elim- tracts," Richberg said. inate Marcantonio from the broad-make contracts of mutual service

INTRODUCED FEPC

letter to Chalmers that he intro-Constitution declares shall not duced the first FEPC legislation in exist in the United States." Congress on March 13, 1941. He was mainly instrumental in saving wartime FEPC on two occasions when it was under attack in Congress by Southern Democrats. The ALP Congressman also devised the calendar Wednesday strategy in 1946 which constituted the only legislative fight for FEPC during that

Marcantonio called attention to the fact that it was his anti-polltax bill which passed the House in the 78th and 79th Congresses. On legislation to prevent discrimina-2-26 March 8, he fought vainly for a tion in employment because of prider on the Labor Department ap-race, religion, color or national propriations bill which would deny origin was urged last night at a discrimination.

for FEPC," Marcantonio wrote, the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. responsible for the fact that

FEPC than for FEPC. The divisive tactics illustrated by your recent letter is what retards prog-

WASHINGTON, March 30-National Council for a Permanent (UP)-Donald R. Richberg, for-

chairman of the council. (MBS) against an FEPC law such which, once unsheathed, can cut legislation.

Marcantonio protested the efforts as has been recommended by anyone."

Oren Ro

bate last night with Rep. John E. ful for any employer to refuse to ment would demonstrate to the Rankin (D-Miss) 3-19-45 hire, to discharge, or discriminate world the justice and effectiveness

"The manager of a private busi-

"To compel an employer to with persons with whom he is, for ant reason, unwilling to make contracts, is to force him to accept an Marcantonio pointed out in his involuntary servitude, which the

Equal Opportunity is Stressed in a Message to Council for Permanent FEPC

Immediate enactment of Federal

We did not succeed because of FEPC is not now on the statute George C. Marshall, sent a mes- Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Jr., who presided at the dinner.

believe strongly in free enter-prise," Mr. Dulles said, "but some-times we forget that freedom and duty always go hand in hand, and that if the free do not had. His letter that if the free do not accept somain free.

"The right of our enterprise to involved in discrimination. Sat. equal opportunity. Industrial free-because of their race, color or redom cannot indefinitely survive as ligion."

of Chalmers and A. Phillip Ran-President Truman and is proposed Representative Jacob K. Javits, meeting dolph, the other co-chairman, to in the Ives Hill pending in the Republican, of New York, declared Dulles that passage of a Federal law to prevent the Marcantonio radio detects lest night with Ran John F.

Archdiocese of New York. He re-Communists to have it become called that he had testified before the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives in fayor of a national FEPC.

"We are not trying to legislate people into morality or to legislate them against prejudice, as has been so often charged," Father LaFarge said. "What we are engaged in is to place a legal stigma upon overt acts which are morally unlawful."

"My experience in the struggle ployment Practice Commission in was advocated last week by several for several weeks, despite the fact gent. leading citizens here at a dinner he has no official connection with The Senator, it was reported. "has led me to the conclusion that

John Foster Dulles, Republican for officials of the National Counthe Congress or the Government, takes the position that Church's a pour activities have been partly adviser to Secretary of State cil for a Permanent Fair Employ
The quarters were assigned to race and the subject of legislation of the Congress or the Government. The quarters were assigned to race and the subject of legislation of the Congress or the Government. ment Practice commission in the

sage that was read by Oren Root In a message sent to the meeting, Foster Dulles, Republican "Most of us in the United States foreign expert, wrote that to main-

cial responsibility they will not re- schools, the press and educational media to teach the people the evils

be free will in the long run depend "Industrial freedom," he said, on whether free enterprise recog-"cannot indefinitely survive as linizes a duty to provide men with cense to discriminate against men

because of their race, color or Father John LaFarge, editor of anti-discrimination legislation had Tuesday night that a Federal law the press and other educational arbeid for the Broth-His statement was made in a let-private employers would be un the evil and injustice of discrimi- chairman of the National Council nation and also the stupidity of it, for a Permanent FEPC, alos told Richberg made a radio address because discrimination is a sword why they supported federal FEPC

Oren Root Jr. presided at the of Chalmers and A. Phillip Ran- President Truman and is proposed Representative Jacob K. Javits, meeting, and read the message from

Opposes F.E.P.C.

The F.E.P.C. would deprive us of the privilege of working for whom we please and of keeping in Chalmers and Randolph said that in promotion of conditions of em. of the democratic system. He said our employ those who are efficient and otherwise because of the New York Con- ployment against any person bebecause of the New York Con- ployment against any person bepropaganda opening that was prepropaganda opening that wa propaganda opening that was pressuch persons as Miss Perkins, Mrs. Roosevelt, her son sented to the advocates of the po- Franklin D., Jr., or others of the same ideology it lice state and the one that would become a whipping post of politicians whereby they exploited to the greatest ef- workers and individualists could be forced to accept they exploited to the greatest elfect.

John LaFarge, editor of America
magazine, and A. Phillip RanThere is no call for the F.E.P.C. except on the

dolph, president of the Brotherhood part of designing candidates who would force their Sleeping Car Porters and iniquitous measure down the throats of a nauseated chairman of the National Council people for the purpose of garnering the votes of the for a Permanent FEPC, stressed vicious element of foreign-born voters. It would the domestic as well as the inter- sabotage domestic tranquility and civil rights because national implications of job dis- it could deprive people of their jobs and employers crimination. The dinner was spon- of their right to keep in their employ such employees sored by the New York Council for as are giving complete satisfaction. The right to a Permanent FEPC work for worship God as we please is the privilege to work for Father LaFarge cited aid by the and hire whom we please. The F.E.P.C. is plainly Catholic Church to Negroes in the unconstitutional, and it is the highest ambition of the

Springfield, Tenn. 2-2

By ROULHAC HAMILTON, JR. WASHINGTON, March 23—The assignment of office space in the Senate Office Building to a registered Negro lobbyist for FEPC legis-lation will draw the fire of Sen. Russell on the Senate floor within the next day or sc, Russell's office said Tuesday. 3-24-46

The Georgia Senator has learned Church by Chairman William Lanthat Robert R. Church, Mem-ger, Republican, North Dakota, of phis and Chicago Negro, has the Senate Civil Service Commit-Federal grants to states practicing dinner for officials of the National NEW YORK — (ANP) — A fed-been occupying quarters in Room tee, and it is anticipated Russell's dinner for officials of the National NEW YORK — (ANP) — A fed-been occupying quarters in thom sharpest fire will be directed at a Council for a Permanent Fair Em-eral fair employment practices act 137 of the Senate Office Building the veteran Northwestern insur-

I do not quite see why the gressmen and senators are so strongly opposed to a federal fair employment practice act to forbid racial discrimination in job opportunities when it seems clear that such a measure, if enforced, would be to the eco-

son why the average wage and income of the

deal of truth in it. The Result

The proposed federal fair employment

practice act applies only to industries hiring 50 or more people. Agriculture and the small locally-owned industries in the South, therefore, would naturally be exempt. If the larger industries, which are mostly Northern owned, had to pay their Negro employes equal pay for equal work, and had to give them opportunities for better-paying jobs if they were qualified, the money mainly would come out of the pockets of Northern stockholders, and would be spent with local merchants in the South instead of mainly in the North. Clearly the South would gain from

SCHUYLER

represents the personal opinion of Mr. consumer and in no way reflects the ditorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Connect.—The Editors)

of whose stockholders live in the North. Con-likelihood of such a law ever being enacted, vention of the central Government which executive order governing fair sequently they tend to drain off the profits More and more people in important posifrom the labor of Southerners and spend, in this country are growing increasfrom the labor of Southerners and spend tions in this country are growing increas- dozens of cities willing to enact FEPC ordi- WHEREAS There may be some exaggeration in this ingly suspicious of all extension of Federal nances and there are certainly more States picture, but there is also certainly a good control to supersede that of the individual where an FEPC law could be passed after based require a policy of fair emlegislation sought, and they feel that both value of this piece-meal campaign (similar establishment, without discriminagave the red light to the corporations while bility of winning SOME victories.

congressmen and Southern publicists are not aside the desirability of such legislation, it such legislation would lose all validity.

serving the best interests of Southern people would seem to be obvious now that the serving the best interests of Southern people would seem to be obvious now that the when they oppose a measure which would be chances of such laws being passed are very perience and courage, and thus strengthen the national organization which usually by Northern interests and slim. So far these bills have been used would mean the spending of additional money largely as political come-ons and footballs by and with Southern residents. Instead, these largely as political come-ons and footballs suffers from a lack of lower-echelon leader-crimination because of race, color, in the legislative struggle for much bigger. by and with Southern residents. Instead, these politicians and publicists are serving the interests of the absentee masters of much of stakes which are never mentioned. Nethe South's industries.

Please do not tell me that a federal fair employment practice law would necessarily break down the Southern pattern of racial laws, and it is about time to call a halt and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe south's industries.

The would have horizontal rather shall be personable for much bigger ship. We would have horizontal rather than vertical authority.

2. The head of each departing the possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe south's industries.

The head of each departing the possible to get FEPC segregation in the legislative struggle for much bigger ship. We would have horizontal rather than vertical authority.

2. The head of each departing the possible to get FEPC segregation. A law which would tend to prothe south's industries.

The head of each departing the possible to get FEPC segregation. A law which would tend to prothe possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation. A law which would tend to prothe possibility of Congress passing such laws passed in two-thirds of the States and segregation are proposed to the prothe possibility of the possibi

does not necessarily mean that people of different races would have to go to the same with such bills and concentrate our time I submit that it is better to have FEPC church or send their children to the same and energy trying to get FEPC and anti-laws in SOME States than in none. President, Union Casualty Company, New States and ordinances to the same effect sue has become terribly confused. What ing responsibility, under the im-New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin.

This is a good start and we should have well be successful even in several Southern officer shall, among other things made more progress if all of the efforts of States.

(a) Appraise the personnel actions of FEPC legislation had If public relations and lobbying were tions of the department at regber concentrated on city after city and done without hysteria and name-calling. I ment policy expressed in this or-State after State instead of unnecessarilythink many State legislatures might amend arousing antagonism by advocating more existing laws so as to punish law officers (b) Receive complaints or apdictation and control by the central Gov-who failed to do their duty, although it is peals concerning personnel actions

South is less than the average in some other long ago, there is no more chance of ing the American system of government long ago, there is no more chance of ernment. Rightly or wrongly, the various Executive Orders on EF ernment. Rightly or wrongly, the various Executive Orders on EF ernment. States (all of them self-governing entities). proof of this argument the fact that a goodyear than there is for the Statue of Liber are jealous of their independence and susmany of the industries in the South are owned ty to float to Brooklyn. There is little picious of the increasing power and interby corporations whose top officials and most.

> States, no matter how praiseworthy the an intelligent and vigorous campaign. The ployment throughout the Federal a Federal FEPC and an anti-lynching law to the NAACP strategy in fighting for tion because of race, color religion would open the door wide to totalitarian- equalization of teachers' salaries and edu- or national origin; and ism, just as the Fourteenth Amendment cational facilities) is that there is a possi- Whereas it is desirable and in

doing little to aid the Negroes for whose WAYS lose but they are heartened and this long-established policy shall benefit it postensibly enacted.

WF HAVE BEEN trying without any with local merchants with local merchants and of mainly in the outh would gain from point of view.

While several futile attempts have been point of view.

In the conomy of that the economy of the economy of the economy of that the economy of the Insorar as it is true that the economy of made during and since World War II to staffs in the background giving aid and 1. All personnel actions taken the Southern and Southern publicity of such legislation. Leaving advice, the current arguments against by Federal appointing officers shall be desirability of such legislation it.

scores of ordinances in cities within the gram to insure that fair employ- g vide equal pay for equal work and equal job vide equal pay for equal training and ability we should stay away from Congress a Federal FEPC law will ever be passed, department department opportunities for equal training and ability we should be stay away from Congress a Federal FEPC law will ever be passed, department department as that people of different conditions are the peo next five years, whereas it is unlikely that all personnel actions within his

> passed by municipal bodies. Cities now we call lynching is simple murder and every mediate supervision of the departhaving FEPC ordinances are Philadelphia, State has adequate laws on its books to ment head, for carrying out the Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Cin-take care of mob violence—if those law fair-employment policy hereing cinnati. The States having such laws are are enforced. Many of them could be stated. Notice of the appointment of the states having such laws are are enforced. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, amended to make them apply more to mob all officers and employes of the murder, and I think such a campaign might department. The fair employment

rather unlikely that any U.S. legislative body will adopt the principle of collective guilt and community-fining as urged by the proponents of anti-lynching laws

Changing our strategy as suggested might not only get more results but it would be much better for race relations in the areas where three-fourths of the N groes live.

S WAS obvious to informed observers they see, not without reason, as undermin Text of President Trumar

which our Government is

People get discouraged when they AL be taken necessary to insure that a

be based solely on merit and fit-

2. The head of each department and in the executive branch of the Government shall be personally responsible for an effective pro-

shall designate an official thereof

sions made by the nead of any Services hereby ordered as department which are appealed follows: pursuant to the provisions of this

(b) Make rules and regulations, ing efficiency or morale.

.(d) Disseminate information per- Pdesident.

used herein shall refer to all de- fense, the Secretary of the Army, partments and agencies of the ex- the Secretary of the Navy, and the mission. The term "personnel to the President and to said secreing of appointment who allege a icy hereof. 7- 2-1-4

dies herein provided.

by this order shall be supplemental mittee in its work, and to furnish. to those provided by existing the committee such information or statutes, executive orders, and reg- the services of such persons as ulations. The Civil Service Com- the committee may require in the mission shall have authority, in performance of its duties consultation with the board, to 5. When requested by the commake such additional regulations, mittee to do so, persons in the and to amend existing regulations, armed services or in any of the in such manner as may be found executive departments and agenthe purposes of this order.

tive order establishing a committee ments and other information as on equality treatment and op. the committee may require. the Armed Services

armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the give credit for such a possible the United States, and as Com-for President. mander-in-Chief of the Armed

1. It is hereby

order, or referred to the board by the policy of the President that A. Wallace hould have the credit. the head of the department for there shall be equality of treating the armed forces did not call ment and opportunity for all perspecifically for an end to segregastance in which the recommendations in the armed services without tion among American roops, tion of the board is not promptly regard to race, color, religion or and fully carried out the case shall national origin. This policy shall the combe reported by the board to the sible, having due regard to the for the ending of such segragation. President, for such action as he time required to effectuate any It directly ordered that the necessary changes without impair- policy of "equality of treatment

in consultation with the Civil 2. There shall be created in the Commission, deemed national military establishment an put into effect "as rapidly as posnecessary to carry out the board's advisory committee to be known sible, having due regard to the ponsibilities under as the President's Committee on time required to effectuate any his order.

(c) Advise all departments on tunity in the Armed Services, Equality of Treatment and Oppor- necessary changes without impairproblems and policies relating to which shell be composed of seven members to be designated by the

on behalf of the President to ex-(e) Coordinate the fair-employ- amine into the rules, procedures bill. This is the most savagely ment policies and procedures of and practices of the armed serto furnish to the board all in- ures and practices may be altered formation needed for the review or improved with a view to carry ern revolt. Set of personnel actions or for the ing out the policy of this order. The committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Deincluding the Civil Service Com-shall make such recommendations Senate Bill clude failure to act. Persons fail- committee will effectuate the poly

ernment are authorized and direc-Downey, Murray and Myers. 8. The means of relief provided ted to cooperate with the com-

shall testify before the committee HARRY S. TRUMAN. and shall make available for the The text of Mr. Truman's execususe of the committee such docu-

of The committee shall continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its ex-HEREAS it is essential that istence by executive order..
there be maintained in the HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Executive made any such moves, Progressive Party Nominee Henry

and opportunity for all" should be

A special session of Congress now sits to 3. The committee is authorized debate, among other things, an F. E. P. C. the several programs. vices in order to determine in the Truman omnibus qvil rights propos- conditions, because of such . . . race, reli-6. All departments are directed what respect such rules, proced-els. It is the prime real on for the South-

tices Act. But the bill pending in Conecutive branch of the Government. Secretary of the Air Force, and gress and the one that will be debated in action," as used herein, shall in- taries as in the judgement of the Act Against Discrimination in Employment

ress hereby finds feasance." of discriminating in emwith the Constitution, forces large segments of our population into substandard necessary or desirable to carry outcies of the Federal Government conditions of living, foments industrial strife and domestic unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of the national security and the general welfare, and adversely affects the domestic nd foreign commerce of the United tates.

(b) The right to employment without

discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right of all the people of the United States.

To whom does the act apply?

Representative Vito It applies to employers in interstate com-Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), un-merce (that's most any business nowadays) disposed whip of the Progressive who employe 50 or more persons. It does party, attempted in advance to not apply "to any state or municipality or Constitution and the statutes of move to the Progressive nominee political subdivision thereof, or to any rethe United States, and as Com-for President. He said at a press conférence tional or sectarian corporation or associa- up to \$500, a year in prison, or both.

tion, not organized by private profit, other than labor organizations.

The act definites "unlawful employment

practice for an employer-

To refuse to hire, to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

(2) To utilize in the hiring . . . of individuals for employment any employment S agency, placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other source which discriminates against such individuals because of their race, reli-

ment opportunities . . . or would affect adversely his wages, hours, or employment gion, color .

(c) It shall be unlawful employment practice for any employer or labor organization to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person, because he has opposed any unlawful employment practice or has filed a charge, testified, participated, or assisted in any proceeding under this act.

All of this is to be enforced by the "Na-Its author is Sonator Irving Ives of Newin Employment." It would be a seven-man grievance relating to discrimina- 4. All executive departments York, but the bill is jointly sponsored by board appointed by the President and tion shall be entitled to the reme- and agencies of the Federal Gov-Senators Saltonstall, Smith, Morse, Chavez, drawing \$10,000 a year. The members of the board could be removed by the Presi- 8 dent only for

A further provision for setting up the 2 their race, religion, color, monstrosity is that, "The commission shall have power to appoint such agents and equality of opportunity, is incompatible employes as it deems necessary to assist it in the performance of its functions."

The act provides that upon receipt of complaints, the commission will try by in-3 its capacities for production, endangers formal means of "conciliation and perthe national security and the general welsuasion" to bring settlement.

Failing in the informal approach, the 3 commission orders a formal hearing. The dommission may then issue an order. The commission is empowered to call upon the Federal courts for enforcement of its order. E

Contrary to widespread belief, the emgloyer may take his case to court: "Any aggrieved by a final order of the commission may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals."

The penalty for resisting the commission or intimidating one of its agents is a fine

Senate Group

By GERRY ROBICHAUD (Copyright, 1948, by The Chicago Sun-Times and The Newspaper PM, Inc.) WASHINGTON

Overriding the objections of Chairman Robert A. Taft (R., O.) the Senate Labor Committee yes-

one of the major plans in Presiness of the Republican leadership repeats.

first of all to correct discrimina- of Utah, Democrats.
tory practices by a system of Fed- WANTS AMENDMENTS

Opponents Charged

With Confusing Issue

Sulf Warld Allanda, Sa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Ives bill against

terday approved, 7 to 5, a bill to curb discrimination in employment has for its purpose equality of opportunity, declares the report of the Senate Labor and racial origin or creed.

WASJATIC TOT, D. C. Activities the purpose equality discrimination in employment has for its purpose equality of opportunity, declares the report of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, filed last Tuesday by Senator The measure, which conforms to Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York. Wed 3-10-48

dent Truman's civil rights program, was sponsored by Sen. Irving
ing the issue by bringing up the Asserting that "happy and proquestion of social equaliy. "Noth-ductive human relationships" canlamost insuperable—opposition in ing in the bill is concerned with not be legislated, Senator Smith rethe Senate. The final outcome will anything other than equality of served "the privilege of considerapproximately by the willingapproximately the reporting further the matter of sanctions The report charges that oppo-aggravate the very conditions we be decided largely by the willing-economic opportunity, the reporting further the matter of sanctions and possibly proposing appropriate

to meet head-on a filibuster against Six members of the 13-member amendments to strike out or modthe measure by Southern Demo-committee signed the report. Theyify the sanction provisions." were Senator Ives, author of the Neither Senator Robert A. Taft The Ives bill is not quite as bill; Senators George D. Aiken of of Ohio, nor Senator Forrest C. strong a measure as the now de- Vermont, William E. Jenner of In-Donnell, of Missouri, Republicans funct law under which the Fair diana, Wayne Mo ; of Oregon, who voted against the bill in com-Employment Practice Commission Republicans and James E. Murray mittee, signed the report or filed a operated during the war, It seeks of Montana and Elbert D. Thomas separate statement. Whether they will sign the minority report,

first of all to correct discriminatory practices by a system of Federal mediation to be undertaken by a National Commission against Discrimination in Employment. If mediation fails, and only then, the Commission would be empowered to obtain a court order to enforce its decisions.

Voting against the bill with Taff (Minn.) and Donnell (Mo.)—and two Dixie Democrats, Hill (Ala.) and Ellender (La.). Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) was absent.

The statement of national policy of economic and education all opportmity for all of our people said Senator Smith in his statement.

He added that "The importance of the United Nations Charter, by improving inter-American solitonal policy far transcend any possible misgivings as to the best of the minority report, which is to be filed later, could sign the minority report, which is to be filed later, could sign the minority report, which is to be filed later, could be earned.

The majority report, written by Senator Tves, declares:

"This bill is designed to implement the moral principles of our religious heritages; to close the gap between our professions and practices of democracy; to strengthen foreign affairs by partially fulfilling this Government's obligations under the United Nations Charter, by improving inter-American solidarity, and by raising the prestige of the United Nations throughout the world; to invigorate the economy of the enitre Nation by raising the precing affairs by partially fulfilling this Government's obligations and education all opportmity for all of our people said Senator Smith in his state—

He added that "The importance of the will all attentions of the united Nations throughout the world; to invigorate the economy of the enitre Nation by raising the precing of the United Nations throughout the world; to invigorate the economy of the enitre Nation by raising the precing of the United Nations throughout the world; to invigorate the economy of the enitre Nation by raising the precing of the United Nations throughout the world; to invigorate the economy of tional policy far transcend any to give effect to our pledges to possible misgivings as to the best method by which the declared American veterans by matching policy can be carried out." their equality of sacrifice on the Senator Smith said, however, that battlefield with equality of opporhe had such misgivings, "and in tunity at home; to confound our particular I question the necessity enemies who seek to disrupt our for or the effectiveness of so-call- democracy by dividing us class by ed legal sanctions. While these class, race by race, religion by resanctions in the bill are mild, the ligion; to promote in peace the

same national narmony and efficiency which we achieved in war." The report points out that a permanent Fair Employment Commission, which the bill would create, has been advocated by both the Re publican and Democraic parties.

BOOING AND HISSINGCAPACITY AUDIENCE

Despite the impassioned pleas of Councilmen Herman H. dinance but would prefer a state law on the subject. measure, and others, the city's Fair Employment Practices or- However, it may be unconstitutional and I would prefer a Finkle, Chas. V. Carr, W. O. Walker, Harry Jaffe, sire of the dinance was shelved at the meeting of City Council Monday state law." night, by the close margin vote of 17 for and 16 against; Notwithstanding the fact, Councilman Harry T. Marshall had moved approval of the Ordiniance with the Community Relations 1 Board's amendments.

If the cheers and boos are to be taken as any crietiron, of more than 350 persons that made up the audience, it can be re coned that it was better than 75 per cent proponent. 7-3-4

Those who voted the measure shelved were: Berkebile, Instead Betley, Donnelly, Fusco, Crisanti, Klenentowic, Lucak, McCaffery, Murphy, Speeth, Stapleton, Suhajcik, Vehovec and Zim-

kinson, Carr, Kovacic, Russell and Sotak, (D.); Cohen, Costel-FEPC law. Ani-13-12-40 lo, Finkle, Gassaway Jaffe, Marshall McCaffarty, Probeck, Taylor and Walker, (R.) -16.

cil will have on the struggle in Detroit in its Anti-discriminat- with the failure of this bill. The FEPC bill will be discussed tion fight being waged in Detroit is difficult to estimate. The again Dec. 15. consensus of opinion there, however, seems to be that such a To replace the FEPC, in Cleve-ployed in or advanced to the ecomeasure should be state-wide rather than purely local.

legislation in Michigan is Detroit's George schermer, whose work as director of the city's Inter-Racial Commission has plan.

Lindseth, and a director, Clifford extent that:

Lindseth, and a director, Clifford extent that:

F. Hood, is pushing its alternate available when the needs arise; work as director of the city's Inter-Racial Commission has plan. drawn praise from even the state's most bitter opponents of In the Chamber plan employers (b) There is demonstrated abiliany form of such legislation.

test case would permit it," Schermer said.

dimmed because the rurally-dominated legislature doesn't unsame time agree to educate the ticable in education activities derstand such an urban problem. If you are going to do a workers against prejudice. An which will: (a) Impress upon good job for the welfare of the individual you will have to have good job for the welfare of the individual you will have to have a joint committee of six mem-tance of appropriate training. (b) FEPC.

and should be more objective. Some of the plants in Detroit are program, and suggest improve-satisfactory performance in order almost cities in themselves. A good third of the employment ments. opportunities are ontside the city limits and Detroit employers Hood read the following as a other employes, supervisors and would object to controls their competitors den't have "

Hood read the following as a other employes, supervisors and statement of policy under the the general public. (c) Demonstrates their competitors den't have " would object to controls their competitors don't have."

d object to controls their competitors don't have."

H. R. Lang, vice president of the Michigan Bell Tele- "The employer accepts his re-nature can be made successful." phone Co., which was described by Schermer as having a fine sponsibility, as a part of the The special committee members record in regard to fair employment practices, is in favor of a community, to assist in the im- to be selected by the mayor will statewide FEPC law only as the lesser of the two evils.

toward solving the problem if an enlightened management has complete freedom to work out its own particular solution, so) adopt the following procederector, according to the plan.

Lang said.

This calls for sympathetic unbiased consideration of the 1. "Take steps to educate his ments in this program; working minority groups, and an honest desire to help. If there must employees and supervisors in their with empolyers to inaugurate and obligation to work harmoniously.

be regulation, it should be on the broadest possible basis."

The Michigan Bell Telephone Co., incidentally employes with all groups of people. tion in cooperation with repre-250 Negroes, including installers, secretaries, stenographers, equal training, experience and and making reports and recomand persons in managerial positions. Its liberal policy in em-other qualifications shall have mendations to the mayor. ployment of Negroes will shortly be the subject of a laudatory equal opportunities for employ Educator Wants PAGUA adventure story in the magazine "Color."

George Edwards, former CIO organizer, who is president 3. "As the needs arise permit FEPO Vin Edication"

CITY COUNCIL VOTES DOWN FEPC MEASURE BEFORE of Detroit's City Council by virture of having obtained the highest popular vote of any Councilman, would like an FEPC or-

"I have always been in favor of a city FEPC ordiniance.

A new "voluntary" plan for fair employment practices was tional origin. merman (D); Dolejs and Zingler (R.): Witthuhn (1.)—17. offered the City Council last week by Cleveland's business men Those who voted to carry on with the measure were: At-in an attempt to prevent the Council from passing a proposed

At the meeting action on the FEPC proposal was held up when a motion to pass the bill was not seconded. The prob-Just what bearing this action of the Cleveland City Coun-ability of the industrial scheme's approval became more likely any qualified persons to be em-

land Chamber of Commerce nomically more desirable posi-In this connection, one strong advocate of state-wide FEPC through its president, Elmertions. This will be done to the

will agree to a four-point pledge ty to render satisfactory service "We don't have an FEPC law in Detroit now and only a in which all workers will be given and to earn acceptance among co-

equal opportunity to advance if workers. "Our first goal is a state law, although our hope of such is they are qualified and at the 4. "Participate as far as pracbers appointed by the mayor and Impress upon employes their own "I'd prefer a state law because the state has hore power, six by the Chamber to study the responsibility for cooperation and to gain their acceptance with

provement of economic oppor include members of racial and "In the long run, it seems to us, mare progress will be made tunity for all. Accordingly, he religious minorities and a mem-

obligation to work harmoniously carry it out; studying the situa-

ment.

Social Research, and chairman of the New York State Committee for Equality in Education, urged Gov. Dewey to include in his message to the state legislature a request for a fair educa-tional practices law to end discrimination in education because of race, religion or na-

FEPC Law Adopted

By a unanimous vote of the 19 phia was approved unanimously members of the City Council, by the City Council. M. a Fair Employment Practices bill The Commission, which will was enacted into law during a serve without pay, is empowered regular session of that body held to proceed against all persons or yesterday. Philade phia thus organizations that discriminate in has joined the ranks of other large metropolitan cities which have adopted equable employ
Power to investigate all component opportunities for minority sleights of proceed against an persons of the persons ment opportunities for minority plaints of unfair employment groups 200. 3-16-48 practices is given specifically to

displayed in the bill since its in-nance. The Commission was ditroduction by Councilmen Wood- rected also to formulate an eduie Armstrong, lone Negro mem-cational program and report to ber from the 4th District; George the Mayor and Council every Maxman, also of the 4th District;

Although the bill had been aply conducted their positions, final

ed in an orderly fashion, and the greeted the vote with considerable applause.

more than 500 gallery spectators

The ordinance prohibits dis-healed by Frank S. Looscher, sections in attendance broken.

bans discrimination against em- of a five-member commission. in further ployment opportunities because of race, color, religion, or nation-ganizations that discriminate in all origin. A five member, non-their employment practices. Three salaried commission is to admin- of the members are to be appointister the law, and investigate all ed by the Mayor. The City Council eomplaints. Violators may be will name the other two. None of punished with fines up to \$100 the commissioners will be paid a or jaff terms of 30 days. The salary.

measure is applicable to all employers who have 1 or more em- The commission is given the ployes on their payroll, but does right to investigate all complaints not include religious, educational, of unfair employment practice. It or charitable organizations. 16-48 also is required to formulate an

Special to The Courier-Journal

Chicago—Philadelphia recently became the fifth mapor U.S. City to provide for creation of a Fair 7Employment Practices Commis-

The American Municipal Association reports that the measure

PHILADELPHYA—(NIPS) — five-member F.E.P. in Philadel-

Considerable interest has been the Commission by the new ordi-

Louis R. Schwarz, 5th District; Philly Council Passes Local man. proved by a sub-committee after a hectic preliminary hearing during which the opponents and proponents of the bill had vigorous-

PHILADELPHIA, The City Council last Thursday tem. She is the only Negro in the adoption had been delayed at the passed an ordinance authorizing the creation of a city fair Until Miss Wilkins was given an last regular session of the body. employment practice commission. On final reading the opportunity there were no Negre The final debate was conductive to passage was 19 to 0. The audience in the gallery operators employed in Pennsylvania by the company.

men Louis Schwartz, Eugene J. strong. The latter is the city's only colored councilman.

Violators of the ordinance are ing rooms, 1631 Arch st.
subject to fines up to \$1000 fail
temps of 30 days for each offense Miss Wilkins will be assigned to

who were in attendance broke crimination in employment beinto spontaneous but subdued ap color of according for the appointment and provides for th in fulfilling their campaign prom-

for operators. Sullivan and Woodie T. Arm, 1009 Waverly st. She entered train. With a 10-0 vote it was passed. ing with a class of prospective operators at the company's train-

The action of the Council was duty at a regular post in the sys-

vania by the company,

New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois telephone companies have large numbers of Negro operators. Some of them have been using Negro personnel for sever-MAYOR SIGNS PHILLY

day with the agnorie of Mayor Bernard Samuel affixed to the

measure.

Garman, prohibits the bright vertising or registering of PHILADELPHIA - The barrier on grounds of race or religious educational program and to report to the Mayor and City Counto fair employment practices in background. It provides a fiveport to the Mayor and City CounPennsylvania crumbled a little man commission to accept and incit at least once a year. more here last week, when the vestigate complaints and sets /s The new ordinance was sponsored by Frederic D. Garman, president of the Council, and Councilfor operators.

more field last week, which week, which week gate complaints and seem of the property of the council and council training a Negro girl in its school or both for violations. No opfor operators. Viole Wilkins of position showed against the bill.

officers eliminated from Marine. Mulzac says

Mulzac, former master of the Liberty Ship, Booker T. Washington,

told the newsmen, there were 85 S. Truman. licensed Negro marine officers in Mr. Wilkins' letter cited the the Atlantic fleet, including three record of the S. S. Booker T.

had an agreement been reached mocracy." 4 - 1/1- 4-4 Washington sailed the high seas for five years with a mixed flicts. This wartime experience tinuing the ship in service. could easily be repeated now."
Not only the Washington, but

all of the vessels named in honor of Negroes have been tied up since the war. There were Liberty ships named for Robert L. Vann, Robert S. Abbott, Frederick Douglass. John H. Murphy and other Negro leaders.

NEW YORK—Systematic elinination of Negro officers from the
United States Merchant Marine
was charged by Captain Hugh
Mulzac former master of the Lib-

NEW YORK-Re-employment of Negro deck officers in the at a press conference in the NA- United States Merchants Marine was urged this week by Roy ACP offices here last Wednesday. Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Duding the war, Capt. Mulzac Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to President Harry

captains, first and second mate, Washington under command of and radio operators. Since the end of the war their services have been terminated, he said.

Capt. Mulzac expressed the be every port visited and became every port visited and became lief that the Booker T. Wash- for foreign peoples a concrete ington would still be in service demonstration of American de-

for an all Negro crew of officers Pointing to the need for adand men. "I would not agree to ditional shipping as a result of any such jimerow arrange- the launching of the European ments," he said. "The Booker T. Recovery Program, Mr. Wilkins urged the re-commissioning of the Booker T. Washington and other vessels named in honor of staff and orew without the loss famous Negroes. He further of a single man or an ounce of cited the request of Gov. James cargo. There were no racial con- E. Folsom of Alabama for con-

mcrow and Bosses Rule as

By an NMO Seaman

HOUSTON. - Port Arthur, Houston, Corpus Christi and Galveston are ports that seamen and the rest of the nation shall remember for a long time. Today in these cities. teror, intimidation, violence and that everything he told me was true fear are rampant on the water- and that I'd sure find it out for myself. I sure did.

In the city of Port Arthur, NMU president Joseph Curran's goons need only to change their present clothes to S.S. uniforms to make the picture complete.

Cisco Houston and I arrived in this port June 7. We came to P. A. to ship, as things were slow in most of the other ports. Leaving the bus station we immediately headed for the union hall to see Agent John McIntosh and get the score on shipping, Curran's caucus, political and personal-about people we knew.

ENTERING THE HALL We found Mac sitting in his office holding a conversation with Curtis Ham, the patrolman for the NMU, and Johnny Jewel, the union's dispatcher of jobs. On seeing us, Mac jumped up and told us how glad he was to see us. He also told us owner. lots of other things we found hard to believe.

He told us how four men jumped this goon MacDougall and asked on him in a restaurant and kicked the reasons for all this violence. He him unconscious. He told us how disclaimed any knowledge of goon Bob Kelly, the port's balloting man activity by the caucus—said we for the union's current elections, were Communist bastards anyway had been stopped and pushed and should have our heads broken. candidate for the NMU vice presidency), with eight of Duffy's goons closed MacDougall without one

Johnny Jewel's home and threat-MacDougal is abot 6 ft 3in. tall ened his sick wife and two children, and weighs about 190. Incidentally ing was held. This enabled them to ties are that we'll be beaten and These two brave individuals told Jerry Dardiss was running for pa-Mrs. Jewel that if her Johnny didn't trolman in P. A. against the caucus keep his mouth shut and stop fight- slate. ing the Curan Caucus they would The next evening my friend shut it for him and hers too. What Cisco and I were going down Dalwas Mrs. Jewel's reaction? Well, las Ave. when Duffy, McDougall her two babies screaming in fright us, then Duffy slugged me with a chased these two Fascists right out gun and kicked me conscious. Cisco of the house.

Cisco and I, listening to these Policemen arrived after these gerating and told him so. He said

ON THE EVENING of June 7. Cisco, Jerry Dardiss and I were mings thrown aside. walking down Procter St., Port Arthur's main drag. Suddenly we saw a guy running down the street in our direction, holding his head and bleeding from the nose and mouth. I recognized the fellow as an alien seaman I had made acquaintance with in the P. A. hall months before. We stopped him and asked of town. The union hall is a mock-MacDougal and three of his henchmen-all Curran Caucus menhim a foreigner. Communist. etc... and commenced beating him.

police were working directly with come later. Curran's caucus and the ship-

About 10 a.m. Cisco and I went into the union hall—we approached

THAT EVENING when the hall

met a similar fate.

National Maritime Union

nesses and the people who saw the Gulf. The goons and shipowners union's funds eight goons chase dumping identified the men. But have taken over our union. did the police pick them up? Oh, no! Two nights and one day I lay delirious in McIntosh's trailer. During this-time all the known progressives intimidated that it was impossible to expect them to help.

The Harree HERE IN TEXAS we've had it. Fascism with all the fancy trim-

We were forced to flee the post-Mac and his wife: Cisco, Jerry and myself-all three so badly hurt we were helpless. We got into two cars and left town. The caucus had struck its hardest blow.

Today in P.A. progressive seamen are beaten and told to get out what the hell. He told us that John ery of what it once was. Rotary shipping is a laugh. Negro members, no matter how old their cards, stopped him on the street, called are not shipped if a white caucus member wants the job. Seamen who do not favor the caucus are so A Port Arthur policeman wit- afraid for their families' welfare nessed this incident, but didn't do that they daren't openly oppose a damn thing about it. This was these fascist carrion. We went back the first indication I had that P. A. to Port Arthur, but that story will

> RESTING up in the down to the union hall for the reg-either." ular union meeting. This is what I

rounded up from all the ports in broke financially but something in the Gulf there for no other pur- us just won't give in to these caupose but to disrupt the union cus goons and their big brothers, cour.

All Gulf meetings are supposed to Back we go in the middle of the standing by to see that Kelly didn't word of warning jumped on Jerry be held at 7 p. m. in all perts so as night. We call a meeting of Negro or constitution. They wanted the men attend the meeting 18 Negroes meeting for 3 o'clock and the meet- -7 whites. We know the possibiligo to Galveston for the 7 o'clock jailed, beaten again and convicted meeting and disrupt that meeting in court. This is the chance we must

The progressives in the NMU in Every man at the meeting pledges Houston are being terrorized the Mac support—he's the legal agent n't any more NMII in the West

IN GALVESTON Brother Von life. Schmidt, a progressive union Seventy men jump on 25 men ih in port were beaten and their patrolman, was thrown out of a two and out of the union hall. We are families terrorized. The Negro story window. Brother Deuchaire, beaten. We are arrested. We are inmembers of the union who are the progressive agent of the port, sulted and half scared to death in firmly opposed to the caucus were was jailed for attempting to defend the P. A. city jail. Eddie Hamphelpless—the police had them so his life against three caucus goons, den, who came from Houston with the real gangsters. These fascists go us, is slapped, kicked, punched and free and the progressive kees to kicked again while being finger-

filer's ear off in Galveston and who was beating Eddie, cut his fist then shooting up the whole street. on Eddie's teeth, he said: "Keep file seamen are jailed along with hit you." half a dozen goons and Raniere There's your free American poall the goons and weapons in their lice force. This is Joe Curran's sellpossession. Not one of the anti-out of the most progressive mari-Curran men had so much as a pen time union ever formed in America. knife in their possession. The man, What has been written here is Raniere shot was also jailed.

and anti-caucus union men, was will go the rest of labor found guilty on a trumped up Houston, June 28. charge of vagrancy and fined \$50. FERDINAND SMITH Where is American democratic lustice? Where is it?

NOW LET ME TELL YOU how we went back to Port Arthur. We must reinstate Mac as the legally elected union official in the Port of P. A. McIntosh told Cisco, Jerry, port of Houston for a week I finally union men: "Well, if you guys Bob Green - all the anti-caucus managed enough strength to go aren't afraid, I guess I'm not

None of us wishes to be beaten by One hundred fifty caucus goon; about our families. We are all the police.

defend himself.

Dardiss and broke one of Jerry's to prevent packing, but the caucus and while anti-Caucus men in the ran Caucus goons had gone to stands 5 ft. 6 in. and weighs 145—or constitution. They wanted the men attend the meeting 18 Negroes take.

she picked up a shot-gun and with and six of their goons jumped on her two behies screening in fright. Same way they were in P. A. Broth-we want him back. At 9 a.m. Mac and Smith, former national sectors two behies screening in fright. dispatcher, along with another our people are there to protect him CIO National Maritime Union on both Negroes were run out of the both Negroes, were run out of the from highly. The goods are sur charges of mishanding the houston Half by it armed caucus prised, but only temporarily. By 10 conspiring to disrupt the organizastories, found them too theatrical fascist swine left and questioned thugs. These things are history a. m. 70 goons are in the hall. As tion, it was announced here Aug.

him in two automobiles out of town. Mac just got away with his

printed-all because he didn't say Joe Raniere, a caucus goon is ac- "yes sir" the first time to a quescused of shooting a rank and tion. When the fingerprint man, What happens? Fourteen rank and your mouth closed, nigger, when I

true, is factually and honestly writ-Raniere today is walking around ten. I say this—the way the struggle free on a \$500 bail. Brother Brown in the maritime industry goes so



Ex-Secretary Also

Vote Was 1462 to 523

to believe. I thought Mac was exag- witnesses—yes, there were wit- new, this is the true story. There Mac goes to the bank to deposit the 31 by NMU President Joseph

Deportation of NMU Aide Stayed by 3 Civil Suits

Immigration Service Files Reveal Data

on 10-Year Probe of Ferdinand C. Smith

tional Maritime Union, have been he was a seaman and as such his pires next Thursday, June 24. stayed pending the outcome of job kept him at sea away from the three civil suits filed by the union-American shore. ist in Washington and New York Worked on U.S. Ship

courts. 7-31- W Salar They substantiate their conten- was issued Monday, June 14.

Mr. Smith, who was arrested intion with a seaman's discharge The order was repeated by New York City last Feb. 16 by certificate, which proves that Mr. Clancy last Friday, when he said maritime unions, including the FBI men on a charge of violating Smith got a job as chief steward the Alien Registration Act of 1940 on an American-owned and operby advocating overthrow of the ated vessel, the S.S. Medina of the progress of negotiations by Thurs- calling the "stop work" meeting Government, is now free under a Agwi Steamship Company. On March 6, 1945, the alleged il-

Leafing through Mr. Smith's egal entry date, Mr. Smith quit his voluminous file, the immigration job on the S.S. Medina to take up AMMI yesterday. official disclosed that United States his duties as secretary of the NMU. special agents have been investi-Filed 'Intention' Paper

No Record of 2nd Bid

Denied Alien Registration

gating the union leader for more than 10 years.

Claims Legal Entry

of the Government to deport him president of the NMU explains: are illegal, because he entered the "...the story is the usual story United States from Jamaica, B.W.I., of seamen. They keep sailing back legally on May 5, 1918. and forth, call it negligence, any-

Bureau of Immigration has a re-seamen who have done the same cord of his entry on that date, thing."

The injunction was intended to statement by Charles Klare, the cord of his entry on that date, thing."

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The injunction was intended to statement by Charles Klare, the cord of his entry on the cord of his entry of hi July 1, 1924, and prior to March 6, difficulties every single day. 1945, when, the Government charges, Mr. Smith entered the Mr. Smith claims to have filed PREPARE FOR DEADLINE

country illegally. Cases Pending

a writ of habeas corpus in the migration official that the file in New York and District of Colum- the national office, located in Tembia Courts. The District court porary Building X, 18th and East From San Francisco it was redenied the writ, but an appeal is Capitol Sts., N.W., did not have a ported that the CIO's International

peals. Sal. 7-3/2 zenship application.

Last March 22, Mr. Smith filed Denied Alien I suit in the District Court contest- The Government agent revealed ing the right of the Immigration that last Feb. 13, Mr. Smith's re-Service to hold a hearing without quest to register under the Alien injunction runs out. a presiding inspector appointed Act was denied. It was on that Act.

There has been no decision arrest for violation of the alien handed down in this case and law. immigration officials are awaiting the ruling before continuing the deportation proceedings against the union leader.

Entered, Left Country

The immigration official admitted to the AFRO that there was a record of Mr. Smith's entry into the United States during 1918, but

Shipowners appear to be able to violate injunctions official of the Immigration several times after his covining of the Atlantic & Gulf shipowners' organization, continued An official of the Immigration several times after his original enand Naturalization Service in try.

An official of the Immigration several times after his original enand Naturalization Service in try.

Service in try.

The Atlantic & Guil Shipowhers original enand yesterday to ignore Federal Judge in the various NMU ports calls them to the protect the interest of the members of the members of the members of the members of the new deportation proceedings against he has left this country several CIO maritime unions before the bership of the NMU as already of the membership in the constant Naturalization of the new deportation proceedings against he has left this country several CIO maritime unions before the bership of the membership in the constant of the new deportation of the new deportation proceedings against he has left this country several CIO maritime unions before the bership of the membership in the constant of the new deportation of the new deportation proceedings against he has left this country several CIO maritime unions before the bership of the new deportation of the new deportation of the new deportation proceedings against he has left this country several CIO maritime unions before the bership of the new deportation of the new Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, Na times since 1918, pointing out that 10-day anti-surike injunction ex-mandated by the membership in mandated by the membership in a p The order to negotiate was con- the unity vote,

tained in the injunction when it The unity referendum instructed

But no sign of willingness to meet ROVING PICKETS But no sign of willingness to meet with the unions came from the of New York is joining the NMU

ation of intention to become a citi- union leaders could learn. zen on Nov. 29, 1920, in Mobile,

tice, say maritime labor attorneys. Truman.

for citizenship again in 1944, and Meanwhile preparations for the to have applied for his second June 24 deadline, when the old in-Following his detention on Ellis papers in 1946.

Island, Mr. Smith's lawyers filed The AFRO was told by the imstrike ban impends, are under way on both coasts.

pending in the U.S. Court of Aprecord of the union leader's citi- Longshoremen and Warehousemen's zenship application Union will hold "stop work" meetings Thursday morning to decide on future action, when the 10-day

Here in New York the National under the administrative procedure same date, that the government Maritime Union's national council decided to issue a warrant for his is convening tomorrow morning to decide on June 24 action.

> The Council (or executive board) was called together by NMU Secretay Fedinand C. Smith.

Smith's wire to Council members

the NMU's officers by a 4 to 1 vote The order was repeated by Judge to take joint action with other that he must have reports on the West Coast longshoremen, who are

of New York is joining the NMU of New York is joining the NMU And no hint of any punishment here in a "roving picket line," that for the disobedient employers has will spread the fight against the come from the Court, so far as maritime injunction throughout the He claims to have filed a declar- come from the Court, so far as maritime injunction throughout the

nion leaders could learn.

It was learned also that the U.S. The roving picket line is to bring His followers claim that efforts Ala. However, Joseph Curran, Conciliation Service has set no date the issue to the public and call for for another meeting between the protest to President Truman and two parties. The Service recessed Attorney General Tom Clark negotiation meetings a week ago, against strikebreaking and union-They contend further that the thing you want, but there are many the day the injunction was issued busting by the injunction," said a

ment of immigration quotas on aliens in his union run into similar procured by the Department of Jus- are asked to wire their protests to

The NMU end of the picketing will be directed by the Joint Mobilization and Preparations Committee of the Maritime Unions of New York

The ship, which made forty-six of crossings of the Atlantic during the war, is presently floating on the Hudson River at Tarrytown, 5 New York. The Luckenbach 2 Steamship Lines, which operated the Booker T. Washington, said it unemployed since November, 1947, had not heard a report that the ship would be put back in serv-

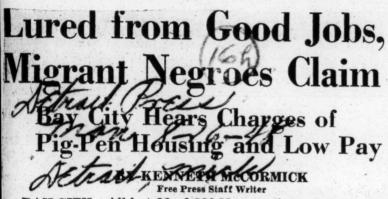
in a hospital, was bitter as he related how he had incurred the wrath of Shipping Administration officials by insisting on an inter-

From San Francisco it was re- Mulzac Says Government Insisted

Vashington" Have All-Race Crew

NEW YORK .- (NNPA) - Captain Hugh Mulzac, who commanded the Booker T. Washington dur-Friday that he had yielded to The ship the demands of the West shipping Administration in 1942 and selected an all-colored crew to man the vessel, the ship would be in service today.

Captain Mulzae, who nas been when the Booker T. Washington was decommissioned while he was ice.



BAY CITY—All but 90 of 220 Negroes imported from Georgia barn. to work the Michigan pickle harvest have deserted their jobs and are seeking relief in vacant hovels and with friends.

The Negroes were the first of their race to be imported to

Michigan as farm laborers.

weeks ago in four moving vans to conditions. work for promised wages of \$6 to \$12 a day.

borers-including 20 women-were made by Clyde Thompson, field superintendent of the Bayview Food Products Co., of Linwood

The women some of them the 60-hour trip in the crowded vans. Their only food, they said, was a few bologna sandwiches. They said there were no sanitary facilities for them along the way.

Interviews with a dozen mi band's story. grants revealed that many had "higher paying jobs" here.

Thompson, and F. J. Janicke secretary and treasurer of the Bayview company, denied giving false promises.

THOMPSON SAID he owned a moving business in Savannah and used his vans to transport the workers. He said he complied fully with Michigan and Georgia state regulations. He applied to the Georgia

State Employment Service for 220 workers, he said. That agency checked with Michigan authorities who confirmed the

Ben T. Huiet, commissioner of refugees. the Georgia Employment Service, sation Commission, demanding an Michigan. nvestigation of the Negro migrant situation.

Baker, Jr., prominent Bay City quit a job as a welder's helper. Negro attorney, of stirring up Herman Gillimon, 48, had trouble.

Baker admitted that he had taken an active interest in the

Michigan as farm laborers.

They were hauled here three called to the uncivilized housing they wanted to remain in Michigan

"Many of these people swore that they had been housed in ARRANGEMENTS for the la. pig barns," Baker said. "They said they had to push manure off the floor before they could sleep."

These charges were supported by Cammie Williams, local president of the National Association single girls in their teens-made for the Advancement of Colored People.

> WILLIAMS SAID he sent his wife to inspect the pig barn. She found conditions appalling, he said. Mrs. Williams supported her hus-

Thompson and Janicke blamed quit jobs in Georgia to accept the entire trouble on the refusal of laborers to do their work.

> The workers would have been satisfied, Janicke said, if "local busybodies" hadn't come out in taxicabs to take them to Bay

The workers could have made the wages promised, Thompson said, if they had been willing to work. They were paid, he added, on the basis of one-half the profits on their production.

Forty-one workers were shipped back to Georgia.

REGARDLESS OF the charges need for additional farm hands. and countercharges, 89 of the im-Thompson showed a letter from ported Negroes are now homeless

A spot check of those wandering which had been sent to James F. around without jobs, houses or Moore, executive director of the food discloses that a number quit Michigan Unemployment Compan-jobs in Savannah to come to

Dave Walker, 30, father of three children, said he quit a steady job as a pile driver. THE LETTER accused Oscar Robert Brown, 27, insisted he worked in a sawmill, he said.

Preston Spence, 29, had been

employed as a laborer. Willie Warren, 22, said he had worked as a pipelayer for a paving company. Gus Rivers, 20, was a stacker, he said, for a Savannah sugar com pany.

CRAWFORD, 34, quit a job as a car washer and found a similar post in a local tire shop after, he said, he had earned \$1.85 for seven hours' work as a farm hand.

Crawford said that he was one of the 20 who slept in the pig

"The hogs," he said, "were on one side and we were on the other and 700 miles from home."

and hope to find jobs.

Michigan Farm Probe Shows Migrants Lured North for 60c a Day Wages; Worden Disappea By COLLINS C. GEORGE (Courier's Detroit Bureau)

hvestigation got under ney, Oscar Baker, has organized a pickle fields.

And the conditions under ney, Oscar Baker, has organized a fee an investigation several days. Bay City to work in the eight have not been accounted for. pickle harvest with promises Thompson, who is reported to of high wages and living con- have been paid \$35 a head for the ditions, only to be transport- workers he transported, declares ed like slave cargo, to be der contract with the Bayview

workers, including twenty-eight un- Georgia State Employment Servmarried girls, were brought into ice, although Thompson is on the the Bay City area three weeks ago, payroll of the firm. all with handbills issued by the ice, promising wages of six to ployment Service, James Moore, di-twelve dollars a day in the cu-rector of the organization, said. cumber fields of the area.

LOCKED IN TRUCKS

There were 212 workers brought brought than he had expected, and in by the trucks in a three-day "the pickle crop has not developed trip. The doors of the trucks were as well as expected."

When questioned by Attorney Balong nights on the road. Two peep ker as to why he had brought single men and roman in the pickle as the pickle crop has not developed as well as expected." arrived so in they were unable replied that he couldn't see where that made any difference.

Arriving in Michigan, they were delivered to three farms in Bay children of thirteen to men of fifty-five. Few brought food along with them on the three-day trip, and even fewer had any money at all with piles of straw for their beds, with them. CHICKEN-COOP HOUSES

water or sanitary facilities were ants under the same conditions. furnished. Others were housed in chicken coops.

The condition came to the at ! tention of the county and State Workers Cause gusted with the poor pay and iminto the little town of Bay City seeking welfare relief, for which they were not eligible, and decent B.

shelter in the county jail. Leach, has demanded a complete when about to define which investigation, and other investiga ported to Detroit.

tions are promised by Dr. R. L. The 30 had been living in the Loftin of Bay County Health Of basement of the Second Captist fice; James Moore, director of the Church here, jobless and without Michigan Employment Service, and funds. possibly the FBI.

gia, the trucker who trought them and fed by delegates to a Negro here, Clyde Thompson of Savannah, Baptist convention. They prefer, forty-one of the men willing to re-them be taken back to Georgia. turn to live in Georgia.

YOUNG WOMEN DISAPPEAR

of an attempt to most of them reportedly under nine-in time, many of them scattered. Georgia working brought along because "men have to Georgia. Another 75 or more to Michigan un-to have women if they are going eventually went to work in the Bay City this week, to work," have disappeared.

n more than two hundredworkers and is reported to have ago, said there was no evidence rgia workers were lured arranged care for some of the that any law had been violated in Bay City to work in the women, although all of the twenty-bringing the Negroes north.

housed in a pig barn, and to Food Products Company of the find wages as low as sixty town of Linwood in Bay County.

F. J. Janicke of the company said that arrangement for the Total loads of the Georgia workers was made through the

No clearance for the workers was Georgia State Employment Serve made through the Michigan Em-

> Janicke explained the poor pay by the fact that more workers were

boics, eight inches wide, in each gle men and women instead of truck, provided what ventilation was afforded. Many of the workers with migrant workers, Thompson replied that he couldn't be the control of the workers with migrant workers, Thompson replied that he couldn't be the control of the workers afforded.

Attorney Baker revealed that in One group was housed in a pig previous years Thompson had been barn, with only a three-foot wall threatened with prosecution for separating them from the pigs. No the importation of Mexican itiner-

Georgia Negro

Michigan

problem created by 216 Geor-The Michigan State NAACP or gia Negroes imported for work in ganization, headed by Dr. J. L. Bay County fields was eased today Leach, has demanded a complete when about 30 of them were trans-

In an attempt to round up the At Detroit, the Civil Rights Con-workers to send them back to Georgress said they would be housed

The 216 originally were brought to Bay County to pick cucumbers. BAY CITY, Mich.—A sor- The twenty-eight single women, When the cucumbers did not ripen

gia, this source said.

Dependability—Responsibility



Back Row—Samuel Blutcher, Edward Osberry, Otis Towns, Lucian Hunt, John Lee Walton, James Windfield. Front Row—Octavius Osberry, Albert Whitehead, Fletcher Bogee, Will Phillips (retired), Gordon Byars (retired), John Clency, Jr.

335 years of loyal service to your water company is represented by this group of senior colored employes. The photograph was taken at a recent informal dinner honoring our "Seniors." 2 - 4 - 4

All of the employes shown here work on the repair and maintenance of our distribution system and in meter installations. Each knows that HIS job is important to the welfare of Birmingham—each recognizes that our city must have a never-failing supply of good, pure water.

This fine sense of responsibility was demonstrated during the severe weather of the past ten days, which imposed extra heavy demands on maintenance crews. Day and night they stayed on the job to make sure there would be no interruptions in your water supply. This spirit of service permeates our organization. It is one of the important reasons why our community has enjoyed dependable water service since 1872.



The Birmingham The Russ Birmingham, alla Water Works Water Works

Planning Today for Tomorrow Since 1872

1948 THE T, B. SANITARIUM INCIDENT The unpleasant difficulty at the Mont-which is partially understandable, it was no possible late Tuesgomery Tuberculosis Sanitarium, in which day night to fully ascertain the 11 Negro employes were dismissed, comes cause of the mass dismissal.

The group of discharged Neat an awkward time for the institution. It groes, speaking through a person is about to ask the public for something volved personally, blamed the aclike \$35,000 in contributions. Further, it tion on an incident of several comes at a time when we Alabamians are into an altercation with a Negro seeking to reassure other regions on the maid. Score of race relations.

From what The Advertiser has learned ance:

A white nurse, name undisof the incident so far, the hospital head, closed, was administering a hypo-Dr. R. K. Oliver, was well advised to pro-dermic to one of the patients when a Negro maid arrived with ceed as he did. We are informed that some a tray of food. The maid insisted or all of the women were not giving satis-that she be allowed to finish her factory service, that a Negro woman didfused, saying that the hypoderprecipitate the trouble and that narcotics mic would be administered, after. had been removed without authorization. The Negro woman became angry The truth seems to be that a much more and allegedly called the nurse serious incident was averted which would have involved a physical clash between pa- Angered herself, the nurse have involved a physical clash between pa- Angered hersen, the hurse tients. Further, we have the impression screaming down the corridor. that the agent of the National Association Negro patients, aroused by her cries, rose in almost mob frenzy, for the Advancement of Colored People is according to an informant. White obtruding himself into the matter with patients joined in the pandemonabrasive results. 7 - 7 - 7 missed becoming a serious inci-Dr. Oliver, who has earned high repute dent, prevented only by the coolfor himself among local physicians, com-Nurse. Dr. R. K. Oliver, director, was away on vacation at the time of a full and factual account of the incident the affair, but on his return last His reticence only intensified interest in week, he took immediate action the matter and gave wings to rumor. It protested the slapping. is understandable that a correct and conscientious man in his place is commonly reluctant to have such unsavory incidents bared, but it is necessary to recognize that this is a public institution and the public is entitled to all information about that which they maintain. Unit Ousts 11 Negro Maids Mentournes ala Action Brings Protest; Quantity Of Narcotics Said To Be Missing
The dismissal of 11 Negro women August 31 from the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanitarium has caused considerable disturbance in several quarters in the

past few days. Because of the

Alabama (T. B. Sanitarium -- Dismissel of Negro Employes) reticence of sanitarium officials,

which the food could be served.

ium which it was said narrowly

and fired the 11 maids who had

Negro Industrial Congress Planned For Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA - (NIPS) -What is anticipated to be one of to the Association of America, and the choice within recent years is Dock Company has been disconscheduled to be held in Philadelunder the auspices of the Association for Negroes in American In-

which has headquarters in this tion, manufacturing, iron and steel city, more than 200 of the major railroad, automotive, patroleum, industrial firms in the nation have and other equally vital industrial been invited to send representa- fields. The full agenda is now in tives to this first Congress of Ne- the process of completion, Associagroes in American Industry, which tion leaders announced, and a will embrace the many phases of most satisfactory Congress is exthe private enterprise system.

It has been revealed that the major objective of the meeting will be to "bring into sharper focus the American Industry is composed of mutual contributions made by Ne- outstanding leaders in civic, regroes and the industries of the na- ligious, and business circles, both tion to each other." The three day Negro and white, who have a dyprogram will include speeches by namic interest in the role of the leaders from both the industrial Negro in our industrial economy. economy

And while it is understood that trial economy.

the same of Communism especialis a factor of the industrial pattern, will not be one of the focal points of discussion, it is known that the Association spokesmen have expressed themselves as being "wary of the activity of leftwing calls" which have shown increasing attention to the pattern of industrial relations. Officials

have expressed a recognition of the fact that attacks on the enterprise system have been based on the nequities as regards opportunities and have expressed a conviction that the entire picture should no be distorted.

SEMINARS PLANNED

The work of the Congress is ex pected to be implemented through the medium of seminars and study groups which will conduct individual sessions aimed at a specific aspect of industrial activity, it was state. Experienced observers and industry leaders will conduct the separate phases with a view to arriving at those conclusions which would most satisfactorily accomplish the goals that are mutuall,

A highlight of the week-end conference will be the presentation o. the Booker T. Washington Indus trial Award, which is annually given to that concern which has made

the most valuable contribution to the development of industrial relations. The award, last presented the Sin Shipbuilding and Dock Company has been doon timed during the war years, and

phia from October 28-30 inclusive, is being reinstated at this first post-war Congress sponsored by the Association.

It is expected that delegates will According to officials of the body, include workers in the transportapected.

The Association for Negroes in ieadership as well as from Negro This 1948 Congress is expected to circles which have concentrated be the first in a series of annual their efforts on the successful in- meetings which will gauge the tegration of Negro labor into our progress of the Negro worker as he may be integrated into our indus-



the civil division, recently was appointed supervisor of the index section of the Superior court in the county clerk's office. Her selection culminates a long and intense fight by various groups to grant positions to qualified and

capable employees.

Community civic leaders and political observers look upon the selection of Miss Evans as an advanced step in their fight to break down the traditional bars that have long impeded progress of Negro employes in county and city positions here.

Apart from her job, Miss Evans

is active in the Anchorette club, and is a member of the Women's Political Study club. A bitter fight, never brought into the open, was waged to prevent the granting of the position to Miss Evans. So great was the contest against her, that her final selection is being hailed as great an accomplishment as the Supreme Court's decision on

restrictive covenants. Miss Maude Evans is a sister to

LOS ANGELES — ANTE THE Northrop Aircraft corporation in Hawthorne employed its only Negrd among 1,300 workers last week when it hired a 20 year old college graduate.

The new employe is Whitam Maj-

or Alexander of St. Louis, a graduate of the August class at the University of Illinois.

Alexander did not reveal his racial identity in his application to the firm, he said, because the blank did not ask for race. He was accepted by mail before his graduation.

Although personnel manager.

L. Ehinger of the company was surprised when he saw that the ex-student was a Negro, he took him on just the same. He said that race did not matter as long as Alexander did a good job.

Alexander will start as a mathematician "A" in thermodynamics. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Coast Woman Gets Supervisor Post of In County Office LOS ANGELES Miss Evans, after five years' service in

FIRST SECRETARY Miss Maude Evans is a sister to Juanta Terry of Los Angeles, Mr. Ellsworth Evans, who is princal, recently appointed secretary cipal of the Varing School, St. by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas Louis, Missouri She attended the (D., Cal.), is first of the race to Marshall school in the Summer High serve in this capacity for a white school in that the before moving Congresswoman.

Race Clerk Appointed To, Governor's Office

COLUMBUS. Ohio (ANP)—Mrs. Elzora D. Smith of of what of dent. Columbus became the first Negro in Ohio's history to occupy a derical position in the governor's office when she was appointed to serve as one of Governor Thomas J. Herbert's ling on employment of the Negroup of the

YORK-Due to efforts of

filiate, Cecil Murrel

ehalf of a Negro in a

the Financial Employes Guild, Lo-

bank white tollar position.

A little over a month ago the
Royal Industrial Bank on Broad-

way, for the first time hired a Negro in a white-collar job. The president of the bank is Max DuBow.

governor's office has placed in

WIDE COMPETITION

She was chosen for her position from among a number of applicants. She first came to Columbus on December 1, 1941, for a stenographic job with the bureau of unemployment compensation because time of her showing on a state-wide givil service examination.

She remained at the bureau until she qualified for her present job in the governor's office. She had work named William T. Coleman, Jr., of ed her way up in the bureau to be Philadelphia, to serve as one of private secretary of one of the de- his law clerks for the 1948-49 partment's top executives.

Among her civic activities Mrs. Smith is secretary of the Capitol year. City auxiliary of the American Legion. Post No. 689 and a member of the NAACP. Her other pastime activities include the movies and Although not finisky about food she says, "I won't have any-thing to do with the sweets"

Her husband is Chester B. Smith. a machine operator at the local the Yeterans Administra-The daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Edwin Barefield, Mrs. Smith was born on a farm near Ballard County, Ky. her family moved to Toledo, Ohio in 1926. She is a grad of Woodward high school here.

Haywood and Mry Elsie Exum. who were transferred from the the food counter.

Other colored personnel will be upgraded in the near future and BANK OFFICIALS AID

Prior to these late developments the only bank in New York that consistently employed Negroes in substantial numbers is the Amalgamated Bank at 11 Union Square,

union word that the post would be filled by a Negro.

Upon Murrell's rejection by the minor officer the guild immediate. supported fully by top ranking bank officials.

ment or to assure a civi

Kincheloe, manager of the were the Rev. W. L. Hampastor of Shiloh Baptist h; Dr. S. F. Coppage.

The phia, first Negro law clerk for the U.S. Supreme Court, and time within the relaxes with his wife and son, William Jr. He begins his hat the guild has in-duties next September.—Keystone Photo.

Justice. Felix, Frankfurter has term. His salary, beginning Sept. 1, will be a little over \$5,000 a Coleman, a first lieutenant in post graduate work at Harvard. He was graduated in 1941 from the University of Pennsylvania. 0 Comes

PRECEDENT-MAKER—William T. Coleman of Philadel-

They're Proud of Daddy

Pictured above with his wife and son is William T. Coleman, 26, of Philadelphia, who will become law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Feliz Frankfurter next September. All other law clerks for the Supreme Court have been white. Mr. Coleman, who graduated first in his class at Harvard Law School in 1946, has been clerk to Judge Herbert F. Goodrich in the

U. S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Accepting Negro Clerks
not going to eliminate racial, religious of While this is an innovation in the North group prejudices which are strictly matters and there are still only a very few departof opinion and exist among all people every ment stores in the country that hire Negro where. color of other discrimination in employ done without friction, and thus should be

can Psychological Association in Boston

This report completely removes any

ment, however, is definitely something elsewidely circulated among store owners who again, and Negroes, Jews and Catholic hesitate to open this field of employment have suffered greatly from it in severalto qualified colored people. fields of employment, with Negroes being HE ANNUAL convention of the Amerithe worst sinned against.

Thus it is good to have scientific verification of the general willingness of cushiered a heart ning report on a study of tomers to be served by Negro clerks working the reactions of white customers to recenting the country's finest department stores.

However, this should not have been too in the past there has been considerable.

surprising because white customers in the deep South have been glad to be served by Negro personnel in stores and restaurants owned both by white and colored people, to say nothing of barber shops, filling stations and other businesses.

In the past there has been considerable hesitancy about employing Negro sales personnel even in peighborhood stores, and in most parts of the country the Negro clerk is still a rarity.

This report completely removes any tions and other businesses.

doubts that any employer might have. It was found that many customers who

expressed objection to Negro clerks, accepted them when confronted with them. Two-fifths of the customers interviewed

expressed no prejudice against colored sales personnel, another wo-fifths indicated some prejudice, while the last fifth, though approving Negro clerks, revealed the asual notions about Negro inferiority.

It is noteworthy that none of the sus-tomers were bitterly prejudiced or opposed to Negroes waiting on them, that only two-fifths had "seme" prejudice, and that threefifths approved of colored sales personnel.

All this was to be expected because all the laws and preachments in the world are **Employment Of Negro Stewards On New** Haven Railroad As Step To End Bias

BOSTON, MASS. - The employment of colored stewards by the New Haven Railroad last week in its dining car service is hailed by dining car union officials here as the first movement to eliminate

General chairman Joseph Quinn, of Dining Car Local 370, referred to the carrier's action as an encouraging epoch in New England's railroad history, and added:

"For years we have awaited the day when the hiring and promo- By Robert Wood tion of dining car employees sideration of race or color". Mr. Quinn asserted that the new policy of the railroad was in accord. ance with the wishes of both white and colored, employees.

Credit for the hiring evolution erating railmen. union, who died in California last road dining car employes were sin- work week would cost the roads "We aren't tempted for winter, where he had gone for his gled out by the Board for special little because of the high speed-up ment to doubt the judges' knowl-

bridge Mass., a young man who a 205-hour-per-month basis. labor laws and railroad operations, stewards would be carried on the ommendation, in cutting the hours many years of increasing productiv-problem has been neatly disposed dining car roster as extra men .

A pattern which denies Negro railroad workers the would be possible without the con- standard 40-hour week has just been recommended by a three-man federal "fact-finding" board. The board was that takes can o: that one. "Mir- cluded in the board's findings which LOUISVILLE, Ky. - A Federal appointed last September by Presi-announce that "the 40-hour week court ruling that the segregation

for these two crafts proportionately, ity and declining employment." continues the sharp spread between SPEEDUP IN DINING CARS manned by Negro employees.

He scored "the failure of Truman's enlarged diner, with an almost 100 min. In the fact-finding board to accord equal percent seat increase, served by a "There is your segregation probtreatment and equal working condicated to the simplest terms," tions" to Negro railroaders. The been added, and a luncheonette the courage and the decency to union's lawyer pledged the organication grill-car serviced by a crew of two." face it. Let's not indulge ourselves a statement, described in the illusion that it can be solved in merely legalistic and mathe-

levied against Negro employes is in- hours on consecutive days, without

hours in all other non-op, crafts and Daniel Benjamin, eastern vice- the case," The Record continued. of the Negro dining car employes." the railroads are now building an the rights which are He scored "the failure of Truman's enlarged diner, with an almost 100 him."

overtime, since diner employes' hours are tallied on a monthly basis. Moreover, he said, the roads have cut the time provided diner crews for preparing meals.

Benjamin laid the major responsibility for the 40-hour-week denial at the door of the leaders of the AFL's Dining Car Joint Council, part of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant International. Benamin noted also also that the other non-operating unions' leaders, as in the past, did nothing in the recent hearings to get equal conditions for the Negro

er Says Dining r J'Crow Immera

dent Truman to head off a threat-should not be withheld any longer of Negroes in dining cars is legal ened strike of one million non-op-from the railroad industry" because because eight per cent of dining erating railmen.

"the 40 basic work hours per week who make up only four per cent is given to the Massachusetts FE The board recommended 40 hours is the prevailing practice in Ameri-of the patronage, was criticized by PC, the New York SCAD and the per week instead of the present 48 can industry" to which "the rail-The Decord, Louisville diocesan tireless perseverance of Chester for members of 17 railroad crafts roads now stand out in striking ex-week the regional director of effective next September. the New England branch of the But more than 25,000 Negro rail. The Board proved the shorter human personality. Just 12301

discriminatory treatment. For them, factor in the industry which has edge of the existing laws relevant the board urged a 50-hour week on eliminated 600 000 men cines 1000 this case, nor the accuracy of Williard M. Chandler, of Cam the board urged a 50-hour week, on eliminated 600,000 men since 1920 to this case, nor the accuracy of the mathematics involved," the The board comforted the railroads paper commented -11. has given considerable study to Since 1920, dining car men and with the prospect that thousands of "We think the danger is, however Pullman porters have been com- the 1,400,000 men still in the industryer, that many people may assume is successor of the late union lead- pelled to work a 240-hour-a-month would soon be on the streets, by the that justice and equity have been er. He explained that the new schedule. The board's present rec- pacing up of the past record "of completely satisfied and the whole

of, just because there is no reasonable objection against the legalistic and mathematical factors in

the longer hours set-up which con- president of the Dining Car and Even if a Negro is given satistrol the sectors of the industry Railroad Foodworkers Union, de-factory dining car service in his nounced the Board's action and segregated section, the paper point-WILL FIGHT JIMCROW pointed to the huge speed-up in the Archibald Bromsen, New York ladining car departments, which, he bor attorney and general counsel declared, "is a galloping developed as something less than a man, not to add, as something less than a man, and to add, as something less than a man, not to add, as somethi for the Dining Car and Railroad ment in our craft. For example, the a free citizen of a democracy. Some-Foodworkers Union, termed the standard diner seats 36 passengers thing other than his rational naboard's recommendation "a sell-out and is serviced by a crew of 11. But ture has been made the basis of

of jimcrow conditions by Govern cried the killing pace of work and ed in merely legalistic and mathement edict will a light the long schedules which often keep matical terms."

Ironically enough, the exception dining car men on their feet for 16

Former Norfolkian Elected To Board Of Edison Mutual Society

NORFOLK — Mrs. Odella Phelps Wood, Norfolk native, was recently elected to the board of directors of the E-I Mutual Association, cooperative stock-sharing organization for employees of the Thomas A. Edison Industries in New Jersey, according to word reaching here this week.

Mrs. Wood is the only woman

Mrs. Wood is the only woman on the 15-member board, aside from the secretary to Theodore M. Edison, youngest son of the famous inventer and founder of the cooperative organization. There is only one other Negro on the board, Idis Mabry.

Mrs. Wood, whose parents live on St. J lian avenue, is a product of the Norfolk public schools. She has been employed at the Edison firm for several years, having gone there during the defense-work period.

the defense-work period. Possessing literary as well as administrative talents, she has published a book of poems and a novel.

The Norfolkian's position is the result of questionnaire voting by members of the organization, which was incorporated Oct. 1, 1947. The voting was administered by Richard J. Congleton and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Edison, association incorporators, who made the formal inconcement. Qualifications were based on excellence of records, with emphasis on proven willingness to cooperate in long-range planning.

The stock of the \$1,200,000 association was to be distributed among some 2,600 employees with more than three years' experience as soon as stock certificates could be completed.

A portion of stock will be reserved for benefit of the American Red Cross. Since this plan covers only workers in New Jersey, cash gifts will be made to other workers.



The Federal Diary

> by Jerry Kluttz

annivan 7 Retired Employes To Decide on Cases

Of Discrimination

priations Committee; Guy Allen, tories. former Treasury disbursement officer, and Al Sarre, former per-tration will oppose any bill to per-

dent's recent order to inquire into Office Clerks is the latest employe race discrimination cases. Many group to demand the liberal reof the agencies are appointing tirement provision. But Warren their personnel officers-a prac-B. Irons, chief of the Civil Service tice frowned on by top Civil Serv- retirement division, told the postal

posed to be the last Federal serv-cess cost. 8-30-48

Arthur S. Flemming. And FlemNOTES: Commerce does not

appointed deputy commissioner of juries of which 130 were fatal and a stenographic job even if you Internal Revenue in charge of ac-more than 40.000 persons were dis-have Civil Service status as a counts and collection. He's a long-abled . . . On that very hot daystenographer

office and its practices and pol-are reporting big boosts in mem-stenographic test, but are workwho's now on the management Public Workers. staff of Montgomery Ward. Out-

race discrimination is charged Socialist Workers Party, a Trot. may deadlock the convention and skylte outfit. He has appealed his open the way for the election of case to the loyalty board... Two a dark-horse candidate. Federal workers. This type of members of the new four-man naperson will be asked to serve on tional bridge champions are employed at the district offices of the United States Employment of July 27 and 28, where Malcolm Kerlin, long-time Com- Service here. They are Victor R. the President requested Civil merce executive officer; Guy Mof Daly, chief of the personnel and Service to abolish segregation fatt, who has been in and out of Ascal division, and Clyde Wool- and discrimination in the Fed-Government service for many tridge, an interviewer. They de-years; William H. McReynolds, for-feated 24 other teams last week at mer administrative assistant to the Atlantic City, . . Many Federal worker bowling teams are also discrimination and discrimination President; Ted Wilson, former worker bowling teams are plan- and that one no longer has to Treasury personnel director; K. P. ning to use the Arlington Farms present photographs of himself Aldridge, former First Assistant bowling alley this season. Galt or state on his application his Postmaster General; Mark Shiells, Davis is manager of the alley at race or color. But, I say, in former clerk to the House Appro-

mit workers to retire after 25 years Meantime, each agency must ap- of service regardless of age. The point an official under the Presi-AFL's National Federation of Post civil SERVICE: This is sup-Administration because of its ex-

ming is spending it in Philadelphia plan to lay off any of its employes chance for advancement. N.C. where he's speaking before the in its voluntary allocations office convention of the AFL's American even though few new agreements sonnel offices of the Federal Federation of Government Em-will be negotiated. The present agencies and asked if their were ployes. S. - 3 however, staff is needed to enforce and vacancies for stenographers and Actually, however, Flemming check on agreements in effect . . . have been told that there were will divide his work between the The Public Health Service will vacancies and was asked to come presidence of Ohio Wesleyan Uni-soon assign Dr. Fred Foard to be in and would be given a job. I versity and Government work. He medical director of the Bureau of have gone immediately there and has been asked to stay on at Civil Indian Affairs . . . A number of upon my arrival and when Service to handle its budget and laid-off War Assets employes have they see that I am Negro their other major problems. He'll con-protested to members of Congress story will then be that "we tinue on as a member of the Hoov-that the "favorites" of top officials have just hired all of the stenoer Commission and he'll be a per- are being kept on the job while graphers we need, but leave your sonnel consultant to the Atomic people with many more retention application and we will call

icies is being made by Vernon Mc-bership with the possible excep-ing as grade 5 secretaries. Also Gee, a former Federal official tion of the Communist-line United there are some who don't have side of a few experts, the Economic Cooperation Administration is at the AFGE convention here to-stenographers are told that they doing very little hiring either here day is the fight over the presidency. Half a dozen persons are in the race. Most prominent are grapher. I could give many, AFGE: The big item of interest grade 5 secretaries. Yet, Negro NOTES—A legless veteran has James Burns, who is running for grapher. I could give many, been fired by Veterans Administra- reelection, and James Yaden, a many examples as how we That new Civil Service board to tion from its Newark, N. J., office vice president. There is speculathear appeals from employes where because he was a member of the ing here that Burns and Yaden kind.

> agencies still have a way of practicing segregation 42

An example of their discrim inatory practices is that they seldom hire qualified Negro stenographers. Of course they will hire a handful just to say that they have some in case the question of hiring Negro stenographers arises, but what happens is that the Negro stenographers are given the most insignificant stenographic positions. They are mostly placed in stenographic pools; they are seldom placed in individual offices where they can have a

Many times I have called per-Energy Commission. Men points and better ratings are fired. you." In the event they should REVENUE: A. H. Cross will be ITEMS: In the past five years call you months later, which postal employes have been the vic- seldom happens, they will want tims of 97,825 occupational in you to accept a "typist job"-not

time career employe He'll succeed last Thursday, Treasury's Division In the agency in which I am, Paul Hankins who transferred to of Disbursements let its employes employed there are white girls ECA: A study of the personnel erous . . . Federal employe unions who have never passed the any status but are working as

Washington. Washington.

Carter Rips Memphis Memphis Job

Ashby B. Carter, president of the missals of militant National Alliance of Postal Employees, declared here this week informed observers say that the Senate probe of discretinformed observers say that minimum at the Memphis Post of President Truman's Loyalty fice has revealed a "Hagrant dis-Order (Executive Order 9835) regard for laws intended to safe. regard for laws intended to safe-has been twisted into a

by chief investigator John T. Rish-ing Negro Federal workers

Lharges

(From Pittsburgh Courier

The Senate committee, headed "whipping boy" for use in fir-

er, found that Negroes are syste-who have aggressively dematically denied promotions, upgrading, assignments and appoint fended their rights and fought grading, assignments and appoint fended their rights and fought ments in the Memphis office, Caragainst racial discrimination.

Twenty officers and members of the NaThroughout the office all clerks the Cleveland branch of the Naare white and in the motor vehicle tional Alliance of Postal Em-

are white and in the motor vehicle tional Alliance of Postal Emservice all preferred assignments ployes — where the heaviest purge such as general mechanics and dis-blow fell last week—have asked patchers are reserved for whites, President Truman to rescind the

are reportedly used as a device for 9835 has been the basis of charges a persecuting the unpopular rather of disloyalty preferred against Ne than punishing the delinquents and gro post office employes in Chitroit, St. Louis and Santa Monica, S Calif., with other cities expected to be revealed as "probe" centers. GESTAPO-LIKE

Gestapo-like methods, in which employes are accused but not told \$ who their accusers are, and charged without being told what 5 the specific charges are, were revealed last week when names of work twenty-four Cleveland postal employes, eighteen Negroes and six whites, were made public. They were charged with disloyalty.

As The Courier moved into an investigation of charges that the nation-wide acts of dismissing Ne-WASHINGTON — Following purge attempts and disthem had been active in battling

gro employment in the Santa er his vigorous fight. Association with alleged members of Communist-front groups was cited by the Post Office Department as its cause for the suspension.

that any worker would be finally for postal employees have general- that maybe next disqualified on basically untrue ly improved in the past four deccharges, he admitted that such ades, said Col. James Garson Hall stated in the letter which acknowl-

National officials of the NAPE Englewood station.

National officials of the NAPE A retired colonel of the Illinois and the extreme goodwill of his Newark, N. J., to discuss future National Guard, Hall enlisted as a associates. moves to protect their organiza- private in the old Eighth Infantry tion against what they called an in 1905. He retired with the grade effort to destroy it. The NAACP of colonel at the close of December in Cleveland held a meeting 1940. Meanwhile he served in the Thursday night to plan steps to Mexican Border campaign in 1916 the national NAACP office also War I.

Born in Chicago in 1855, the son

Happy and Georgia Hall,

Since in almost every case, active Colonel attended Moseley cused persons, whether white or school and Keith Elementary and Negro, were only those who had school and Keith Elementary and shown militant aggressiveness in old South Division High school. He some fight which had involved ra- entered the employ of Kohn Brothcial discriminations in working ers, Wholesale clothing firm, when conditions, promotions or appoint- he finished school, but in October, ments, observers said it was only 1907 became a postal clerk. Eight a question of time before the vi-years later he was transferred to cious practice of using "loyalty" Englewood station as carrier and charges as an excuse for firing has worked out of that station unmilitant Negro workers would til his retirement. spread to other Federal departments.

been started by The Pittsburgh

be conducted by agents of the trict, the percentage being greatly to the advantage of the Negro.

ern whites on these investigating panels—as in the Cleveland case—however, makes it highly improbable that a Negro worker has a carriers in all. Today there are 70.

Col. Hall says that there will percentage being greatly to the advantage of the Negro.

WASHINGTO, D. C.,—Over 80 able that a Negro worker has a dissenting voices to his assert

Monica Sears-Roebuck store and also led a picket line there, was suspended from duty last May, aft-

While Chairman Richardson con-tended here that the involved ap-peal machinery of the loyalty pro- 50 pounds despite the passage of his slate, he asserts, but he thinks gram made it extremely unlikely the years, but working conditions that maybe next year he will do a

charges could be brought by prej-this week as he announced his re-edged Col. Hall's retirement that the accused any normal court pro30 of them as mail carrier out of self at his post in a manner to earn

Reviewing the postar service and A full-scale investigation has its record for 40 years, Col. Hall says the nrst noteworthy fact is Courier and it is the intention that 30 years ago there were two of this newspaper to bring to Negro carriers at Englewood stalight as many cases of intimida- tion. Now there are approximately tion against Negro Federal 20 and they serve both white and workers as can be uncovered. Negro areas of the southside. This The "probes" are under spon-increase in the number of Negroes sorship of the U. S. Attorney Gen- is not proportionate to the increase eral's office and are supposed to in number of carriers for the dis-

loads are greater. However, offsetting this is the cut from a 48 to

reside at 4728 S. Evans ave. Col. Hall A Mason

Association, the American Legion Hits 76 Agencies and Veterans of Foreign Wars.



chance of getting a fair hearing be dissenting voices to his asser- appointment as clerks who ere tion that working conditions have rejectably the Postmaster New WASHINGTON—Joseph F. Dougimproved, because actually there is Witchell NAACR labor secretary more work and not enough em- Mitchell NAACP labor secretary.

against Negroes followed by 76 recommended him for appointment. Federal agencies in that city which A native of Indianapolis, Ind., employ over 9,000 persons. but Douglas was graduated from Crishire only a handful of colored in-pus Attucks High School there in dividuals for the least desirable

The labor secretary cited the cases of two colored women who held top place on several registers for clerk-typists and were among the first three persons on other registers. One of these women was certified for annointment sixteen times and the other was certified twenty-one times, but neither was

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) Quietly working in the Little Rock Post Office for the past three months is Porter G. Stokes, 29. He is the first Negro clerk employed in a clerical position

He is a veteran of World War II, he entered Purdue. The next year,

WASHINGTON-Joseph F. Doug, LC

col. Hall A Mason

He is a member of the Court

General Robert Elliott, American

Commission halt further appoint
Commission halt further ap General Robert Elliott, American Commission halt further appoint- to REA for loans to finance con- Barnes, president of the Santa ROUTINE PROCEDURE

Mitchell said he made this re- Although Mr. Douglas is the first quest because in the past individ-colored electrical engineer to be emuals who were found to be the ployed by REA, his appointment victims of discrimination did not followed the routine procedure. thereafter obtain employment be After graduating from Purdue Unitie openings had then been filled versity last spring, he sent applications for employment to several Mitchell pointed out the pattern public and private agencies, includ-of rejection established by the posting REA. A few weeks ago, an office in New Orleans is part of a REA field representative intergeneral practice of discrimination viewed the young engineer and



JOSEPH F. DOUGLAS . . . high REA appointes

amination to earn his appointment. 1943. In the fall of the same year, having served as corporal in the he volunteered for the Army Air Army in Scotland, England, France, Corps, was called up in March of Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg, 1945, and sent to Tuskegee for cadet training.

Returning to Purdue, Douglas continued his flight training along with his engineering courses and received a private pilot's license. Last spring, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical en-

loads are greater. However, offsetting this is the cut from a 48 to
a 40 hour week and increase in
vacation time to three weeks.

Civil Service Commission on engineering, has been appointed to
a position in the Rural ElectrificaWASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—
post office is currently filing var partment of Agriculture, Administration of Frank vacation time to three weeks.

In 1920, Col. Hall was married to
Miss Hattie O. Holliday. They have
no children. Col. and Mrs. Hall

ored applicants who absented to the V.S. De-Immediate re-instatement of Frank

in 1920, Col. Hall was married to the V.S. De-Immediate re-instatement of Frank

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in 1920, Col. Hall was married to the V.S. De-Immedi ored applicants who charged that The young veteran has been as-ordered by the Federal Loyalty Board

Order of Foresters, a 32nd degree ments until the present contro- struction of generating and trans. Monica branch, was suspended from 5 his post office job last May on charg- &

WASHINGTON The jobs of approximately 3,000 colored employees in Veterans Administration are in jeopardy under a directive ssued Tuesday by Administrator Carl Gray concerning reduction in force procedures to be carried out in the agency.

The Gray directive virtually procedure, it is believed that the leaves the decision of assignment of the Civil Service retention rules to the unit supervisor.

to the unit supervisor.

If in the opinion of the unit's Under the act, a veteran laid administrative head the employee off by one unit of a Government is not suitable for assignment to agency has the right to bump any his unit, his objection rules that employee in any other unit who is particular employee incligible for doing similar work, and who has fewer job retention credits.

Unit Chiefs Decide

Heretofore the personnel office non-veteran career workers. The of the agency has made the deci-only test under existing Civil sion as to retention rights.

The new directive gives this be qualified for the new job. power to individual unit chiefs. This is seen as a grave evil and a direct threat to all employees not to the liking of the supervisor.

This puts the jobs of hundreds of colored employees in VA, most of whom are war-service and subject to be caught in reduction in force orders, in dire jeopardy.

Directed at Minority

Evidence that this is no move to throw fear into the ranks of any VA employees but colored ones is well founded.

This is shown in the fact that the Regional Office has just issued notices that will wipe out every colored employee with a professional or sub-professional Action Machinery rating in the office.

After March 31. effective date of termination notices, in line with the reduction of some 8,500 employees in VA, there will no long- President's Executive Order to a-who claim legal residents in er be a single colored contact man bolish segregation in the Federalvarious states. or training officer in the regional service might have been issued in office.

Eight Fired Together

There were eight in the regional ing properly, according to a number office and all got the axe at the of ice cal employes who still find same time, the AFRO has been themselves working under the blank-

bia, over 2,000 of whom are at the United States currency and years, retired last Saturday on a

in the District.

Order Believed Illegal alleged to have his blessing on the prejudice and segregation Federal

PRINTING BEPT BIAS: /

The most recent example is found in the printing department, where Negro girls who have served for a number of years as printers' assistants are now being forced to take another examination in order to maintain their jobs.

Each of these girls passed the printers-assistant examination in 1942, and were placed on the jobs which they now hold. Though for six years, they have proved themselves satisfactory, but recently they were informed that they must take another examination to obtain permanent government status and were sent off to various schools of the city where the examinations were held

Here they contend they were forced to take the examination under the most adversed circumstances. First, the examiners, who seemed not qualified to give the examination, stood over them during the whole examination period. Such actions naturally makes the most competent persons nervous. Secondly, they argue there was a time limit on the test which worked to their disadvantage. Lastly, they did not have sufficient equipment with which to demonstrate their ability as printers' assistants.

RESULTS NOT KNOWN.

Although the results of the exam ination have not been made avail able, these girls claim that if the do pass the examination succe fully they have no guarantee th they will be allowed to mainta their jobs for the following reason

1. Their names will be placed a civil service register, and perso will be assigned to the jobs from

The state quotas, which is posedly practiced by the civil ser commission, will force many to le their jobs as the majority of t live in the District of Colum WASHINGTON - (ANP) - The They will be replaced by per-

good faith, but the machinery set up to carry it out is not function.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN.

This right is also applicable to

Service rules is that the employee

Government Colled

et of discrimination. all the more serious Perhaps the most glaring example

While Mr. Gray has been in consultation with Civil Service Commissioner Arthur Fleming, and is missioner Arthur Fleming, and is miss

. Civil Commissioner

when it is considered that there is found in the most important of NEW YORK (ANP) - Civil other sections of the city, have are over 5,000 colored veteran all government agencies, the Bureau Service Commissioner Ferdinand made eager attempts to be considtrainees in the District of Colum-of Printing and Engraving, where Q. Morton, a veteran of over 25 ered as Morton's successor.

are Negroes. Its employees are res- er Morton filed his retirement ap- probable success, in terms of race

and countless white aspirants from

\$10,000 a Year Salary

Howard University alone.

This will impair VA services
This Bureau employes around 6,000
to some 35,000 non-white veterans
This Bureau employes around 6,000
persons, about 50 percent of whom since last September, Commission annual salary of \$10,000. His

Since then, a host of Harlemites No. 2 aspirant for the post is Thomas B. Dvett, another lawyer

and Tammany veteran.

However, it is not certain as to whether a colored person will be named because many white Demoratic leaders are anxious to make charles Murphy picked Morton for the spot nearly 30 years ago.

Well Qualified

Morton, who has been confined to bed at the home of his brother. Dr. Fred Morton, Washington dentist, was regarded as the most qualified member of the local commission and had been reappointed time and again by chief executives of New York.

The late Mayor Jimmy Walker and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia appointed him reappointed him.

When Mayor William L. O'Dwy er was elected, he appointed Morton as president of the Civil Service Commission; which enabled the Harlem leader to become the first of his race to be so honored.



RETIRES-Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York civil service commissioner for over 25 years, retired last Saturday on a pension estimated at \$6,000 a year. Mr. Morton has been critically ill at the home of his brother, Dr. Fred Morton, in Washington since last September. Appointed to the commission by the late Tammany Chief Charles Murphy, he was ension named president. O'Dwver. named president by Mayor Wil-

Asion 35th Year: 20,000 On Rolls

paign Monday.

the postal service.

the salaries of employed postal cated in 33 states.

clerks range from \$2,100 to \$3,100, Ashor B. Carter and those of mail handlers range Illinois, the majoral president, last week at the 25th convention of the National Federation of Post

-October 6 marks the thirtyfifth anniversary of the National WASHINGTON — (ANI the property of the National Alliance of Postal Employees (NABA) an organization founded in Mattengoga Tendessee, for the property 150 delegates, in acting racial prejudice in governal and the property of the National Alliance of Postal Employees (NABA) and organization founded in Mattengoga Tendessee, for the Postal Employees of Counter-postal Alliance of Postal Employees (NABA) and organization founded in Mattengoga Tendessee, for the Postal Employees of Counter-postal Employees of cluding fifty branch presi-mental service, abolishing seconddents of the National Alliance class citizenship in the United of Postal Employes, contacted States, and improving the postal Congressmen from thirty-two service by making it more demo-States Monday regarding the cratic thus bolstering employee pay raises and liberalized re-Clerks, faced with the loss of tirement bills for postal em-their jobs and aghast at the risployes now pending in Coning wave of intolerance, met in gress.

A small home at the foot of Lookout Mountain and, on October 6, mittee of NAPE met at headquart.

1913, founded the National Alliers Sunday to formulate plans of ance of Postal Employees. Today procedure for the lobbying cam-the NAPE is the only postal organization owning its own office The delegates went on record as building in Washington, D. C.; favoring the Langer-Chavez Re-maintains a Beneficial Associatirement Bill (S. 637) which calls tion for its members; publishes in 1913. for an increase of \$300 per annum the "Postal Alliance;" has a posifor retired postal workers, and tive Welfare program recognized

The present pension for retired the post office; and has over 20,-employes is \$1,200 per year, while 000 members in 89 branches lo-MAMI (ANP) — Old Jim Crow

and those of mail handlers range from \$2,500 downward to \$1,800.

Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, national president of NAPE, led the delegation to Capitol Hill and personally handled many service problems while in Washington.

The delegates, representing sixteen States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Louisiana—net at Carver Hall Monday night to report on reaction of Jason, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Illinois, the Addona president, last week at the 25th convention provident, last week at the 25th convention of provident, last week at the 25th provident, last week at the 25th provident, last week at the 25th provident, la day night to report on reaction of Jason, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Congressmen.

National Westere Director The three colored persons who
Senator Taft, chairman of the entor of the Tostal Miance," saw democracy at work at the con-Senator Taft, chairman of the saitor of the Tostal Milance," saw democracy at work at the conRepublican Policy Committee, told the delegation that he would not stand in the way of the pay raise bill being brought to the floor of the Senate. He would not commit himself on favoring a specific amount of increase, but assured the employes that he would favor a 50 or 60 per cent raise over their pre-war salaries.

Snow F. Grigsby of Detroit, has crusaded fearlessly for an absolute equality of opportunity with in governmental service. Votie D. Dixon of Washington, D. C., National Secretary; Phillip W. Holland of Birmin ham, Ala., National Treasurer, and Harold L. Laneys, or J. Strom Thurmonds or Pilgrim of Philadelphia, National Fielding Wrights in attendance to Vice-President, round out this group of national officers who lead a large group of militant, The three delegates participated



ASHBY CARTER

provides for widows and dependby the U. S. Post Office Departents. They also favored the Stevenson Pay-Raise Bill (H. R. 4127)
which provides for a \$1,000 annual
increase to adjust compensation
for postmasters and employes of
the postal service.

They also favored the Stewent; pioneered in the field of
went; pioneered in the field of
went; pioneered in the field of
yertical unionism by a mandate
of the 1923 convention which
threw open its membership to all
employees drawing a salary from
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the postal service.

lead a large group of militant, The three delegates participated progressive individuals intent in all of the entertainment except upon perpetuating the principles the Convention Ball. Although of this organization as laid down they all had tickets to attend they

absented themselves on their own volition, though hard pressed by the white delegates to "come out and enjoy yourselves.'

Getting Acquainted Although delegates Frazer, Clay tor and Robinson at no time were apprehensive of their respective status, it was surprisingly interesting to note the countless number of white delegates who would come oto the table where they sat and

say:
"I want to meet you.
and so from Tennessee." I'm so then a constant string from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Utah, Kansas, Illinois, California. In fact the occasion was a direct refutation of the assertion that the two races cannot fraternize freely

without incident aytor said, I never expected to find this kind of democratic treatment in Miami." was equally puzzling to Frazier and Robinson that they should come South to see democracy at work, and in a city where they hoped least to find it.

Legislation Passed Resolutions pertaining to the civil rights of all Americans were approved by the several committees without hesitation. George Ernewein, N.Y. State Federation, read a resolution, the tenets of

bition of Federal grants to any public or private agency permitting discriprination on race, color

5. Legislative bans on discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces, transportation, hotels, restaurants and theatres; 6. Full trial rights for Federal employees whose loyalty has been challenged.

The convention named Cleveland as the site of the 1949 meet-

MOBILE, Ala.-The first newlyhired Negro postal clerks since the administration of President William Howard Taft, were assigned to duty in the Mobile Post Office Wednesday The Wo Young men, both of

whom are 5-point war veterans connected with They are Leroy M. Hall and Henry Dickerson.

With Portsmouth Post Office

Portsmouth Bureau
1221 Farley Square
Apartment J
Telephone 2677 L
By HUTH SMITH

PORTSMOUTH

Miss Elizabeth Haley of Vernon St. retired recently after serving as an employe of the local post office here for 24 years.

A native of this city, Miss Haley began working in the old post office in 1926. She continued her employment as a custodial worker in the new building when it was erected on the corner of 6th and Gay Sts.

She has received two letters of congratulations: one from the postmaster general, J. M. Donaldson, and the other from the fourth assistant postmaster general, Walter Myers, who is in charge of the department in which she was employed.

In his letter, Mr. Donaldson said: "You have performed your defies to the entire satisfaction of your government. I extend you my personal wish for your continued appiness and contentment."

In praising Miss Haley, Mr. Myers said: "It is a pleasure to

In praising Miss Haley. Mr. Myers said: "It is a pleasure to wish you happiness and prosperity in the enjoyment of your leisure time which has been so well earned by you in the work which you have done."

She will draw a government retirement pension for the remainder of her life.

Johnson Goes To

Haitian Post

Atlanta, La. Med. 1-21-48

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti

(ANP)—James P. Johnson is due
to arrive in Haiti from the United States this month, thefirst Negro forester ever to work in
Haiti In fact it is said that Johnson is the anly known Negro forester in the United States.

He is a graduate of the University of Washington from which
institution he holds a master's de-

institution he holds a master's de-gree in the science of forestry. He worked for several years afer graduation with the exception of a period in the navy when he became a torpedo expert, for one of the largest lumber companies

in the northwest.

Young Johnson is the son of
Mr. and Mrs. James P. Johnson, of Seattle and the nephew of Phil A. Jones of Los Angeles, former general manager of the Chicago Defender.

Johnson will work with the Haitian American Agricultural Development Company, better known by its French initials SHADA.

Negroes Represent Føreign Service

for sixteen years.

William P. Boswell, son of Mr. POSTS IN AFRICA and Mrs. Alfred M. Boswell, of Africa, for example, has a num-Jersey City. New Jersey, has been beyof posts there a black meri-named an administrative assis-

sent to Monrovia.

Prior to her joining in the filling with whites. Foreign Service, she was employ-ed for six years by the United Megroes would probably be more than welcome in South States Maritime Commission.

are now a Minister. Raphael O'- prejudice. te colored.

WASHINGTON. D. C.—(NNPA) Dates For Foreign Service

of Columbia Board of Education is, of course, no reason why a Nesigned to any post in any country.

mamed an administrative assistant words be most welcome to the tont and has been assigned to people who populate the country.

Monroya.

Miss Beatrice M. Carson, daugh- years. There are said to be half ter of Mrs. Ella Carson of Louis- a dozen posts there which the state ville, Kentuckey, has been ap-department, despairing of finding pointed a clerk and will also be Negroes with training and a desire to go to Africa, was thinkng of

America, Haiti, Mexico, France or anywhere that Americans them-In the Foreign Service there selves had not spread the virus of

The examination will be held at Hara Lanier, who heads the U- American diplomatic posts and nited States Legation at Monro- consulates and at the following via; five career officers, one re- 1-8 civil service examination censerve officer, seven administrat- ters: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cinserve officer, seven administration cinnati, Dallas, Denver, Honolulu, ive officers and twenty clerks, who Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, San Juan, P. R., Seattle, Wash., and Winston-Sa-

Application blanks may be obtained from the board of examiners for the foreign service, Department of State, Washington, 2, D. C. All applications must be received by the board of examiners on or before July 1. Applicants must be Two Recent Appointments Bring The Number To A Total Of 34

Hubert To Go To The Embassy At Port-au Frince, George To The Azores

The properties of the properti

Hubert was graduated from WILLIAM P. BOSWELL Jackson College in 1929, re- William P. Boswell, son of

lowing year, and did post gradu-named an administrative assistate work at the University of ant and has been assigned to Minnesota and the Royal Monrovia. Veterinary and Agricultural

College in Copenhagen.

ON COLLEGE FACULTY

Jackson College. He left Fisk did graduate work at American in 1939 to become senior agric University.

ceived his M. A. degree from the Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Boswell State University of Iowa the fol- of Jersey City, N. J., has been

A graduate of Wilberforce University in 1941, Mr. Boswell was in the United States Army Prior to joining the faculty Engineers and Signal Corps of Fisk in 1934, he taught at from 1941 to 1945 and served in Arkansas State College, Ten-the China-Burma-India Theatre nessee A. and I. College and as a second lieutenant. He also

cultural economist and assist- He is a native of Jersey City ant to the director of the Rural and was formerly employed by Rehabilitation Division, Farmthe Department of State as an Security Administration, inassistant security officer. He Washington where he remained will be accompanied by his wife

Washington where he remained will be accompanied by his wife for four years. He returned to the fermer Dorothy Austin of a serior of numerous articles on credit problems of the colored farmer, cooperative short term credit in southern agriculture and on Caribbean economics.

ASSIGNED TO

THE AZORES

William C. George, of Washington has been appointed a clerk and will also be a serior of the colored farmer, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Carson of the carson, daughter of Mrs. William C. George, of Wash in Louisville and was society in the career officer and assigned a fender" from 1938 to 1941. Prior of the Consults of the Consults of the career officer and assigned to have a fender the Consulate at San Migne to her joining the foreign service # 9 g g A native of Washington, Mr by the United State Maritime Commission.

a banquet audience of 500. On her head she "modelled" a new-type lightweight telephone operator's headset and mouth piece. A photographer flashed her picture.

prejudice.' Other telephone company employes stood up to take bows There was telephone shop talk among the diners. The orchestra played "The Bell Waltz," theme song of the radio Telestions when the president of a public utility can tell a story the nation to 32. Already the National Association for the Advance. phone Hour.

Dapper, grey-haired G. K. McCorkle, president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, left his place at the speakers' table and made the rounds of tables. He chatted with many that he must help make his community a better place in which timidating federal employes who old friends and associates.

What made this particular dinner different from most such unless it is a good place for everyone. one-big-happy-family affairs put on by large companies was Negroes.

by McCorkle, of the annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial

The telephone company was picked for the award because the importance of such a program to everyone. it long has had a program integrating Negroes into its personwho broke bread together, was something that could come big stories of our time.

only from satisfactory daily working conditions.

OTHER COMPANIES MIGHT PROFIT by studying its methods. Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, says racial discrimination by employers costs the nation's business \$4 billion annually. Illinois Bell's Mc-Corkle puts it this way:

His company can give the best possible service by hiring the best possible employes. And that means it must hire the best possible person for the particular job without regard to race, creed or color. It's "good business" as well as good "corporate citizenship." In practice, that means a "tough" hiring practice. Most applicants—white and Negro—get turned down. One out of six women interviewed is hired. One out of ten men makes the grade.

Some companies hesitate to hire new employes without regard to race or creed because they wonder whether older ministration has been accused of being "disloyal" under the employes will "get along" with qualified workers who are Truman loyalty order, it was learned yesterday. He Negroes or Jews or Catholics, or Poles, Italians or other natis Joseph Garfield Harper. 23, aports his mother, at 2269 Seventh tionalities and creeds. The argument usually is that "You veteran and clerk at VA branch Avenue, is the third known Negro can't force people to like other people," either by statute or company edict.

That's true. But the argument also assumes most of our Accordin, to a letter from the others are Fred H. M. Turner, a citizens have racial prejudices. Experience in the Illinois Bell Truman loyalty board, Harper is Brooklyn mail carrier, and Cecil company has shown that isn't necessarily so.

audience about an incident which furnished a key to his com-tional Workers Order in 1946. The man's Executive Order 9835, attack pany's success. It happened shortly after some Negro telephone IWO has since been placed on U. S. Harper "in that you were included operators were hired and trained. A customer was placing a Attorney General Tom Clark's in November, 1947, on what aplong distance call. McCorkle related:

After the operator had taken the called number, the cus-

MO AM a Negro. The audience laughed, but McCorkle motioned for silence, took out a sick and accident in-"That's not the point," he went on, "The point is, she surance policy, which subsequently A SLIM, TRIM YOUNG WOMAN STOOD UP. She faced wasn't a Negro. She was a white operator. In my opinion, this lapsed anyway." The policy, he employe was just acting like a 'good citizen' should, though said, was with the IWO Lodge No. I'll admit she was stretching the rules a bit by talking with 124 St. W. Customers. But she was striking a personal blown with 124 St. W. Lodge No.

> WE HAVE COME A LONG WAY IN Human Rela-workers under attack throughout like that. He gives us all a new kind of test of good citizenship. ment of Colored People has he-

> A complete citizen is one who does more than pay his nounced the Truman Loyalty protaxes and stay out of trouble. A "good citizen" understands gram "as aan instrument for into live. He knows it cannot be a good place for him or anyone oppose discrimination. . . ."

It cannot be a good place in which to raise a family if some been against members of the Nathe fact it wasn't a company dinner. It was staged by a Negro citizens are denied chances to use their talents and skills to tional Alliance of Postal Employes newspaper. Most of the guests and telephone workers were earn livings because their skins or creeds are "different" from as in the case of Turner, who is the majority. A community or nation cannot waste its most also a former president of the Occasion was the presentation to the company, represented precious resource—people—by failing or refusing to use them. Brooklyn NAACP.

A program of economic and civil rights can operate only In Blackman's case the probers Award for significant contributions to civic and interracial profif the people of a community want it to operate. There are day he is disloyal because during many signs that more people in Chicago are coming to realize the war, when he sailed as a radio

McCorkle's experience convinces him it takes patience, American Communications nel structure. Last fall it began a new program of employing understanding and wise policies to bring about the kind of ciation. I was all Negro girl operators. How successful Illinois Bell has carried progress that is lasting. Stories about such progress do not Gov out the program seemed plainly apparent at the dinner. The make big headlines, but in years to come what American Gov evident good fellowship of Negro and white company workers, business is accomplishing in human relations will be one of the

A Negro mploye of the New York region Veterans Adfederal employe accused of "disoffices, 346 Broadway.

isloyal because he took out ar Blackman, a Harlem postal clerk. In accepting the Abbott award, McCorkle told his mixed maurance policy with the Interna- The specifications under Trupeared to be a mailing list of the "subversive list" Harper, who lives with and sup-Communist Party or one of its af-

tomer asked, 'How do you like working with those Negro filiated organizations. . . ."
operators?' 'Why all right,' said the operator, 'You see—I Branding the charges as "ridiculous, Harper declared, "I simply

customers. But she was striking a personal blow against selfish The attack on Harper brings the known number of Negro federal

Most of the known cases have

operator, he belonged to the CIO

largest number of colored women in white collar jobs in the North. while in the South colored-owned businesses employ sixteen times as many as any other employer.

These were the findings of a survev of white-collar occupations of colored women, made public here Monday, August 24, at the eleventh annual convention of the Loto Phi

18-month period in thirteen northern and eighteen southern cities by the sorority, was under the supervision of Mrs. Jeanne Simmons Scott, of the Pennsylvania Sizte Department of Labor.

In the North, the survey showed, Federal, state, county and municipal agencies employed five time as may colored women in whiteand colored-owned businesses the second highest number, with social agncies employing the third highest, and schools the next largest

In the South, colored-owned as many white-collar colored women workers as the school systems. which is second with governmen agencies employing the third highest number, and social ranging fourth employing less than .2 pe

SOUTH PAYS MORE

lege graduates.

Tuskegee Institute and Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.: Dallas and Fort Worth, Market Nashville Little Rock

also many other residents of the Negro sch county of both races. Pledges this nat

appointments accounted for 5.8 perNAACP officials, it was stated other wo ng group. Fewer The unsung men of the railcent of jobs of northern women, as The joint citizens committed of their mber were dismis-road, despite race, are those compared with 5.2 per cent of which has been in constantsed durin the frightful years who keep prepared the road on southern women. OUTH PAYS MORE touch with the county schoo than in a y other of the in-which equipment must move.

The largest number of employees situation through frequent conductries in which Negro em-An airplane much the county school than t in the northern group earned from terences with Superintenden dustries in which Negro em-An airplane, much like the \$1.500 to \$1,800 a year compared Cox, comprises three organiza ployment is an appreciable four winds, goes where it likes with the largest southern group tions: the Princess Anne County factor. And, on the whole, and carves its own path ruth—who earned from \$1,800 to \$2,100. Civic Organization, Princess the earnings of a great protion lessly through the open sky. North was in the \$1,000-to \$1,500 Anne Association, and the county of them did not take the It needs no steel ribbons to salary bracket, while in the South to chanter of the National Association.

North was in the \$1,000-to \$1,500 Anne Association, and the coun of them did not take the It needs no steel ribbons to salary bracket, while in the South ty chapter of the National As droop-headed air which charguide its course, nor does it the second largest group fell into sociation for the Advancement acterized salaries in a major have tracks whose dimensions third largest group in the North The possibility of a resort to portion of the industrial fields. Of relation to each other must was in the bracket from \$1,800 to \$2,100, while in the South the court action as a means of imparable group fanged from \$1,000 proving colored educational faministance, Negro railroad work-mighty Himself is the architos \$1,500.

Broken down by percentages ty was seen in the announcers have a much more consistent and engineer of its way.

Broken down by percentages ty was seen in the announcers have a much more consistent and engineer of its way.

Broken down by percentages ty was seen in the announcers that employment record. When Not so on railroads.

15.4 per cent of the northern group ment at the recent annual meets the demand for steel is iow, Men, human beings walking group earned from \$1,000 to \$1,500 ference of NAACP Branches in the smoke-chutes of that in- on foot and often themselves in the smoke-chutes of that in- on foot and often themselves in the smoke-chutes of the northern and Roanoke, of a plan to file adustry show it. In the manu-encrusted with coatings of ice,

per cent worked segregated at the lation of the county and recom- thhe licking of their economic Pines.

F. W. Cox, Mr. Taylor said.

The invitation was brought by anywhere to be found. By al special messenger, it was stated, odds, their employment is the stance, have been largely ofand the reply sent back was to most consistent of any Amer the effect that "it's too late; the ican industry and their tenure stripes of long standing. And matter will be officially turned outranks every other large if a look could be made into the structure of that group the kitchen personnel of the

15.6 per cent of the northern and Roanoke, 13.6 per cent of the southern group Roanoke, of a plan to file adustry show it. In the manu-encrusted with coatings of ice, adustry show it. In the manu-encrusted with coatings of ice, of a plan to file adustry show it. In the manu-encrusted with coatings of ice, adustry show it. In the manu-encrusted with coatings of ice, in must throw and salt switches are shown in the salt switches are 2.6 per cent of the northern and series of equal educational which Negro employment is in the dead of winter nights, 14.07 per cent of the southern facilities suits in every case high, the overall demand may measure rails to kee them "at The survey showed that the largest percentage of job holders.

A resolution of the county employed less than two school board requesting the automatic factories suits in every case high, the overall demand may measure rails to kee them at the high wears, while the next largest group thorization of the bond issue fol-on somethiny of that air. And which crossties lay. And all wears, while the next largest group thorization of the bond issue fol-on something of that all. And which crossites lay. And all had held jobs from five to ten lowed a report from a survey so it is in shipbuilding and of this so that a banana grown vears.

17 PER CENT FROM COLLEGE
In the North, the survey showed. Tyler Miller, state superintens of the heavy brackets. In of a child at Sandusky, or that all the survey showed dent of public instruction, at the railfoads, however, the picture a salesman composite the county school has been different and appoint to the county brackets. In the same salary brackets. In the South, and appoint the county and recomposition of the licking of their economic Pines.

ame type of jobs, and the pay of mended the construction of a lives and striving desperately Negroes ave a huge hand 13 per cent was lower than that of new high school building, adewhite women similarly employed quate to "house a comprehensive offering" on additional ern women workers and 17 per cent of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of southern women were collected adjacent to the Prinkers of the southern women were collected and striving desperately Negroes, average and striving desperately Negroes and striving negroes cess Anne County Training actually collapsing within yard tion of the "section hands" The survey was conducted by School. 212 / // Limits, Negro emloyment was group, or along the seaboards, New York City, Chicago, Denver, THE BROWN

Des Moines, Akron, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus, Atlanta, Savannah, and Fort Valley, Negro Rail Workers Constitute and Birming.

Tuskegee Institute and Birming. to carry throughout the warhuman and inhuman cargo. Rouge La: Dallas and Fort Worth.

Texas: Nashville. Little Rock. The one hundred and fort employment was smallercrack trains of the world's Kansas City and St. Louis.

The one hundred and fort employment was smallercrack trains of the world's among them than in any ofgreatest fleets would have to of Supervisors on the morning men who work for the major

of Supervisors on the morning men who work for the major industrial brackets creep along at a snail's pace, of Jan. 26. Such an invitation railroads of the nation con the major industrial brackets creep along at a snail's pace, the major industrial brackets creep along at a snail's pace, the major industrial brackets creep along at a snail's pace, the hundreds of millions of or pile up like so many heaps meals which have been served for crushed steel along roading by County Superintendent family among that racial group by individual roads during the beds the nation over.

turbulent war years, for in-Superintendent Cox has expressed regret at the failure of the school bond issue referent thousand people are potential the tru' would show that dum, Mr. Taylor said, as have ly a treme ous power in the the mer vho prepare train e of things in meals, ! ked upon as "some Economically, of the best cooking in the of support in the event the matthey wer at less by the pro-world," nave been at it right ter is taken into court have longed dession than any through the years.

Many War Job Gains Continue Report Shows Milwaukee NLRB

WASHINGTON - YANP) Many of the advances made by Negro workers during the war years have continued into the quested by the officer in charge of postwar period, according to a re- the National Labor Relations Department of Labor.

Nevertheless, the report conlinued, a considerable proportion of the Negro labor force in April, 1947, was still engaged in unskilled occupational and service

the size and composition of the ment agency for the summer and working population and its occu- return to school in the fall to pational and industrial distribu- continue ber study in music. ion brought corresponding changes in the position of the Negro labor force, said Seymour L. Wolfbein, chief of bureau's occupational outlook division.

Between 1940 and 1944, when about 1,750,000 men entered the armed forces, a significant shift manage occurred from the farm to the factory. This resulted in considerable upgrading of Negro workers, many of whom received their first opportunity to perform basic factory operations in a semi-skilled or skilled capacity.

RATIO DOUBLED Negroes accounted for about 10 per cent of the total number of operatives in 1944, which almost Pharmacy of the University of ager Stern Wednesday, Unless collar workers had been moving doubled the ratio in 1940. The Oregon at Portland, Gilmore be- they receive a more satisfactory into clerical and sales positions in

Most of the wartime gains in factory employment of Negroes occurred in the munition industries which experienced the large est cutbacks after the war. The also a committeeman in the Boy number of Negroes employed in Scout movement and is a member the non-munition manufacturing of the Eastside Chamber of Com-industries as skilled craftsmen merce. / - / 7 - 25 and foremen has declined somewhat since the end of the war.

In 1940 agriculture was the JEGIS largest single employer of Negro labor, accounting for more than a third of their total employment. The wartime movement out of agriculture to meet expanding in- La dustrial needs brought the proportion of workers on farms down to and company store in Santa Monica one in five, and in April, 1947, the ratio was still lower.

Another striking change which courred after 1940 was the drop n the employment of Negroes as domestics.

MILWAUKEE- (ANP) -- Report released this week by the board, Miss Dorothy Fisher last

she prepares all files for elections planned, Barnes said. warranted by examiners. She The marked wartime shifts in plans to work for the govern-

names Negro

announced the promotion of Rob. ing Negro clerks. They were re-nesses owned by whites and in inert F. Gilmore as the new mana- portedly told that the Los Angeles dustries in white neighborhoods in ger of the drug store at 4351 S. district office of Sears makes pol-twenty-five cities, it was an-Central ave. Gilmore is the first icy and the Santa Monica store Negro manager in the entire giant merely carries it out. /- // 48 department drug chain.

The property owners group was Mr. Jeffries said that the survey Mr. Jeffries said that th

1937. For a period of two years, Los Angeles, it was stated. he worked as pharmacist at the Thrifty store at 4700 S. Broadway.

A Mason and a Shriner, he is

Picketing of the Sears Roebuck at 3rd and Colorado, discontinued shortly before Christmas, will be resumed next week, Frank Barnes, president of the Santa Monica Bay Area branch of the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, announced Tues- mission on law and social action, day.

American Jewish Congress, re-

committee of all organizations sup- at least eight Jews and five Neporting the NAACP's campaign for groes were, employed in cherical non-discriminatory hiring was held positions. Jurtalk, Ca Thursday night. The committee is Charges of discrimination were made up of one representative aired before the state commission, start next week.

board, Miss Dorothy Fisher last week became the first colored worker to be employed in Milway Milkey NLRB office.

Walkeet NLRB offi waukeer NLRB office. ised by the store management that Mr. Dinkes' letter said "the re- Hired on a temporary basis, upgrading of Negro employees was sults achieved in the Brooklyn E

changer and battery man in the utilities. service station. There are still WHITE-COLLAR GAINS no Negro clerks in the store, Barnes said.

Meanwhile, a committee of the Fairview Heights Improvement as- A survey by the industrial relasociation, headed by Martin J. tions agartment of the National Kierce, met with assistant mana- Urban League showed that last ger Kane Monday morning to disspring 7,400 Negroes were em-

A graduate of the School of scheduled to meet with store man-demonstrated that Negro white proportion of Negroes employed gan employment with Thrifty as explanation of the store's hiring ever-increasing numbers, but that in industrial jobs was about the a pharmacist and assistant manpolicy, they plan to visit the disperse and technical work-professional and technical work-pr

Gas Company, which last year was white-collar workers was found in charged with discrimination in its retail merchandising outlets other employment practices, has engaged than department stores and comemployment practices, has engaged prised 46 per cent of the total. In-a number of Jews and Negroes, it dustrial concerns and other com-was disclosed recently by Nathan mercial establishments employed Dinkes, president of the Brooklyn 23 per cent, public utilities 20 per Division of the American Jewish cent and department stores 9

chairman of the New York State cent. Commission Against Discrimination, Mr. Dinkes said that a reexamination of the company's employment practices by the com-

A meeting to organize a broad vealed that in the past 18 months

from each organization and will following a public condemnation Pickets were withdrawn a few state commission showed that weeks ago at the request of the from 1941 to 1946 only one that we santa Monico Commission Commi plan details of the picketing to by the American Jewish Congress.

anned, Barnes said.

However, a check by the cleanse the public utilities indus-NAACP Jan. 3 revealed the only try as a whole" and urged the "upgrading" was the transfer of state commission to investigate disa janitor to the job of tire criminatory practices of other w

BY NEGROES REPORTED

The study applied to the employment of Negroes in clerical, supervisory, technical and profesholders of toos of that general na-ture were not included. Also excluded were jobs with Government and social service agencies, religious and educational institutions and businesses owned and operated by Negroes or conducted in prewanted freededominantly Negro neighborhoods.

NEW YORK-Brooklyn Borough The largest number of Negro per cent. Professional and tech-Writing Col. Charles E. Garside, nical workers represented 2 per

one of the top officials of opposity boosted mildly of his bany's racial him policies.

Thomas spoke to some 300 delegates from league units throughout the country at the fourth day's session of the conference. meetings are being held at Virginia Union University.

In a tour of some 40 work situations. Thomas said he found great interest in what was being done to improve employment op-portunities for Negro workers. He

"This is the key to our industrial relations program: how to spot that interest and translate it into positive action.

PUBLIC BACKING URGED

The industrial director proposed that the league "scrutinize carefully" its future program to get maximum results from "what we have in terms of board, staff and community resources" and to get greater support from the public.

Later today, the conference is to hear a discussion of "Preparing Youth for Tomorrow's World."

Speakers will be Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, dean of students, Bethany College, and Ann Tanneyhill, director of vocational guidance for the league.

Oscar R. Ewing, national administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and Sadie T. M. Alexander, a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, will speak at tonight's session.



LANDMARK - Mrs. Lillian Amaker Brown, who was appointed last week as secretary to Congressman-elect Earl Chudoff of the Fourth Congressional District in Phil-

MILWAUKEE, Wis. driver in the city's transportation system, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Transport company, has been assigned to duty

announced this week.

After completing a training course Roger Prewitt started on a route last week. Other colored drivers are Jack Patterson, who started September, 1945; Milton HIPES Race Girls Joseph Thomas, April. 1947.

thorne employed its only Negro WELLOW CAB DRIVE among 1,300 workers last week WED AFTE when it hims 3,20-year-old codege CAMDEN, N The new employe is William M.

tors in two major Ohio cities, it They will be employed in Cleveland and Columbus, according to E. H. rop Aircraft Corporation in Hawwas announced here last week.

The Camden branch of the N. Alexander of St. Louis, a graduate ful in securing placement for a A. A. C. P., announced this of the August class at the Univer- Negro driver with the Yellow Cab Company, for the first time in this city, 1 -11 3h - 12

Negro Manager, Mixed Crew Pilot Hudson River Boat S.S. Bojangles For the first time in Gotham's month 2,000 kids of all races are noticing two Negro salesgirls in o history alleged barriers to Negro to have a free ride over the ship's the loop store. He commended the

boat managers and mixed crews regular route. Two, two hour 40 store for its policy. boat managers and mixed crews regular route. Two, two hour 40 store for its policy.

were torn down this spring when mile round trips to Coney Island Stern's answer stated in part:

are made by the S. S. Boiangles. were torn down this spring when a white owned excursion ship was are made by the S. S. Bojangles christened the S. S. Bojangles daily. The excursion tours will matter came to your attention only—beginning in May and closs only a few days ago as the two May 25, and given a mixed crew operate during the summer months only a few days ago as the two only—beginning in May and clos-

May 25, and given a mixed crew operate during the summer months only a few days ago as the two only—beginning in May and clos-girls you mention in the candy of the Hudson, stated in an exclusion boat on managed a boat but worked his a sive interview with the Defender during vacations. Once he madestore whom you did not notice and results and the six of the six

gentleman of medium height and build, slightly gray at the temples, hails from Chicago and is known to many friends and associates as "Jack." He is a graduate of Wendell Phillips high school staff of a local Negro newspaper. Gollege in Chicago. Wrightson is College in Chicago. Wrightson is active in social work and a many fine dea stage now, that consists of in American Industry.

son answered that it was because Negro Workers a white captain admired and lov-

Christened on Bill's Birthday

Wrightson related that Louis Caputo, a sailor since early child hood and captain for 25 years, fulfilled a desire this year to name his boat for Bojangles. On the dancer's 70th birthday, May 25, Captain Caputo's three deck, 575 employing 100 Negroes throughous passenger ocean soine deck, 575

Stop and Shop Food Store is passenger ocean going vessel was the store, including sales departchristened the S. S. Bojangles, ments, a reply by Gardner H. Stern
to take troops out to ships head-yellows. to take troops out to ships head-Hillman's Food Stores to a letter from Sidney Williams of the Urban

addition to arranging and League disclosed this week. timing trips and contacting clubs Stern's letter placed him on the for trips and charters, Wrightsonside of fair employment and opsays his job consists of promoting posed to discrimination in the se-ployment as state of care

sive interview with the Defender during vacations. Once he made store whom you did not notice and last week that this boat with a a trip to China on a tramp steam—they likewise are an asset . . . I heart of Harlem is definite and he said, was his first day on a hood of 100 Negro Leople working the heart of Negroes.

Boat while the boat was docked for us at the moment." be derived and it is advantageous During younger days Wrightson for others to participate in and related his hobby to be prizefight.

Use this boat so as to make jobs ing. He was in the flyweight and bantom weight classes and under tutorship of Jack Johnson while

Wrightson pointed out that the Johnson held the heavyweight Integration into sion Tours was a means "for an area makes yearly trips to Can- to be one of the

This city's fourth Negro vehicle and attended the Business Administration YMCA obtaining a boat of 4000 capacity it was active in social work and a memory in which Negroes may buy stock of the Masonic Lodge. He reber of the Masonic Lodge. He remarked that his knowledge of the Mason

ban areas is upgrade.

o n the

rieved Therex Gives McCormick Credit

mechanical cotton picker is elim- levels, and are paid rates of pay 456-582 inating colored workers but they, as white men. in turn, are finding new jobs making the mechanical pickers.

This was revealed here Sept. 22 when Cyrus McCormick invented the road. an interview with Julius J. his first harvester in Virginia he who outlined plans for his new always give colored people fair Negroes in a like capacity. book which will analyze adminis employment opportunities. Every trative procedures whereby fair head of the firm has since followemployment practices can be ed his pattern. positively achieved in industry.

Mr. Thomas offered concrete evidence to support his claim that where management takes a firm position at the top level, fair emplayment practices can be achieved in any given work situation.

FEPC in Memphis Plant

As to the mechanical cotton pickers, he cited the case of the company employs about 85,000 men, with 10,000 of these as colored workers employed at all

Fresh from a tour of manufacturing concerns which will eventually take him through more than 150 top industries, Mr. Thomas said the Memphis plant of International Harvester is an excellent example of the achievement of fair employment prac-

He said that in Memphis, where International Harvester employs some 2,600 persons, 26% of the production workers and 18% of

Contract Bars Bias

al relations between the firm and "Promotion and job security are in no way affected by an employee's political or religious affilia-

the Western Pacific Railroad Company was made this week by William E. Pollard, general chairman YORK (NNPA) — The work in the Harvester plant at all car Employes Union, AFY Locals

He accounted for International Louis Hill, David Shelton and Rob-Harvester's policy by saying that ert Allen are veteran employes of

Thomas, industrial relations sec- was aided by a colored man, and first time in history that a railroad retary, National Urban League, he deterinmed then that he would system west of Chicago has hired

FOUR RR Named Stewards

Their employment marks the

ROAD ASKS RELIEF

firemen in their battle for equa remove other and all basis for disest manufacturer in this field. The seniority rights on southern car crimination between white and Nein burt here gro firemen. prosecution against the road involved in the suit of Adam Wright et al now pending in the district court of the United States for the District

motion of W. R. C. Cocke, attorney

relief, maintained that Wright's work is generally 'looked down case is similar in scope and nature

He pointed out that contractur- nan, who sued and won judgment n the Federal District Court here its union specifically states that ty rights in the filling of positions s helpers on Diesel-operated loco-notive of the road.

tion, race, sex, or membership in The Washington case in contrast any labor or other organizations." with the Hinton case involves a Emphasizing that this was being pending agreement proposed by the proaches white wage levels done in the South, Mr. Thomas Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen said it proves again that if man- and Enginemen, a co-defendant in

The the promotable to the position of enginemen, subject to examination by the defendant company, and also

mond, sitting for Judge Albert V. note equality in pay and work Bryan, adjourned the hearing on in coal mining than in any othe for Seaboard, until Judge Bryan, industry", a June Ebony photowho was in Alexandria, could hear story declares, "but only be-The railroad, in its petition for cause the gruelling, dangerous

Dixie," the Ebony feature states Dorado. 'the Negro miner labors side by

at the top level it will be carried ment between the Seaboard and the unusual interracial achievement

sociologists agree that rough working conditions, the many hazards involved in the work and the low pay of past years combined to make mining unpopular with whites and an open,

wages are among the highest among industrial workers. \$65.00 weekly average. Of 400,000 men underground, 7.4 per cent are Negro. Fatalities in accidents for 1946 were 1.165.

NULLIPICATION AND MODERN SOUTH

we'd like to take note of the following a vertisement in eastern newspapers

WORSTED COMPANY BUILDS

them point South to the woolen and worst-

South Carolina is especially suited to development and expansion of woolens and worsteds and the manufacture of blended fabrics.

Fuel-saving climate, tailored transportation, farms-near-industry sites and uncrowded housing accent the savings of new drafting and spinning equipment.

Our people—your employes—are a plus value. They are 99 per cent native-born, loval, dependable, willing to work. Living in the heart of the cotton textile area-57.5 per cent of the nation's cotton looms and 63.1 per cent of the nation's spinning activity are within a 200-mile radius of Clinton, S. C.—our people are skilled in numerous trade's similar to those of the woolen and worsted industry. They take pride in doing their jobs right.

For specified information, in confidence, write: L. W. Bishop, director of Research, Planning and Development Board, Dept. 80, Columbia, S. C.

That ad appeared in The Philadelphia the total work force of the plant to the action brought by David H. on' by the public in general and Inquirer, The Boston Herald and The Provi-Hinton, another Negro Seaboard tire therefore attracts few whit dence Journal this month. It is designed a to stimulate the considerations of eastern E "Even in prejudice-bound manufacturers, to invite hegira to El g

The ad agency wanted us also to note 5 side with other races in the und- that although the state government of & erground darkness and ap- South Carolina broadcast the ad, it is a come-on for the benefit of the entire South.

That is interesting; we revel in the promagement lays down such a policy oth cases in which an existing agree ment like to take credit for this ise of such undertakings. But what the ad out down to the lowest worker brotherhood would be revised so as without friction in any part of the lowest worker to place all firemen, both white and country to place all firemen, both white and Negro, on complete equality, render continues. "But economists and ever have been such a thing as tariff Nullification in South Carolina. if in the 1830s. \$

Fine Imposed On Company

plicablity of the Michigan civil haul a colored girl.

Freu M. Vinson concurred in the a 'black.'" dissenting opinion.

Conceding that the Bob-Lo Excursion Company was engaged in foreign commerce, the court held that the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution does not forbid application of the Michigan civil rights law to sustain the company's conviction for refusing to transport Miss Sarah Elizabeth Ray from Detroit to Bois Blanc Island, ly called Boy-Lo.

sustice Rendedge said the company's business was of "highly local concern" and "the island is economically and socially, though not politically, an amusement adjunct of the city of Detroit".

" If therefore in any case a state may regulate foreign commerce, the facts here would seem clearly to justify Michigan's application of her civil rights act", the majority opinion said.

ury Dept's, practice of reserving the designation, 'American,' for Company, which employs thouwhite citizens alone has been challenged by Leslie Perry, of the department, has instituted segre-NAACP Washington bureau, in a gation among their employees in letter to John W. Snyder, Secre- garden plots, according to an artary of the Treasury. garden plots, according to an article in the Ford Local Facts, a

Perry said the Department's Bureau of Customs has sent out the following instructions for forms worker who has always had a Ford required of all Americans seeking as he had in previous years, but passage for foreign travel:

'Native-born citizens of the United States of all Caucasian or rights law to foreign commerce in manent residence in a foreign the case of the Bob-Lo Excursion country, should be recorded by Company which operates steamers race as 'American.' Other nativebetween Detroit and Bois Blanc born citizens of the United States,

The high tribunal split, 7-2. Jus- "From a fair reading of this in-



NUMBER PLEASE: Mrs. Lored at the Edgewater area office of the phone company.

Drydes Garden

publication published by Local 600, UAW-CIO 500, 500 The article stated in parts A was told he could not have his gar-

den there as this plot was for "white folks" and the colored gardens were at Gate No. 10 area.

PITTSBURGH, PA. p- white races, departing for per- land is an example of a man who the steel industry through constant application to his work.

After graduating from McKees-Island, Ontario, Canada. Under viz: African (black), Chinese, port Technical High School in the the Michigan law the Company Japanese . . . should be classed midst of the depresion of the early was fined \$25.00 for refusing to under their respective/ designa- 1930's, he obtained a job as a truck O. Douglass wrote a seperate con- born in the United States and are of U. S. Steel's Carnegie-Illinois here last Friday. curring opinion, in which Justice Hugo Black joined. Justice Robert white, you are an American. But, Steel Corporation at McKeesport, H. Jackson dissented Chief Justice if you are a Negro, you are only Pa. As soon as the opportunity work at the Wood Works as a as a helper in the plant's labora-

As a result of his constant study and application to his work, he became so skilled a technician that he has designed and built many new pieces of complicated electrical equipment in order to meet a variety of specific requirements

tions to keep abreast of new developments and maintains an ex-DETROIT - The Ford Motor perimental laboratory at home where he continues to further his sands of colored and white workers knowledge in the field of electron-

> MONIGOMERY WARD HIRES 2 AS CLERKS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (ANP) Another job wifer was the ped here last week when Montgomer Ward

Negroes Now Employed climbed to a responsible position in as White Collar' Workers the steel industry through constant in Pittsburgh Department

1930's, he obtained a job as a truck driver. In the course of making de employed at "white collar" jobs in four local department tice Wiley Rutledge delivered the struction," Perry wrote, "one majority opinion. Justice William would conclude that if you were curring opinion, in which Justice born in the United States and are

Mr. Jeffries, national assistant director of the Urban Pa. As soon as the opportunity League's Industrial Relations Department, stated that the presented itself, he started to figures on department store workers were obtained from

sweeper. Because of his energy a recently completed survey on Negroes working in and aptitude, he soon was working "white-collar" jobs in twenty-five cities.

Completed in February, the survey shows that three tory, keeping the testing furnaces Negro males and fourteen females have been given jobs in order. Realizing that his know- at Frank & Seder, Gimbels, Joseph Horne's and Kaufledge was limited, he attended mann's Department Stores. Of this number, six are night school and studied electron- employed at Kaufmann's five at Frank & Seder and three ics at the Cook School of Engin employed at Kaufmann's, five at Frank & Seder and three apiece at Horne's and Gimbels.

The Urban League official stated, "The Bell Telephone Company of Pittsburgh is lagging far behind in this field." He cited cities of Detroit, Newark, Boston, Cleveland, Columbus and New York as communities which have integrated Negroes into positions as operators, commercial representatives, linemen, repairmen.

Jeffries continued, "It is significant that four of the for testing stainless steels of cities, located in States that have FEPC laws, New York, every sort. He is now in charge of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, show 51 perthe testing furnaces in the labora-cent of the total white collar employment, while the remaining twenty-one towns located in States not having

an operator for Illinois Bell Telephone company, one of the first enthusiasm for his work, the of her race in Chicago to become plant sent him to U. S. Steel's ready.'

a "hello girl" A graduate of Dusearch laboratory at Kearny, N. In one large shoe store, located in States not having such laws show only 49 per cent of the total.

"In Atlanta, caployers still give the same old story, I would employ Negroes, but the South is not yet ready.'

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In Atlanta, caployers still give the same old story, I would employ negroes, but the South is not yet ready.' Sable high, Mrs. Spinks is station- J., where he studied temperature is not an uncommon practice to let the Negro porter wait controls for the testing of steel on Negro cust mers in the rear of the store. The only He has developed a regular sched- bright spot down there is the fact that the Atlanta Gas ule of reading sechnical publica- Company has hired an interviewer and a home economist."

No Discrimination In Hiring Workers In Ga. Ford Plant ATLANTA, Ga.—The Ford Motor Company of Hapeville, Georgia through its industrial relations supervisor Robert C. China state

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Ford Motor Company of Hapeville, Georgia through its industrial relations supervisor, Robert C. China, stated in a recent conference with Nelson C. Jackson and Robert A. Thompson, Urban League representatives, that "as far as the Ford Plant is concerned in Atlanta, there will be no discrimination in hiring, and men will be used to their fullest capacities with regard to skills"

their fullest capacities with regard to skills. Jackson, the National Urban League's Southern Field Director, and Thompson, Industrial Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, sought full utilization of all skilled manpower and urged that Ford not conform to the community's pattern of segregation because of the many Negroes who had acquired mechanical skills. Several other Atlanta plants were cited for using Negroes on an integrated non-discriminatory basis. About twenty Negroes are now employed in the maintenance department.

Negroes Upgraded At Packard Local 19 of the VAW set a precedent in auto circles when it work an agreement from the company providing that 400 Negro workers be upgraded into all the plant's departments.

all the plant's departments.

These workers were formerly frozen on their jobs in the foundry at Packard's with no opportunity to be upgraded into better jobs in other departments./-25 4.8 Mainly responsible for this victory

was the local union's FEPC Committee headed by Emery Murdock, chairman; Frank Bell, secretary, and Christopher Alston, Felix Maise and Clarence Brown, leading members, with the aid of local president Ralph Urban and executive board members.

In addition, the FEPC Committee and local officers won jobs for five Negro girls whom the company had laid off.

This victory will undoubtedly stimulate such demands in hundreds of UAW contract shops where, since the end of the war, the trend has been to relegate Negro workers to foundry and forge work.

Minneapolis Gets
First Wilkman

MINNEAPOLIS AND War veteran James Clardy became the first Negro milkman in Minneapolis in 24 years last week when he went to work for the Northland milk company. He was promoted from a position in the frozen foods department of the company. Clifford Marity was the last milk wagon driver in the city when he worked for the Rice County milk frim 24 years ago. 3-36-46.

Kacıa

By JOHN A DIAZ (Courier Florida Bureau)

MIAMI—During a heated session of the thirty-sixth biennial convention of the National Association of Letter MIAMI, Fla.—Jimcrow suffered severe members meeting here lest week best down an at-Carriers, members meeting here last week beat down an at-delegates to the National Letter tempt to eliminate segregation from ranks of the associa-Carriers Association paraded in tion and later also defeated a resolution that was aimed at mixed groups through the downkeeping the national group from meeting again in cities town streets here.

The old Southern custom of where laws enforce the segregation of Negroes and whites. placing colored persons at the end

The resolution to change the as-missal from employment. sociation's constitution to permit William C. Doherty of Cincinnati of the thousands of spectators.

Integration of the races in all union was re-elected president and the units was presented by a delegation thirty-seventh Dienn'al convention persons had two colored members from New York. They had the will be held in Seattle, Wash., in who marched side by side with the support of units from eleven other 1950. Northern cities. Separate associa- Anti - Segregation carrying a Confederate Flag, had tion branches, for Negroes and It is im whites we been in effect since Move

Sharp debates also marked the By first day's session last Monday Negro delegate, questioned a reso- An attempt to eliminate separate rade and it was loudly received by lution to eliminate subversive ele-

Communists in the association.

Business session of the convention were conducted on a more delegation to that effect was beaten to hold more the occasion of the participating in whites have been in effect since the occasion of the fish-fry, lance. The racial ssue is due to come to hold no future conventions in lowed a each (racial system).

At Bay Front Park, where a concert was held after the parade. W. T. McDaniel, of the Memphis band, conducted the combined bands in the National Anthem. After the occasion of the fish-fry, lance. The racial ssue is due to come the Post Master General, to his hold no future conventions in Registration of delegates and Registration of delegates and lowed . . . each racial group cities where segregation laws are the Municipal Auditorium. Meetseparated and attended affairs far in effect.

associations has resulted in hundreds of colored carriers in Northern cities refusing to become members of the body, and in Washington, D. C., Negro carriers have pledged not to become members and pledged not to become members have increase officers' salaries.

tee is against it. The membership usually follows the committee's Although Miami went a long way in attempting to make the visitors happy the entire meeting was not unsegregated because social affairs were held separately for white and colored delocates. 5,000 ATTENDED

Six thousand carriers and members of their families attended the convention that lasted from Oct. 11 to 22.

The convention approved a resolution calling for a seven-hour day with an hour off for lunch. Present work schedule is an eight-hour day. Another resolution asked national officers to work for the setting up of a court of appeals for postal service grievances, including dis-

ate Social Events Mar Picture. Resolutions Defeated, Band Scores

was ignored with seeming approval

whites. A small Mississippi group Defeated possible to predict what would have happened had some of its members been colored.

Memphis Band Scores Memphis, Tenn., carriers had lution to eliminate subversive elements from the postal service. branches for Negro and white the spectators. Prancing Francis
ments from the postal service. branches for Negro and white Griffin drum, majorette, stepped
This resolution was passed when it postation was explained by William C. delegates to the 36th biennial con- ands who applauded their appreciDoherty, president, that it was vention of the National Associa- ation, Charles McPherson was condirected against the infiltration of them.

ings of the group were held at

In sessions, a resolution to refuse to allow only one local in each city instead of eeparate ones for each race, and a resolution to refuse to hold a convention in any city which imposes segregated meeting place, were defeated.

Delegates took Wednesday off for a round of sightseeing trips and entertainment.

when Herman Wooley, a New York MIAMI, FLA., Oct. 12—(P)—the only colored band in the pa-

tional Southern pattern was fel-to hold no future conventions in visitors of both races was held at

Eleven northern delegations re-The consistent reactionary policy portedly are backing the resolu-of the national group in maintain tion but the resolutions commiting its racially separate branch tee is against it. The membership

diate placement of colored foundry engineering students in well paying foundry jobs has been assured the National Urban League by the Foundry Education Foundation, it was learned last Saturday.

Anthony Haswell, president of the Dayton Malleable Iron Company of Dayton, Ohio, and the Foundation, has informed LeRoy W. Jeffries, assistant director of the League, that his organization is ready to place colored foundry engineers in the more that 100 foundries throughout the nation which make up the foundation. The suffice, Acres, The foundation was established to

train foundry engineers for the iny. It has established schelar-at Massachusetts Instity e of lolegy, Case School of Indied ce, Cornell, Wisconsin, Cinand Illinois Institute of Technology. The Urban League has worked closely with the plan since its inception.

NNPA)—The Urban colored people may be obtained only eague of Greater New York last "in the oldest and most neglected Monday reported that industrial residential sections" and that three firms are hiring semi-skilled colored out of every five colored persons live workers "despite various obstacles." in the worst slums in New York. In its annual report the league City. Charging that "the Negro professio ment of colored workers in unusual nal ghetto in the United States is

technical jobs far outweighed the perpetuated in New York City," the number actually placed. Among report said colored applicants for such placements the league listed an admission to professional schools electronic engineer with the Bell are frequently told to apply to seg-Telephone Laboratories, a dicta- rgated schools in the south 5 20.44

phone operator with the Doughnut Corporation a comptometer operator with the Ludwig Bauman stores, a sales representative with P. Lorillard Company, and clerical workers with the Drysdock Savings Bank

Pointing out that the colored population of New York City has grown more than 50 percent from 58,000 to 700,000 since the 1940 census, while the white population had increased only 3 percent, Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the League, asked that its 1947 budget of \$134,130 be increased to \$208,000 If this budget is met, he said, the league will employ six additional professional workers to meet the increased demands of the expanded

league's placements were in clerical and sales jobs, and 10 percent were in professional, manaARRESTS, UNTIL WOOLWORTH HIRES NEGRO CLER

en bigger sing- Backus the commitdime stores yesterday a Ne-tee John Hudson, Jones

Connolly, who marched et lines and from scores etss, and business began dropping in trade union leaders, who spoke Davis customers. Nobody paid any chill the determination of the the picket lines in particular attention or gave a second relance as they wandered around and flowers at Norfolk and Delancey

counters.

Early this year, the Woolworth management indicated it was now willing to dicker with the New York St. store but League. Avenue B, is one of police clubbings and Florence In July 1947, the Lower East Side Fletcher came to the glassware coun-

lines, police

WIDE SUPPORT hirings resulted

wouldn't

the Jews

They

anager of

com-Colored People, ESIDENTS BACK MOVE

Join our line!

Gains

officials hav



Picket lines like this licked job bias on the Lower East Side. Here Abertahn, in his wheelchair, the Delancey and Norfolk Streets Woolworth, 4

placed their first three Negroes as of the Social Committee. operators of public transportation. The conference headquarters is vehicles. In 1974 Frazier's Cafe to honor visiting con-

York; Philadelphia and Pittsburg performing satisfactorily. Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Buffalo and Albany New York; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Newark, New Jersey and Tulsa, Oaklahoma,

Manpower snortages and organized pressure of the Negro community during the war period brought about a token employment of Negro personnel on city vehicles; but today, this has given way to the employment of Negro conductors and motormen, in most instances, strictly on the basis of merit ra-NEW YORK-Increasing num-ther than color. This acceptance finding em- has been due in part to the acti-and bus vities of local Urban Leagues in 56 operators and conductors, it was cities and in large measure to the made public / today by Julius A. fact that public reaction to the em-Thomas, director, Industrial Rela-ployment of Negro personnel has tions department, National Urban been most favorable and manage-League, 1133 Broadway, New York by Miss Elizabeth Sterrs, chairman City. Mr. Thomas revealed that planned which will be announced the cities of Grand Rapids, Michi- sultants. Other affairs are being gan and Denver, Colorado, have the Georgia Jeanes Association at

The little are among those ment's estimate of the competence reporting the successful employ. of Negro tronsportation workers, ment of Negroes as operators, con- as reported in Urban League surductors and platform men: New veys, has shown that Negroes are

NEW YORK-(NNPA) - The number of colored persons holding white collar jobs here increased between 1940 and 1947, Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, reported last week.

The increase was revealed in a special tabulation made by the Census Bureau for the Urban

lat Exec Credited 9 Lewis attributed the gains to efforts of the FEPC established by the late President Roosevelt and the Urban League.

The tabulation showed that of every 100 women employed in 1940, 64 were in domestic service compared with 36 in 1947. Of every 100 men employed in 1940, 40 were in service occupations compared with 23 in 1947.

The proportion of all women workers who were engaged in clerical and sales occupations here quadrupled during the period, rising from three to 13% of the total.

Other Gains

In the semi-skilled jobs, women increased, from 16 to 31% of the total employed.

Among males, the greatest change was in semi-skilled occupations where the proportion of all rose from 20 to 30%.

Gains were reported in the crafts, going from eight to 10%, and among proprietors and managers, going from five to seven per cent.

Progress Made

"The great difference in the occupational distribution of white and colored workers in 1940 reflects the extent of discrimination which obtained before the war, and the recent survey indicates progress achieved since that year," Lewis said

"In 1940, only eight per cent of all white women were in domestic service compared to the 64% of colored women thus employed.

"By 1947, only 36 of every 100 colored women workers were in domestic service, but among white women the proportion had dropped to three per cent.

"It is evident that the wide disparity between colored and white women workers persists, although both groups are enjoying a somewhat wider choice of occupation."

Ohio Bell System As Operators

BY JOHN E. FUSTER CLEVELAND - (NNPA) - The complexion of the Ohio Bell Telephone system underwent a change last week when Ohio Bell hired ten colored girls as telephone operators, six at Cleveland and four at Co-

The firing of the girls came as the result of a campaign begun several years ago by the Future Outlook League, militant Cleveland civic organization, and joined in during the past two years by the Cleveland NAACB and the Cleveland Nrban League. Sat. 3-20-48

By RUSSELL JACKSON who meet the mental and physical CLEVELAND - (NNPA) - The standards of the company and fong struggle for integration of have good, voice characteristics and colored girls into the vast Ohio diction. Citta rita, Jan

numerous conferences between officials of Ohio Bell and representatives of the Cleveland Urban
League and the Future Outlook
League of Cleveland. Thus Cleveland and Columbus follow such
cities as Springfield, Illinois, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Detroit and other metropolitan communities in which colored girls
their acceptance as co-workers by
have been successfuly integrated their fellow employees." I have have been successfuly integrated their fellow employees." Thanks. as switchboard operators.

dent in charge of personnel, assigned to duty on both the long distance and information switchboards following the usual training periods for such jobs. Gustaf-

Negro women to fill vacancies in efficient telephone operators. the telephone switchboard operating force of Cleveland (and columbus of the first Negro in Ohio's history to occupy clerical position in the government.

"Those young women have been pointed to serve as one of Gov. selected in accordance with our Thomas J. Herber's personal usual employment standards. They

colored girls into the vast Ohio diction. The company is a file of ruptly last week when an official of the company announced that colored girls will be employed immediately in the Cleveland and Columbus offices of the company.

This move came as the result of numerous conferences between officials of Ohio Bell and representations. The company now has a file of applications for telephone operators' positions from Negro applicants who are qualified. The requirements for the immediate future will be filled from these applications already on file.

"The step which is now being taken is in accordance with the

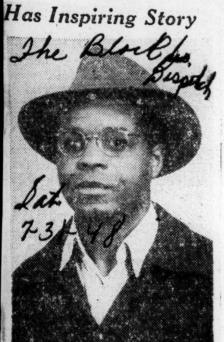
as switchboard operators.

Gustafson pointed out that in recent years Ohio Bell has emed in the Cleveland and Columbus ployed increasing numbers of Neoffices will be, according to E. H. gross on a larger number of jobs Gustafson, Ohio Bell vice presi-

son said the present list of applications from Negroes is more than said, are being selected under the In making the announcement, Gustafson issued the following statement to Cleveland newspapers:

"We have selected several young woman to fill was a fill wa

"Those young women have been nor's office when she was ap-



OBIE PERKINS

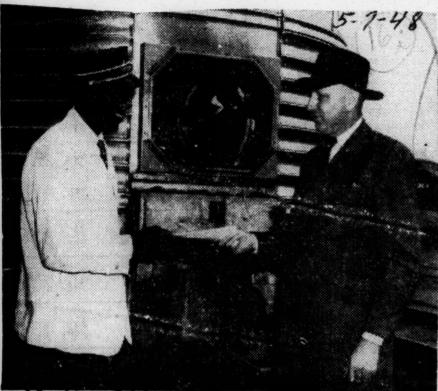
An unusual job is one held by Obie Perkins, electric cable splicer for the Reda Pump Company, 20 Southwest 29th street, Oklahoma City. Manned with a special car, Perkins drives over six states to service oil wells in this wide territory.

The states covered by Perkins, in addition to Oklahoma, are Texas, Mississippi, Kansas, Florida and Arkansas. This young man, who is 38 years old, has been working for the Reda company for 14 years and entered the employ of the company as janitor. Perkins story gives the lie to Negroes who say they start in and end with big companies as janitors.

"I simply applied myself and sought to learn more of the skills about me. My boss was sympa-

thetic and as a result I have been elevated to a position where I make an inspirational living, and most of all find it is very easy to get along with my many associates in the old field business.

This is a lesson to be learned from the 14-year experience of Mr. Perkins for every Negro in domestic service. Learn to do your job well. Put in some extra time learning more about other tasks about the place where you earn a living. Your boss always has his eye on you and if he sees merit in you he may be inclined to upgrade you. Look up instead of down, even though you are diging a gut-



ger service report cards. AWARD-A. Charlie It was an accumulation of favor- system at his own discretion. Linton, Columbus, Ga., train por-able passenger service reports that ter on the Man '. War of the Cen-won this first award for C. Linton tral of Georgia Railway, has re-Many of the comments received on ceived the first railroad Employe's the Man o' War refer to "the por- life experience. He first started to Courtesy Award presented by theter" in commendation. Often the work for the Santa Fe in 1903 as Federation for Railway Progress, it passenger have specifically written a water boy. Three years later, May was announced today by Williamin to comp.iment the work of C. MacMillen, Jr. president of the "Challe" or "Charlie Linton" with Federation. Lita vila Such remarks as the following: The award, a \$25 U. S. Savings He really keeps a clean train."

Bond, is presented each month to "Courterns, efficient and entera railroad employe responsible for prising." Daily Warla an outstanding example of good "Above reproach,"

passenger relations, and is desig- "You have a very nice porter
nated to encourage courtesy and Charlie; I think he deserves some thoughtfulness on the part of all thing." Allanta, Inc.
railroad employes who come in conThe Central of Georgia has also

received numerous compliments di rectly on his work The basis of the award is the passenger service reports received Ai. of Charlie Linton's working by the Federation's Passenger Re-life has been spent with the Cenlations Department. The depart-tral of Georgia. He is now 65; he ment, established early last sum-took his first job with the railroad mer, has since that time process 1905 as a fireman, and was later ed more than 1300 comments from a brakeman on the Columbus and American travelers who have of-Macon Divisions. Five years ago he fered compliments, complaints, and became a train porter on the Colsuggestions about the railroad ser-lumbus Division, and has been asvice they receive. signed to the Man o' War on that

The Central of Georgia Railway train's daily run since its inauguis one of the five railroads which ration. He lives with his wife and cooperates with the Federation son in Columbus.

through the distribution of passen-

colored supervisor of station por ters for the Pernsylvania Railroad system has been revealed in the naming of Peter J. Washington, 34, of Philadelphia to such a post, here. Mr. Washington was selected by H. Z. Nancarrow, general manger of the lines' Eastern Division.

anta Fe Railroad

DETROIT—James D. Burton, Kansas City, Kans., has the honor of being the only colored railroad executive in the United States. He is supervisor of 225 train porters and chair car attendants on the Santa Fe Railroad and is in charge of this type of personnel from Chicago to Percell, Okla.

With the exception of special or-Santa Fe line attended the presders from the main office, Mr. Bur-entation made at a public meeting ton makes inspections over the in Emporia, Kan.

His rise with the Santa Fe reads like a fairy tale, but it is his true 6, 1906, he received his first promotion with the railroad when he was elevated from water boy to train porter, at a salary of \$45 per month.

APPOINTED IN 1944

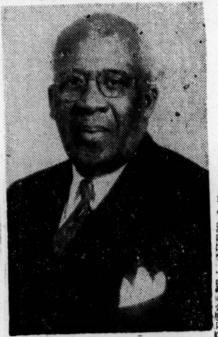
During the thirty-eight years he worked as porter, his salary increased to \$250 a month. Mr. Burton's second promotion came July 9, 1944, when he was appointed to his present position.

In making the appointment, H. B. Lautz, general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad of Topeka, Kan., stated this move was made for the general improvement of the service on the railroad and that Mr. Burton's position would bring closer relationship between the road and its employes with him serving as main contact man.

Mr. Burton was born at Evergreen, Ala., and received his education in the public schools of Guthrie, Okla. He terms himself a

"self-made man." He contributes Mrs. Rosa Burton.

During the war bond drive in was stated. World War II, Mrs. Burton's 225 workers responded to bond buying he was presented an award, a gold lettered plaque autographed by



JAMES D. BURTON

RAIL LINE HAS NEGRO EXECUTIVE

DETROIT, March -(NIUS) Lt was recently revealed here that a Negro executive for a major railroad company has been discovered, and is reputed to be the only employee of much of his success to his wife his status in the country. James Burton, supervisor of porters on the Santa Fe railroad, has held this post since 1941, it

According to Isaac Jones, who first interviewed the Ne-90 per cent. For this achievament, gro executive. Mr. Burton has been an employee of the system for 48 years, beginning as a water boy in 1903 at \$36.10. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of He has maintained his present job since 1941, it was stated, the Treasury. High officials of the and has complete charge of the hiring, firing, and promotion of train porters and car attendants.

of the firsting memorandum, relieving train colored supervisor of station por-porters working on the Frisco Railters for the Pennsylvania Railroad way Line of responsibilities they system has been revealed in the have carried for many years, was naming of Peter J. Washington, of sent all porters:

"Dean of Pullman Porters."

trains. 301-5-29-4

Philadelphia to the post. The "Effective Sept. 26, 1948, train selection of Washington for the porters will not perform any operajob was made by H. L. Nancarrow tion in connection with the direct Garal Manager by the lines operation of trains. They will not be believed handle switches, flag blocks, couple that this stop was warranted. or uncouple cars, watch train or der heards receive or deliver to the contract of the couple cars.

In his new capacity, the 34 year orders, or any work of this naold executive will have direct su-ture. Train porters will turn in pervision of some 70 station por-switch keys which they hold to ters who work out of the Broad assistant superintendent's office or Street 30th Street, and North assistant superintendent's office of Philadelphia stations of the sys-this office. Train porters will not be required to carry standard

He replaces assistant station watches, secure watch inspection or comparisons. (signed) H. H. master Harry Welte, who pre-DeBerry." viously carried on the responsi HONORED AS 'DEAN' bilities of the task, until it was HONORED AS 'DEAN'

the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad on March 3, 1937 as a station porter, during which time he saw service in all three stations of the company at Philaseniority, there were several oc- tation and a tradition that is as new which the management wants every

However, because of his desire to stay with the company, he took any job that would become available to him, and at various times he was a laborer at the 46th Street Engine House; a trucker at the Philadelphia Transfer; and an extra cleaner at 80th Street, Station.

It is believed that this diligence is largely responsible for the decision to nominate him for the supervisory job. According to officials for the company, his performance has been more than satisfactory, and there is no regrets that a Negro has been given the job. His first major assignment was for the recent Democratic National Convention just concluded here, and during that period not one piece of baggage was lost, according to company spokesmen.

Mr. M. P. Callaway, trustee for attentiveness to duty in passenger the Central of Georgia Railway service not only attracts more pas-Company, writes Charlie Linten, sengers to our trains but creates porter on "Man O' War" praising good will and friendships that rehis services and also awards \$25.00 sult in additional freight business coming to our railroad. U. S. Saving Bond.

COLUMBUS, Ga. -(SNS)-

The following letter is self-expla-

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA R. R. CO.

Columbus, Ga. April 26, 1948, el Files 125-13 161

courteous and efficient service. Such

Under date of April 24th, 1948, our Trustee, Mr. M. P. Callaway, wrote Charlie Linton, Porter on

"It gives me great pleasure to discovered that the job required The service that the little noted send you a \$25.00 U.S. Savings closer attention. In view of the Pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he was a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he was a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he was a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you by the Fede-service record of Washington, he was a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a pullman Porter has rendered in Amer-Bond, awarded to you be a was shortly named to the job, and assumed his carties effective Lay without regard for his own wants or intendent Dillard has already told without regard for his own wants or intendent Dillard has already told even his own safet was typified re-you about this. I wish to add my congratulations to his, and those of the employ of the Pennsylvania retirement from the service of Fred have recognized your good service.

being, comfort and safety of the train it shows that you are carrying out delphia. Because of his lack of traveling public has built up a repu-loyalty, efficiency and courtesy,

> they approve of the way you do your work. They say you are thoughtful, considerate and cheerful, that you try to anticipate their wants and needs, and make their trips on the Man o' War pleasant. They say you do these things in such a way that they know you are really anxious to please them an add to their comfort and convenience.

"It is a fine thing for you to have this bond, and to be chosen for this first award from among the many train service employees of the entie country. The best thing about it all is for you to know that you are living up to the Central's standard of service and, therefore, you have the appreciation and good will of our patrons.

"I know this will encourage you and others to keep up the good work."

I am sure you will be delighted to know that an employe on the Central of Georgia received this recognition. It will be a further incentive to all of us to strive to live

COLUMBUS DIVISION

175-22-A PASSENGER, CONDUCTOR, TRAINMEN AND PORTERS:

Man o' War, the following letter:

Wright of New York City, called the "It is a matter of pride to everyone of the Central of Georgia that This army of guardians of the well have been selected for this honor.

casions when forced reduction in personnel involved his furlough.

However, because of his desired specific passengers view from speeding Many people have written us, sides passengers view from speeding Many people have written us, or told us personally, of how much

Employment of Negro saleswomen in Woolworth five and dime stores located in non-Negro neighborhoods has increased, the New York Urban League announced yesterday. Dr. Lloyd H. Bailer declared that seven stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn7mew have Negro sales help. ///6012

The first Negro sales woman outside of Harlem was nired by Woolworth in April at its Norfolk and Delancey store after a 10-month campaign by the Loyer East Side FEPC. 6 -14-4

Dr. Bailer stated yesterday that "the local Woolworth manager was so well satisfied with his first Negro sales girl that he premptly hired a second and recommended a similar step to several other managers."

Dr. Bailer said further negotiawith Woolworth's.

tion of Newto clerks in department stores does not affect sales or buying behavior of customers ecording the study oported today to the American Psychological Association convention here. Observers placed in ten of New York's largest department stores which recently employed Negro sales personnel found that the property of the Negro clerk.

Easy Acceptance

The important factor, researchers found, was the absence of previous discussion of the new policy. Often confronted with them, the report Psychological Association. said.

Two-fifths of the customers interviewed expressed no prejudice against Negro sales personnel.

the commission on community in-to what he believes to be publicity of job opportunity, it was rethe commission of community in-to what he believes to be publicity of job opportunity, it was rethe observers noted that as many

Psychological Association.

This committee reported that its it would be possible to hire several process of white customes puractivities during the coming year out having more than one of them in addition to the 40 per cent who showed no prjudice, there was on the inconsistencies between attitudes toward minority groups and,

actions in relation to those same groups. According to the committee, people who express hos ill to cortain minorities be found working harmoniously with them in specific situations-as in the department store research, in industrial plants and restaurants.

Shoppers Ogeried on Negro Clerks ound Leaning to Democracy

from Negroes with those buying from whites, observers were sta-Persons encountering Negrotioned in all the large department sales clerks in New York depart-stores where Negro and white ment stores are more likely to re-clerks worked side by side. Forty act to democratic than to prejudi-per cent of the customers intercial attitudes, according to a re-viewed "failed to show any prejucent study sponsored by the Re-dice"; a similar number "approved search Committee on Intergroup of Negro sales personnel but Relations and the Commission on showed stereotyped notions conCommunity Interrelations of the cerning Negro inferiority"; 21 per American Jewish Congress cent "approved of Negro sales tent of state legislation clerks except for more intimate' this city's department stores, for departments such as clothing, linthe first time in their history, have gerie or food"; the remainder-19 been hiring Negroes for their sales per cent-"opposed the hiring of staffs in the last two years, it was Negro sales personnel generally." declared. The purpose of the study Nevertheless there were as was to discover whether anti-many "prejudiced" persons ob-Negro prejudice among customers served dealing with Negroes as would lead to a loss of business with whites and, according to the and whether customers would re-authors, "in the department store sist the hiring of Negro white setting at least, prejudicial atti-

collar workers. Although, according to the lated with discriminatory be-

mater departments such as cloth- for all. The prejudiced person, if ingerie and food, but could be "tolerated" in other departments. The study was carried on by a of these Negro clerks. The exist-cently showed 40 per cent as of these Negro clerks not be hired in committee of New York State so cial scientists in collaboration with the commission on community in-to what he believes to be publicative of ich convertibility if was re-

customers, who expressed an objection to Negro sales persons, accepted them satisfactorily when cepted them satisfactorily when satisfactorily when compared to the expressed an objection to Negro sales persons, accepted them satisfactorily when compared to the expression of the exp

Dr. Bailer said further negotiations for more jobs are going on with woolworth's.

Customers Accept

Regro Clerks

Another two-fifths indicated some prejudice. The last fifth approved the Negro clerk, but showed the usual notions concerning Negro inferiority. Half of the group which stores dors not affect sales or buy
tion of Negro clerks in department stores dors not affect sales or buy
torn beldwing of customers according to the last grant discriminatory bestudy, many of the 128 persons in havior.

Although, according to the late unith discriminatory bestudy, many of the 128 persons in havior.

Iterviewed showed prejudice, it did not affect their customers by uping sons be employed without announcement or questioning of the Psy- public, as "prior discussion only University and Miss Emily Gilbert of Columbia University.

"In the average American," he wrote, "prejudicial attitudes coadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice thought Negroes exist with his belief in the fundaadmitted prejudice to sales or buymater adepartments such as clothfor all. The prejudiced person, if
one heldwing of customers around.

Negro sales personnel but showed stereotyped notions concerning notions concerning notions concerning notions.

the commission on community in to what he believes to be public ity of job opportunity, it was reterrelations of the American Jewish opinion."

Congress. It showed that prejudication is Negro, but only one-half the actions of the customer toward of 1 per cent of the department the sales plerk or their attitude store sales force is Negro, the retoward he store.

The study also showed that most prejudice occurs in the middle-close proximity to at least one group.

The study also showed that most income group.

Blatz Beer Hires/ New Orleans

Negro Salesman

NEW ORLEANS—Paul A. Gray Sr., well known local business man former being protein of the control of the control

etts at the time of the call.

To Fear Harbor Gray
went off record as naving achieved
success in the same capacity as a
representative for the T. W. Samuels Whiskey company here.

He is of the most popular and best-liked Negroes of the city, because of his promotional duties including his being the first race boxing promoter the first to represent the New Orleans Item in the circulation department, his outstanding record as manager of boxers, including Wesley Farrell, Charley "the Kid' Chester Jones Lucius Fleet and hot "Ritchie Polite with whom he has toured the New England States.

It was reported that Gray signed a contract for two years and wil' seek the support of the race in all walks of life.

By ELLIS ARNALL Former Governor of Georgia



161

The South of today is seething. I found it so when recently returned from seventy-five thousand miles of traveling around America. The seething had nothing to do with the so-called Southern revolt in the Democratic party. There is almost always a South-

era revolt in presidential election years. Sometimes these are inspired by those in the South who are Republicans at heart. The present one seems to have a rather curious relationship both to the Federal and always might, have oil underneath, and to the Bulwinkle Bill that protects and sanctions monopolistic practices in the transportation field.

The Southern revolt will die in its in-

fancy, about November, 1948, as its predecessors have. The practical politicians will attend to the funeral rites, as they usually do. But the seething will continue.

The seething is a result of the changed economy of the South. Georgia's industrial population has increased more than forty per cent since 1939. In 1946 and

THE BYLINE: As Georgia's most progressive Governor (1942-46) in years, Ellis Arnall distinguished himself by his successful fight to abolish the poll tax in his state, his campaign for fair freight rates for the South, and for other liberal causes. He is the author of a book on America, What the People Want.

1947, 1,100 new industrial establishments were added. 2-1-4 8

producing inevitabile readjustments in other fields. The customs of the South and the political viewpoint of the South have

There is resistance to the changes. Economic freedom is obnoxious to those who profited by the South's colonial status. Political freedom is obnoxious to those who used more than one of its Congressional districts as rotten boroughs for "safe men," who ran as Democrats but who voted consistently for reactionary policies. More-

that followed the iniquitous "Deal of gagement, Unrecognized by critics in other for nominal self-government controlled by South is old, deeply-rooted in the minds dom and political freedom represents a handicapped by interference from the outwrenching of long-followed habits; not side and by a want of understanding on only the carpetbagging supervisors of East- the part of those who should be its allies: ern dominated enterprises and their scal-but it will be strong enough to make the lawag yes-men are surprised and pained, South the leader in the nation's next rebut a good many beneficiaries of the turn to liberal policies. changes in Southern status are troubled by their new responsibilities.

Both the economics and the politics of the South have sustained so great injury in the years of vassalage that time and patraditional form of financial support to demagogues who are masters of double talk, is doing the South no greater damage, from professional liberals with inadequate knowledge of the problems of either South

There is nothing the matter with the South that cannot be cured by an injection was mostly cheaper sheetings. of permanent prosperity. Racial tensions, illiteracy, disease-these are the products

Southern states been able to provide for their citizens even moderately adequate income upon these services than any other section of the nation. There still is of education; other sections should be the workers that are sent to every indus-The recognized need for decentralizatrial center.

with South America, will be another. The West. increasing cost of distribution, under a transportation system that is monopolistic

The economic changes are reflected in

over, after the 70 odd years of colonialism no doubt as to the outcome of that en-1876" in which Tilden was traded off sections, the libertarian tradition of the Eastern financial interests, economic free- of the people, and increasingly strong. It is

The South

Textiles Move South

There is good reading for the South in the South. tience will be required. The present med- the applical Textile South edition of the dling from the outside, taking currently the week the souther wews, published in North Carolina.

While the South has always had texhowever, than the barrage of criticism tiles and the number of spindles have increased, the Deep South has suffered from the fact that little of the textile material produced was finished goods, but

On page six the edition of Textile ownership of tidelands that sometimes do, of poverty, and the South has been poor South reports that the finishing industry for more than 70 years because of ex- is moving South and makes the startling Only within the last six years have are distributed as follows: are distributed as follows:

In the six Northeastern textile States educational and public health services, al- -186 cotton and rayon fabric finishing though spending a larger portion of their plants with a few silk and linen finishers.

In the 11 traditionally textile Dixie, "seed bed of America" and illiteracy is ex- thread and hosiery are included there is cost. portable throughout the nation along with even more convincing evidence that finishing is following the looms.

ern ports, if the United States is to trade new plants going up are in the South and many of our people in the North."

the politics of the South. Within the next wrong in their position regarding the outproduce those of New England. decade there will be an inevitable critical Textron move. They have laid it all to conflict between liberalism and reaction the wage differential, which is about 10 in the Southern states. Personally, I have percent. The Little statement is much

more impressive as reported by the reporter for the Textile News. The wage factor saving is the least, or certainly it is but one of many. Said Royal:

"Everything about operating a textile mill in the South is cheaper than in New England. There is no major element of cost which is lower in New England than S it is in the South. Power, fuel, freight, compensation insurance, payroll taxes and o local taxes are all substantially less in

"More New England high-cost mills will close unless the textile workers of New England are willing to work as hard as those in low-cost plants.

"Until the textile worker in New England, with his latent productivity and in- E herent skill, turns out as many pounds and yards per hour as a worker in any & other area, his job is insecure.

"If, on the other hand, he is willing and alle to produce on a competitive pasis. he will get his fair share of the spinning and weaving of textile products.

"As for higher production costs, the poor work habits of New England textile workers can be blamed.

"Even New England housewives won't an acute need for Federal aid in the field States - 181 cotton and rayon finishing buy sheets and blankets made in Nashua plants with some silk finishing plants. (N. H.) if they can purchase products of a measure, for the South is literally the If, says the article, finishers of yarn, equal quality made elsewhere at lower

"And while the take-home pay of Northern workers is 10 percent more than Page eight contains an article stating that of Textron's South Carolina mill emtion of American industry, if only as a de- that while before 1941 the South and West ployees, these employees in the South increasing prosperity of the South. The had only one quarter of the nation's in produce from 25 percent to 100 percent necessity of utilizing the magnificent South- dustrial plants, today one half of all the more yards and pounds per hour than

The South no longer is the wage Coming as it does on the heels of the section in textiles it was 20 years ago, or and poorly managed, is compelling many statement by Royal Little of the Textron, even ten. Textile manufacturers are beindustries to move closer to the sources Inc., which is moving out of New Eng-ginning to meet the wage rates of the of raw material. The South is not stealing Inc., which is moving out of New Eng-ginning to meet the wage rates of the sources are in East and of New England has a state of the sources. the industries of New England; but the land to the South, the figures are im-East and of New England because they ransportation monopolists of New Eng-pressive and encouraging.

The source of New Eng-pressive and encouraging.

It seems to us the labor waits the labor waits and production. The Southern

IT'S COMING

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 22.—(P)—A

markable lamentation of Lieut. Gov. Arthur Coolidge of Massachusetts that the South was robbing New England of indus-

All of that is theer for the South, Not least formidable job of the south in migration is overcoming an astonishingly prevalent notion in the North that Southern labor is inferior. That concept was considerably bashed in by the South's wartime production, but more successful demonstrations are needed.

Progressive Owners Follow New Trends of Employee Benefits and Education hair-raising serial are more or standard movie diet for small t

ing economy, a sharp reduction in a dominant position. farm tenancy, the rise of a livestock When the present owners, Hess- once would have had to travel fifty It will surprise many to know that One of many, the Dickson Founindustry, multi-million-dollar in-lein & Co., acquired the Plym- miles to attend. And the town folks in 1948 a cotton mill worker, a card dation, established to grant fulldustrial plants going up here and outh Manufacturing Company at flock to the mill village to see the grinder by the name of John Q. time educational scholarships to yonder. Take a look at the South-McColl, S. C., not long before the shows, too. east's principal industry, the cotton outbreak of the war, they found the east's principal industry, the cotton outbreak of the war, they found the mills, and you sense the way things mill and property badly run down.

THERE are not to be found \$100,- ting his college education while In 1948, however, the foundation mills, and you sense the way things mill and property badly run down.

Not a great deal could be done to

leading citizen of La Grange, Ga., proving the small mills and villages, by telling him, "Daddy, I wished you and the modernization program has worked in the mill." Her father just got under will all courses and the counglanced up from his newspaper. "Huh? What did you say? Why do you say that?" The little girl's 3,500 people. The answer was emphatic. "So I could got to danging school and learn town never had a public library. But town never had a public library. But munity, of course, although virtually all cotton mills do provide athletic and recreational facilities, rang-letic and recreational facilities and you'll not only find many graduates of college level textile schools and you'll not only find many graduates of college level textile schools and y

had made available to the children employees. As a starter some 2,500 the children of all employees. They present. They number only inteen, thin workers can be the children of all employees. They present. They number only inteen, thin workers can be the children of all employees. They present. They number only inteen, thin workers are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills and win advancement are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in fact. They represent the first their skills are taken for a sojourn at a sum- in with a professional as teacher. There time librarian. The library was eswas parental skepticism at first tablished for mill employees. About But the classes grew; parents came half the library cards issued were enough talent to put on a show in with the mill and living in town. the big new auditorium-gymnasium, likely find in a city many times as large. The parents began whispering among themselves how much better their kids were behaving since they got so intensely interested in kicks got so intensely interested got so intensely got so intensely interested got so intensely interested got so intensely interested got so intensely got so intensely interested got so intensely got so in and pirouettes.

of the South. It is really a show-Past" and a teen-aged youngster panding. place, all right, with, among other taking out "Look Homeward, things, a \$100,000 Hollywood-like Angel."

tell a dramatic story of an expand- no concern occupying anything like and at night their parents see first- ers have their hours arranged so schools offered by individual mills.

Not a great deal could be done to

go to dancing school and learn town never had a public library. But dancing "the faid."

The faid.

The faid of th recently the mill included a well Mills headed Carolina, Carlton Yarn gree in textiles. appointed, pine-paneled library in

been one of the "show" mills aged girl taking out "The American are modernizing, rather than ex-

hair-raising serial are more or less for export trade. standard movie diet for small towns

improve matters during the war, schools, elaborate community houses S. C. A little eight-year-old girl sur-but since the war's end well over and good libraries in every mill comprised her father, a merchant and a million dollars has been spent immunity, of course, although virtuday and you'll not only find many high school graduates with some day and you'll not only find many high school graduates.

has established a cancer research of Charlottesville, Va. clinical ens-25.4

swimming pool for employees and The two-gun Westerns and the always had to get along on narrow

around \$1 an hour.

as much money as industry as a ence. whole. Raw materials and wages take up a disproportionate part of torn economy and the day is re- of the colleges.

garded as inevitable when there is a great revival of world competition

THE industry in each of three for export trade.

THE industry in each of three southern states, the Carolinas

run movies of the better type they they can easily go to college by day. Hill, a man with a wife and child, North Carolina State College, offers won a Rhodes scholarship after get- one four-year scholarship each year.

Mills, headed by a man who began You never heard of such a thing? schools below the college level The textile mill in middle Georgia, a large and beautiful air-conditioned his textile career as a doffer boy, Well, it's only recently come along, where high-school students can get Callaway Mills, a short time before community building it built for the provides a two weeks' vacation for Such young men are very few at credits toward a diploma and where building and supervised recreation. a unique university-research center training. Thousands of workers at-Health clinics are rather common, which has been set up in the Colo- tend these schools. and saw, and finally there was taken out by people not associated and one mill, Avondale, in Alabama, nial and non-industrial atmosphere. The current modernization of the

as imposing a building as you'd cotton mills reading not only the likely find in a city many times as only posts of the times.

Supported by engine member South, where most of the industry mills, I. T. T. is the only post- is situated, is creating greater need traditional in the cotton textile ingraduate school in America, solely for more technicians and more erns" are popular, as they are every-these things have existed to some must possess a bachelor's degree in machinery. Top leaders say that if where, but on a recent visit to the extent in the past, the main factor science or engineering, plus demon-anything can keep the American CALLAWAY MILLS has long library in McColl we found a teen- in the post-war trend is that mills strated aptitude and personality. industry in its present healthy state,

> The South's cotton mills, as cot- as many buildings on the campus dustry is spending a great deal more ton mills everywhere, have nearly as students. The staff, including on education and research than for-

margins or non-existent profits, but many eminent scientists, was several they are now and have been since times larger than the student body. the beginning of World War II For I. T. T. is also a co-operative making more money than formerly, research center, where specialists even though wages in the industry have utmost freedom and a tailorhave far more than doubled, with made plant. Students get \$1,200 anthe lowest paid worker getting nual fellowships, student loans are available and the scholars work at The textile mills have never made during summer for practical experiprevailing wage rates in the mills

However, while it is feasible to the textile mill dollar. Unlike many limit such classes to a small numlarge key industries in the United ber of students, the same does not States, the textile industry is not apply at the college-level textile without keen competition from most schools, which are about to burst countries in the world. At the mo- out of their breeches. Enrollment is ment and probably for some years more than 25 per cent above preto come, the United States holds a war levels and this would be multidominant position in the world tex- plied several times if only there tile picture and is the leading export were accommodations. Expansion nation. This is due to the war- programs are under way at most

and Georgia, in the last few years By Nenry Legesne

standard movie diet for small towns
all over America, but in this same
all over America, but in this same
community the kids see—free, of
amazing change that is overtaking Dixie concerns politics or the racial question. Statistics
to the racial question. Statistics

By Nenry Legesne

standard movie diet for small towns
all over America, but in this same
education-conscious and more
community the kids see—free, of
all the trimmings. So let's take
community the kids see—free, of
and Georgia, in the last few years
all over America, but in this same
community the kids see—free, of
mills in the sprawling industry, with
mills in the sprawling industry, with
more concern occupying anything like
more didection small towns
all over America, but in this same
education-conscious. Any number of
salaries for professors at each state's
and Georgia, in the last few years
all over America, but in this same
community the kids see—free, of
mills in the sprawling industry, with
mills in the sprawling industry, with
more concern occupying anything like
mathematines in the community house, search-conscious. Any number of
mills in the sprawling industry, with
more content of the community house, lege scholarships. Some mill towns
all over America, but in this same
community the kids see—free, of
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mor

ships when the school superintend-

There are a number of vocational

textile industry, particularly in the Supported by eligible member South, where most of the industry Each class is restricted to fifteen, it will be American efficiency and The first year there were almost inventiveness. Significantly, the in-

George Marris is on vacation. During his absence, his column will be conducted by guest writers, experienged in labor affairs, The AT.

limcrow at Bethlehem Sparrow's Point Mills

By George Myers (Labor Secretary Maryland-D.C. District. Communist Party)

here, but the most important are the employ over 20,000 workers.

year. This amounts to five percent of the totalional District. national steel production.

cents each way.

of collaboration with the corporations is reflected toughest, lowest-paid jobs.

because the district office of the steel union has district officials side with the company.

The union grievance machinery is falling apart, mills is one sure way of preventing the with hundreds of grievances remaining unsettled union from becoming a company union. It Bethlehem Steel has taken advantage of the union the order union leadership situation to violate seniority rules. They are re-will expose the phony union leadership viving a penalty system of days off, or weeks off, now fooling the workers, and will gua-

Steel Mills

for minor infractions of company rules. Instead of fighting for the workers, the district and local leadership spend their time fighting the Progressive party, and trying to ram the Marshall Pran down the throats of No Wallace supporter may hold office in the steel union, from grievance committeeman on up. Because of this, militant workers who halved build the union from the beginning have not only been denied the right to run for office, but have been removed from office.

However, the workers recognize the need of the union and are beginning to force their conothing 1 leaders into action. On-the-job stoppages and slow-downs are de-THE BASK INDUSTRY in Baltimore velocing against speed-up and unis steel. There are several steel mills just penalties. Thousands of steel workers signed petitions to put the Bethlehem mills at Sparrow's Point, which Progressive Party on the ballot in Maryland. A Wallace-for-president Bethlehem's mills are among the most modern committee is beginning to take hold.

In America. The company has just completed a committee is beginning to take hold. \$300,000,000 modernization and expansion program Michael Clifford, a steel worker, At the "Point" there are eight huge blast furnaces, is the Progressive arty candidate three Bessemer convertibles and 29 open hearths. for congress in the second Congress-About 5,000,000 tons of steel are produced here each

Forty percent of all the workers The mills are built some distance from the city at Sparrow's Point are Negroes. Al-Most workers are forced to spend from two to three though there are many workers from hours each day riding back and forth to work on rickety street cars that charge a double fare of 20 SO called native American stock, and many workers of the national.

The workers are organized in the United Steel-groups, including Ukrainian, workers of America (CIO). In the past, the union Polish, Italian, Greek, Finish, Czech militantly fought the company, to establish the Rethlehem Steel found it union, to secure wage increases and to improve and Sidv, Bethlehem Steel found it working conditions. But, teday, Murray's policy necessary to hire Negroes on the

Although the Negro steel workers THE ONLY THING the modernization program are strong union men, the district has meant to the workers is an intensified speed-up. office of the steel union has not Workers are so tired after eight hours in the mill fought the company to enforce the upthat they are completely knocked out. Many older grading agreement which would guaran-workers are forced to take jobs at lower pay, because grading agreement to higher-paid they can't keep up with the increased work load. tee their advancement to higher-paid Naturally, there has been a big jump in acci- jobs. No Negro worker has ever been dents. Rank and file action against killing work employed as a tradesman, even though loads is developing, but the men are burned up the mills use many skilled workers. worked with the company to head off on-the-job Several thousand women workers are protests. Instead of siding with the workers, the hired on production, but no Negro women A fight for Negro rights in the steel

rantee that the union become a militant working class organization that will fight the company on issues affecting the welfare of all steel workers.

Contact Lens Maker

Reportedly A First

SAYANNAL, GA. — John L.
Robinson, of Detroit Georgia form
former physical education student
at Georgia State College, and athletic coach at Bochell High School
(Georgia) is reportedly the only
Negro Technician in the U.S. A.
in making contact lenges fnew invisible examples of Employed at
Gaynes and Pressione Optical Laboratory, Detroit.

Negroes to Work For Nash in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — (ANP)

—More jobs were opened to Negroes in Milwaukee last week when the Seaman body plant of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., agreed to hire quanties employes.

This result was accomplished after several meetings between

after several meetings between Dan Travis and company officials as well as between Travis and the UAW-CIO local. Travis, a local newsman, has been asked by the newsman, has been asked by the plant manager to provide the first Negro workers. He is now seeking good workers for the openings. Interviews between Pravis and several business firms also resulted in the hiring of colored students during the school vacation.

dents during the school vacation period. Gimble's department store hired five girls last week.

Parolee Claims State
Uses Peonage System

A parolee filed suit in U. S.
District Court here last week charging that the state employs a system of forced labor similar to slavery in handling men paroled from the state prison. After being paroled in 1914, after serving a year for burglary, Robert Harris claimed he was forced to work for 48 cents an hour for the Cairo Cake and Meal Co. He was paid only \$1 a night for working for a taxi company.

Eugene Barclay, 21; of Cleveland. and Rober Beard, 21, Mansfiled, O. All except Flynn, Beard and Barclay are former soldiers.

According to the men, they signed railroad property." up with the Lewis Burton employment agency in Chicago on Aug. 14. their suit, the seven men are housed AUNCIE, for the job. They said they were in the basement of Shaffer Chapelabatement overfuled, Sebastian B. promised \$1.10 an hour or \$11 a day AME church. At a recent mass meet Albergo faced the possibility of

between Munice and Richmond, tude. where they worked in conditions "resembling a Nazi concentration

knew what time it was when they started to work in the morning hor IN when they quit in the evening. Living quarters was a railroad car with out bathing facilities. Toilets were were forbidden to seek recreation aske in nearby towns

When some of the men rebelled against conditions and asked for pay them off and forced them from the camp at the point of a shottold to "collect their pay from the employment agency."

APPREHENDED

Six of the men slipped away one contractor discovered their absence six were apprehended by a rail- their fines after they had been ar-

men, four of whom are ex-service. They notified Albergo but he remen, filed suit here last week fused to stand bail for them, alagainst Sebastian B. Albergo, white though he owed them an average of have been fed by neighbors. Ohio railroad, charging that he rop- peared in court and were fined \$13 ed them into a modern "slavery" each for "trespassing" on railroad

Chicago; Howard Pearson, 24, and whom they had retained in the servitude said defendants. meantime. Golden sought to get their money from the contractor. Slave but was cursed, threatened and offer ed a bribe. Later, he ordered the attorney and his clients "to get off Faces

While waiting for a hearing on with "free shipping" to the place ing, attended by representatives of criminal prosecution here Monday of work. Albergo, the contractor, the NAACP, Whitely Community in connection with the alleged herded 24 men into a truck, "like council. Business and Professional holding of seven Negroes in "vircattle so that we could not sit Men's club and several churches tual styry it has filtron workdown," and took them to Peru. Ind., Attv. Clarence L. Benaduman, as-ers' tamp.

Where they put in a day's work.

CONGENTRANION CAMP

Sociate of Golden, declared "This is a clear violation of the 13th and work workers claim that Albergo, who promised them \$1.00 and hour, work is a clear violation of the 13th and work work is a clear violation of the constitution. Albergo, and hour, work is a clear violation of the constitution of t

According to the men, they never THEY WERE SLAVERY

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 8-Seven hasitly and crudely constructed at Nego laborers filed suit in Delefairs outside. All supplies were ware County circuit Court, charging funished by the contractor at double the market price, and they they had been held as slaves, and

The petition, charges that they had their pay, the contractor refused to been held for twelve days in "Involuntary servitude" and as common gun. Five men who quit on Aug. 23 slaves. The men, Janice Triggs, were sent to Chicago by train and Howard Pearson, J. C. Beard, Eugene Barclay, Robert Beard, Lawrence H. Jones, and Albert Flynn, charged Sebastian Albergo, operator night and grabbed a freight train of the Chicago construction firm of into Munice to see a movie. The Sebastian Albergo & Sons, and the and when they reached Muncie, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, paid

rested here Aug. 26 on charges of iltown from the point where they They refused to go back to work,

MUNICE, IND.-(ANP) -Seven road detective and taken to jail. and have been living in the basement of a Negro church, where they

The petition charges that their men, filed suit here last week jail. deal in a railroad labor gang on a propety. Three days later, Albergo promise to pay them \$11 a day for roadbed construction took.

The seven for Janie Triggs, 19:

Jo Janie Tr

Prosecution

with "free shipping" to the place ing, attended by representatives of criminal prosecution here Monday

sons carried rifles

legally riding a railroad train into Sue Contractor, Say He town from the point where they reated Them Like Cattle

> Promised/\$11 a Day, Got Nothing; No Bathing lities; Faced Gun When They Rebelled

MUNCIE, Ind. (ANP) — Sevencie, the six were apprehended by men, four of whom are ex-service a railroad detective and taken to deal in a railroad labor gang on a propety. Three days later, Albergo constitutional rights had been violatpromise to pay them \$11 a day for paid their fines and they were reed, and the seven men asked the

work. J. C. Beard, 23; Lawrence H. Jones. 29, and Albert Flynn, 54, all of Chicago; Howard Pearson, 24, and The six returned to the work Eugene Barclay, 21, of Cleveland, camp with H. L. Golden, whom

Barclay are former soldiers.

According to the men, they a bribe. Later, he and his clients signed up with the Lewis Burton were ordered to get aff rail oad Employment Agency in Chicago property on Aug. 14 for the job. They said While walting for a hearing on they were promised \$1.10 an hour their suit, the seven men arc

24 men into a truck, "like cattle Community Council, Business and so that we could not sit down," Professional Men's Club and sevand took them to Peru, Ind., where eral churches, Clarence L. Benaduthey put in a day's work.

mond, where they worked in 'con-voluntary servitude." ditions "resembling a Nazi concentration camp."

Toilets on Outside

The men said they never knew what time it was when they started to work in the morning or when they quit in the evening. Living quarters was a railroad car without bathing facilities.

Toilets were hastily and crudely constructed affairs outside. All supplies were furnished by the contractor at double the market price, and they were forbidden to seek recreation in nearby towns.

When some of the men rebelled against conditions and asked for their pay, the contractor refused to pay them off and forced them from the camp at the point of a shotgun. Five men who quit on Aug. 23 were sent to Chicago by train and told to "collect their pay from the employment agency.

Six of the men slipped away one night and grabbed a freight train into Muncie to see a movie. The contractor discovered their absence and when they reached Mun-

The seven are Janice Triggs, 19, from jail.

Bribe to Attorney Reported

and Robert Beard, 21, Mansfield they had retained in the meantime. Golden sought to get their All except Flynn, Beard and money from the contractor, but was cursed, threatened and offered

or \$11 a day, with "free shipping" housed in the basement of Shaffer to the place of work.

Chapel AME Church. At a recent Rode Standing All the Way mass meeting, attended by repre-Albergo, the contractor, herded sentatives of the NAACP, Whitely man, associate of Golden, declared, Part of the group was then "This is a clear violation of the taken by train to Losantville, mid-13th and 14th Amendments of the way between Muncie and Rich-Constitution. It is a case of in-

Indiana Suit Over Pay

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP)—Seven Negro laborers filed suit today, charging they had been held as slaves and asking the court to declare they are free men.

The petition, filed in Delaware County Circuit Court, charges that the seven had been held for 12 days in "invol-

untary servitude and as common

Slaves." Jun. 8 - 29 48
The defendants named are Sebastian Albergo, who operates a Chicago construction firm, Sebastian Albergo & Sons, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

The men charged they were employed by Albergo as track raisers for the railroad 15 miles south of Muncie, from August 14

to Thursday.

The men gave their names as Janice Triggs, Howard Pearson, J. C. Beard, Eugene Barclay, Robert Beard, Lawrence H. Jones and Albert Flynn.

7 Live In Church Basement.

On Thursday they were arrested here on charges of illegally riding a railroad train into town from were they worked. They were fined \$3 each. Albergo paid the fines, but the men refused to go back to work and have been living in the basement of a Negro church, where they have been fed by neighbors.

The suit charges that the contractor owes each of the men

\$88 and that Albergo has refused to pay. Well 8 29 Charging that their constitutional rights have been violated, the seven asked the court to "declare and decree each of them are free men and not bound in involuntary servitude to said de-fendants."

Williams a colored boy who said he had been enslaved for as long as he can remember on a 560- acre farm owned by a Louisiana parish official, was assured of a permanent home Tuesday, July 6, with the family of William Brown, Venice, a St. Louis suburb.

The 15-year-old boy who exhibited 11/2 inch square scars on the left side of his abdomen and the back of his left hand, which he said were the marks of branding, escaped from the farm by diving from a window of a loft in a barn, like a Texas steer and enswimming and wading through slaved all his life, 15-year-old

Franklin in Venice. He told her his farm and found refuge here master had a small piece of tin in this southwestern Illinois with a wire handle. He branded town near St. Louis. the youth with this and threatened Here among friends—for the first to shoot a hole in his heart if he time in his life—young Henry ate ran away.

NEVER OFF FARM

Williams said he had never been the terror of a off the farm, which is in Tangipa- brutal white farm hoa Parish, sixty miles north of owner who beat New Orleans. The barn loft in him twice a week which he slept was locked during and threatened his sleeping hours. To escape he him with death if broke the only window. When he he tried to esreached the highway, he assisted a cape from the produce truck driver change a tire where he was a chore-boy on his truck and was offered a ride working every in return. He came to the East Side, day from 3 A.M. because that is where the trucker until 7:30 P. M. was headed.

When he arrived, he was bare- motherless, Henry Henry Williams footed and his clothes were ragged, told local citizens He told Mrs. Franklin he had al- how he broke the only window in ways worn cast-off clothes of oth- the hay loft of the barn where ways worn cast-on clothes of other farm workers, most of whom were white people convicted of law violations and the driver change a tire on a road the driver change a tire on a road whose "freedom" had been pur- near the swamp behind which he chased by the farm owner.

Williams said he had seen the many years. owner shoot some of these convict- Kindhearted Otis Butler and Edworkers when they tried to escape. Ward Miles, residents of Kerr IsThe owner carried a rifle and a land community here, took Henry
pistol and had fifteen bloodhounds heard the story of his life and on the place.

on the place.

The husky youth, who appears And Alderman Sam Buck agreed older than 15, is not in good health, to take the case to the NAACP for a physician said, because of diet further investigation and possible deficiencies. He said he had been action against the farm owner. fed beans for every meal on the His hands calloused from hard farm. His parents, he was told, work, clad in ragged blue jeans

CASE TO NAACP

Alderman San Buck, of Venice, limits of that farm until he made gation of the youth's story will a chipper at the General Steel his escape two weeks ago. Castings Corporation, when told of Just as if he were a Texas steer, fantasy than fact. young Williams' treatment in Loui-his white master had branded him siana, said he would present theon his stomach and the back of Tangipahoa Parish case to the National Association for his left hand with a one and a Training School the Advancement of Colored Peoplehalf inch square brand applied Kentwood, La. through the use of red hot tin atfor an investigation.

VENICE, Ill. - Branded ponds and swamps and hitchhiking Henry Williams has just fled He told his story to Mrs. Mary a living death on a Louisiana

a juicy steak! And for the first

time in his life he was free from

Fatherless and

had lived in terror and fear for

were killed in an automobile acci- and barefooted, young Williams

Louisiana

farm in Tangipahoa Parish some The NAACP would be wasting sixty miles from New Orleans and money to investigate the case. I that he had never been off the firmly believe that close investiprove it is considerably more W. S. FINISTER JR.

THREE-GUN MAN

Williams said his master carried a rifle and two pistols and threatened to shoot him through the heart if he tried to escape. Early in Henry's life a rough heart, pierced by an arrow, had been tattooed on his left arm. His master told him he would "shoot a hole in your heart just like that arrow," if he tried to escape, Henry said.

Henry stated that the owner of the farm was a parish official and that its workers were made up mainly of white convicts whose freedom the farm owner had bought. The farm, Henry said, was five miles from Hammond, La., and near Ponchatoula, La.

There were no guards on the farm, the frightened looking boy said, but the farm owner had fifteen bloodhounds. Both of Henry's parents were killed in an automobile accident when he was too young to remember the incident. His diet had consisted mainly of beans twice daily.

Williams looked rather muscular and chunky for a 15-year-old, but said he had been told that was his age.

Alleges 'Slave Boy' Story Inaccurate

To the Editor:

I think the recent story: "Boy, 15. Flees Slave Farm" should have been withheld from point until the facts. It appeared in the July 17 issue of this paper.

I am not speaking in defense of any individual of the parish or towns mentioned. I speak from personal experience with the youth. If the youth had been enslayed it was certainly not for all of his life because I had him under my personal supervision here at Tangipahoa Parish Training School at Kentwood, La. for two months.

For another year he was here under the supervision of the school's founder who is known for his interest in wayward youths. Each time the youth left here he did so of his own volition . . . ran away. His parents are not dead but separated and seem to have no interest in him.

There is no farm as mentioned in the story of such acreage. The area is a dairy section and farms run twenty to thirty acres under crops Allin Till

tached to a wire handle. The scars show up prominently.

BAY CITY, Mich.—FBI agents and Michigan State officials this week began a probe of interstate "slave traffic" in which some 212 Georgia Negrous, men and stying unnaffied women, were herded into 4 large moving vans, locked in without sitting space or ventilation for 2 days and transported 700 miles across six states to be "sold up the river" to Michigan farmers at 35 per head.

Discovery of the traffic in human misery was made when the hapless victims of the deals engineered between the farmers and Georgia state labor service officials were found wandering about the streets of Bay City, Saginaw and other cities in the fruit belt,

hungry, without funds.

They told welfare officials of having been lured from their homes by promises of wages from \$8 to \$12 per day on the Michigan orchards and farms on handbills distributed by the Georgia labor officials. They told of enduring the hardships of the trip, only to be housed in barns and pig pens on the farms, with maximum earnings of only \$4 per day, most of which they were forced to spend

for living expenses.

Of 28 young single women delivered in one shipment to Bay City, none could be found, and it is believed by welfare officials that a number of them may have turned to prostitution. FBI agents are looking into the "white slavery" angle of slave traffic deals.

Edna Mae Tvler. pictured at the left with a sack containing all her belongings over her shoulder, tearfully told a reporter of her disappointment at the farm pay. She was found trudging along the highway outside of Bay City, her mind made we to walk to Georgia in necessary in high to be to be home. Refusing to work for "dollar a day" wages and to live in barns and pig pens such as the shack shown in the bottom picture, men idled on the steps of a Bay City church while waiting for welfare officials to arrange for their transportation back south.

astes Fried Chicken in St. Louis Home,

ight White Criminals

On St. Louis' east side, Williams

Ours (ANP) A 18-year has been living with Otis Butler old boy who told a story of escape and Edward Miles. He moved in from slavery arrived here last with the Browns last week. When week and found a home for the he ate a fried chicken sandwich est time in his life. He also ate with the Browns he said, "That's ed chicken for the first time. a rare treat.

Henry Williams told Mrs. Mary Boy Franklin of St. Louis of the life he and others were forced to work on a farm in Louisiana year after year. Here in this city he found a Alla Wallam by North A

Alderman Sam Buck of Venice,

on a farm in Tangipahoa parish, farm owned by a Louisiana parish for an investigation. 60 miles north of New Orleans. He official, was assured of a permanent showed 1½ inch scars on the back home Tuesday, July 6, with the of his left hand and on the left side family of William Brown, Venice, a of his abdomen. These scars represst. Louis suburb. sented brands, he said.

The owner of the farm, he said, The 15-year-old boy who exhibtold him he would shoot him if he ited 11/2 inch square scars on the tried to escape. Other farm work-left side of his abdomen and the ers were also virtual slaves, accord-back of his left hand, which he ing to the boy's story. Most of them were white convicts whose freedom had been bought by the owner.

The farm operator carried a rifle and a pistol and had 15 blood-bounds on the farm. Williams said.

hounds on the farm. Williams said he had seen the owner shoot a He told his story to Mrs. Mary number of these ex-convicts when Franklin in Venice. He told her his they tried to escape.

window in the hayloft where he ran away. slept. The doors were kept locked NEVER OFF FARM at night when he went to bed. After slipping away from the Williams said he had never been

built, he is not in good health, ac- in return. He came to the East Side cause of poor diet. Williams said was headed.

Missouri

er farm workers, most of whom were white people who had been convicted of law violations and whose "freedom" had been purchased by the farm owner.

Williams said he had seen the owner shoot some of these convictworkers when they tried to escape. The owner carried a rifle and a pistol and had fifteen bloodhounds on the place.

The husky youth, who appears older than 15, is not in good health, a physician said, because of diet deficiencies. He said he had been fed beans for every meal on the farm. His parents, he was told. were killed in an automobile acci-

CASE TO NAACP

Alderman San Buck, of Venice, a chipper at the General Steel Castings Corporation, when told of after hearing the boy's story, said ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — Henry young Williams' treatment in Louithat he would present the case to Williams, a colored boy who said siana, said he would present the he had been enslaved for as long case to the National Association for According to Williams, he lived as he can remember on a 560- acre the Advancement of Colored People

St. Louis (NNPA).-Henry Wilhad been enslaved for as long as he master had a small piece of tin owned by a Louisiana parish official, Williams considered himself the youth with this and threatened Tuesday, July 6, with the family of to shoot a hole in his heart if he William Brown, Venice, a St. Louis

farm, he got a ride in a truck off the farm, which is in Tangipafor helping the driver change hoa Parish, sixty miles north of tire. The barn loft in Williams never rememberd lively which he slept was locked during from the farm by diving from a footed and his clothes were ragged. When he arrived, he was bare-from the estate of 560 acres, he broke the only window. When he ming and weding through ponds and was north of were the marks of branding, escaped window of a loft in a barn, swimbroke the only window. When he ming and weding through ponds and weding through ponds and was north of were the marks of branding, escaped window of a loft in a barn, swimbroke the only window. When he ming and weding through ponds and we will be trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were the marks of branding, escaped with the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were the marks of branding, escaped when he arrived, he was bare-from the farm by diving through ponds and we will be trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were the marks of branding through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were the marks of branding through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were through the trucker was back of his left hand, which he said were through the trucker was the trucker was back of his left hand, which

master had a small piece of tin owner. he was served beans at every meal on the farm. His parents were with a wire handle. He branded the williams said he had seen the killed in an automobile accident, footed and his clothes were ragged. Youth with this and threatened to owner shoot some of these convicting the said.

When he arrived, he was bare- with a wire handle. He branded the owner shoot some of these convicting the said.

Williams said he had never been liams, a colored boy who said he off the farm, which is in Tangipahoa Parish, sixty miles north of New can remember on a 560-acre farm Orleans. The barn loft in which he slept was locked during, his sleeping hours. To escape he broke the only window. When he reached the highway, he assisted a produce truck driver change a tire on his truck The 15-year old boy who exhibit- and was offered a ride in return. ed 1 ½ inch square scares on the He came to the East Side, because

farm. The estate of 560 acres, he broke the only window. When he ming and wading through ponds and worn cast-off clothes of other farm ficial.

The boy appears to be older produce truck driver change a tire on his truck and was offered a ride a produce truck.

The boy appears to be older on his truck and was offered a ride a produce truck.

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The came to the Fact Side Household his return. He told his story to Mrs. Mary law violations and whose "freedom" built, he is not in good hearth, according to a physician here, be because that is where the trucker Franklin in Venice. He told her his had been purchased by the farm

The owner carried a rifle and a

pistol and had fifteen bloodhounds on the place.

The husky youth, who appears older than 15, is not in good health, a physician said, because of diet deficiencies. He said he had been fed beans for every meal on the farm. His parents, he was told. were killed in an automobile acci-

dent. The 7-15-18 Alderman San Buck of Venice, a chipper at the General Steel Castings Corporation, when told of young Williams' treatment in Louisiana, said he would present the case to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an investigation.

Since shortly after his arrival on the East Side, Williams, has been staying with Otis Butler and Edward Miles, Kerr Island, a colored community on the Venice waterfront. On Tuesday, however, moved in with the Browns. They will send him to school and try to build up his health through proper diet.

Williams was given a fried chicken sandwich. It was the first time he had ever tasted chicken, he said. adding, "That's a rare treat."



ways worn cast-off clothes of oth- away. The new 1-15 ud

ried to escape. Other farm workers were also virtual slaves, according to the boy's story. Most of them were white convicts whose freedom had been bought by the owner.

The farm operator carried a rifle and a pistol and had 15 blood-hounds on the farm. Williams said he had seen the owner shoot a number of these ex-convicts when they tried to escape.

Escaped From Hayloft Williams considered himself Williams considered himself lucky in making his own escape. He slipped out through the only window in the hayloft where he slept. The doors were kept locked at night when he went to bed. After slipping away from the farm, he got a ride in a truck for helping the driver change a tire.

Williams never rememberd living a nywhere else but on this farm. The estate of 560 acres, he

farm. The estate of 560 acres, he said, was owned by a parish official.

The boy appears to be older than 15. Although husky and well-

built, he is not in good health, according to a physician here, be-cause of poor diet. Williams said he was served beans at every meal on the farm. His parents were killed in an automobile accident, he said.

On St. Louis' east side, Williams has been living with Otis Butler and Edward Miles. He moved in with the Browns last week. When he ate a fried chicken sandwich with the Browns he said, "That's a rare treat."

Urge Governor's Action on Man Who Injured Negro Farm Worker Austin, Texas.—Hundreds of Texans have petitioned Gov. Beauford Jester for

immediate action to "end brutality against the Negro people," and have forced an admission from him that plantation-owned Tom Moore of Navasota "should be tried." Moore

brutally beat the Negro farm worker John Roe, for wanting to leave the huge Moore plantation to take his sick infant to a doctor.

John Roe has not yet fully recovered the use of his broken arm, but Moore has hever been arraigned on charges by state or local officials, and the whole plantation owner-Parole Board scandal exposed by this case remains uninvestigated.

Negro Texans led by San Antonio civil leader John Inman forced Governor Jester to agree that, although his administration has done nothing. Moore "should be tried." The Governor would specify no actions that he intended to take, however, to bring Roe's attacker to justice.

Nor would he comment on the delegation's demand - backed by hundreds of signatures on petitions from all parts of the state—that "the Governor set up a committee, to include representatives of organized labor and the Negro people. which shall investigate the entire system under which prisoners like Roe are 'released' into a life of actual peonage on plantations."

Mr. Inman is chairman of a statewide Roe-Ingram Defense Committee, which has also demanded of the Governor of Georgia that he unconditionally pardon the Ingram

Southern Democrats, including some from Texas, were fighting for "states rights" and against "civil rights" in Philadelphia last week, a Texas peonage farm boss was exercising his "states rights" by brutally beating a 50-year-old Negro laborer because the laborer wanted to take his sick child to a doctor.

The victim, John Roe, was found waiting at the door of the state board of pardon and paroles when the door of the agency opened the morning after the beating. He was suffering over most of his body.

to take his son to a physician but AUSTIN, Tex.(ANP)—While Dix-was refused. 7 ie Democrats were ranting about Knocked Down, Beaten With Gun States' rights at the recent conven- The he sought "permission" to tion in Philadelphia, a Texas peon-catch a bus and take his son to age farm boss was exercising his a doctor. Again he was refused privileges under States' rights by Roe, however. was persistent in brutally pistol-beating a 50 year his efforts to provide medical care old farm laborer. for his son; and his persistence The only excuse the boss, John drew the wrath of his peonage boss

Moore, who operated a farm near and he was knocked to his knees Navasota, had for the cruel lashing and whipped with a pistol he meted out was that the victim, He escaped, ran many miles, and John Roe, sought permission to finally got into Austin, leaving his take his sick child to a doctor. money, clothes, wife, and sick child behind in his flight.

May Spark FBI Probe Roe, was found waiting at the Roe does not know what has door of the State Board of Pardon happened to his family or if his and Paroles here when the agency son has had any medical treatopened the morning after the beat- ment. 7 - 1 ing. He was suffering over most of his body. He was sent to the

Salvation Army and later to a hospital for treatments.

Austin police filed a report with the State Department of Public Safety and that agency completed an investigation which will probably send the Federal Bureau of AUSTIN,

waiting at the door of the state

Texas - (ANP) A board of pardon and paroles here Investigation into the case.

Roe, a paroled convict, was his rights under "state's rights" ed the morning after the beating.

"farmed" to John Moore, where last week by brutally beating a 50- He was suffering over most of his some 45 or 50 colored persons year-old Negro farm labor because body. He was sent to the Salvation mostly on parole, work. When his the Negro sought permission to take army and later to a hospital for son became seriously ill, he sought his sick child to a Goctor.

The victim, John Roe, was found port with the state department of

public safety and that agency completed an investigation which will probably send the Federal Bureau myestigation into the case

Roe, a paroled convict was "farm ed" to John Moore near Navasota, where some 45 to 50 Negroes, most ly on parole, work. When his own became seriously ill, he sought per

mission to "borrow" a truck to take his son to a physician, but was refused. Then he sought 'permission" to catch a bus and take his son to a doctor. Again he was refused. Roe, however, was persistent drew the wrath of his pernage boss and he was knocked to his knees and whipped with a pistol. He escaped ran many miles, and finally got in to Austin, leaving his clothes, wife and sick

in his flight facily What has hap pened to his family or if his son had any medical treatment. Report of the beating was turned over to the Texas Rangers who are studying the case to determine whether the violation of "civil liberties" would warrant the entrange of the

FBI into the case. The southern states whose Democratic leaders have voiced vigorous opposition to President Technan's civil rights leg

exas

Negro Tells Own Story After Escape from Owner

By George Roberts

AUSTIN, Texas. - John Roe, a slender middle-aged Negro farm worker, lies in the Jimcrow ward of the Austin City Hospital. One wrist is broken. His lower lip is deeply gashed, and the rest of his body is a mass of bruises and lacerations.

Coming over 100 miles from Navasota after a brutal beating by Tom Moore, a Texas plantation owner, he collapsed on the steps of the State Parole Board.

But his main worry is his wife and child who are still on the plantation. The Negro The Worker, Sun, 7-25-48

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROE pictured in Brakewridge Hospital where the victim of a white plantation owner is recuperating.

people and progressives of the state, shocked by his story, are determined to protect his family and prosecutee his attacker.

HERE IS HIS STORY, in his own words, as he told it to me:

"I work on Tom Moore's farm on Route No. 3, Navasota, Texas. My baby has been sick with the fever for two days. He is seven months old. I asked Moore if I could use one of the trucks from the farm to take him to the doctor.

"He said, 'All the trucks are busy.'

"I told him that I would walk to Navasota, about five miles away, and catch a bus to take my baby to Austin to the hospital.

"He said, 'I'll let you know if you'll go.'

"I asked him what about my baby?

"Moore said, 'God damn, let the little son of a bitch die. I am not going to let you see any doctor.'

"I told him I was going.

"He pulled out his pistol that he carries. He told me to get on my knees. Then he began to beat me on the head. I threw up my arms to keep him from hitting my head. He hit me about 15 times, and told me to get back to work.

"WE CHOP and pick cotton, and do other field-hand work. We get up at 3:30, go to work at 4:45 and don't get off until 6:30, six days a week for \$16.50.

"Moore has three or four farms. The one

that I work on has about 3,000 acres, and about 45 Negroes are employed. A good many 10and 11-year-old boys work the same hours that I do.

"Moore don't plant anything but cotton, and a few oats and alfalfa. But mostly cotton worked with tractors.

"Cotton planted right up to the house. The house is a three-room shack with a tin roof. The roof keeps out the rain, but the floors are rotten and patched. The water hydrant is in the vard.

"He doesn't plant any feed. We have no feed, so we can't keep a cow or chickens. The baby doesn't have any milk. We buy eggs from the company store.

"THE STORE on the farm is where we buy everything. The prices are higher than in town, but then we can't go to town to buy groceries.

"I can't even go to town to see my parole board. I served 21 years on a Texas Prison Farm, and now I have to report to the board.

"Moore told me I couldn't go to town to report. He said he would fix it up, but the parole board told me I should come to town.

"Moore says no-I don't go to town.

"Moore is mean. He killed a Negro soldier, but the boy's here at the farm don't say much about it.

"Gardiner, his overseer, killed a Mexican boy one time over some trouble the boy had with a Negro on the farm, but that was before I came in 1943.

"Moore would kill me. He has been mad at me ever since I helped my mother-in-law get off the farm after Moore brutally beat her little boy.

"I ran off. I did not have any place to run. I could not go to my folks. Mother and Dad died while I was in prison, and I could not find any trace of my sisters or brothers.

"I ran and thought and worried. What about my wife and baby? What would happen to them? How could I get them off too?

"I ran for four hours, and finally I decided to go to Austin to the parole board."

THAT'S Joe Roe's story. 'And it's the story of millions of other Negroes throughout the southern plantation belt. Today the Negro people and their white allies are waging a determined fight to destroy this murderous system of slavery and intimidation. The Roe case can become a rallying point in that struggle.

The Communist Party of Austin demanded:

unist Party urged all church, r organizations to join in the should be sent to Gov. Beauford

Received No Pay During Seeks \$10,000 of Richmond Matron;

Charges Clothes Held; Voodoo Tried

months form the bisis of a \$10,000 crusaded in Africa." lamage suit filed in Circuit Court Miss Jamison also accuses Mrs.

udgment was made returnable as by an evil spirit."

Aug. 9 at 10 a.m., "or as soon Mrs. Langord sotained an insur-

room, in exchange for her services in cleaning and caring for the defendant's rooming house at 401 E.

The defendant gleened and the benealth and the pennies given her roomers in the house.

personal services for the defend- such roomers 7 - 31 - 4

in general, Miss Jamison states, retained by the defendant; and but that the only wages she re-ceived during the 33-month period defendant destroyed. was \$14 for two weeks' work. She \$910 in back wages.

tude by the defendant, not being in order that the suit might be permitted to visit or go to church; filed in a court of record. was starved, tortured and vicious-ly threatened and forced to work without proper food and medical care" while she was ill.

That when her alleged enslavement ended last January she was "kicked out of the rooming house into the violently cold winds of January," when she was practically starved, "too weak to walk without holding on to objects."

That after Mrs. Langford put her out—she threw away all her clothing—valued at approximately \$300, leaving her "penniless and starving," and retaining her jewelry valued at approximately \$500, which she has refused to return the Afro-American

That the defendant dragged her out of bed and threatened her life

while she was sick and weak, and "called" her an illegitimate off-charges of having been subjective spring "because my skin is quite led to paging, virtual starvation light and my father was a missionnd inhuman treatment for 33 ary from Farmville, Va., who

last Friday by Miss Georgie Jami-Langford of piling "frog stools ion, 62, against Mrs. Gertrude Lang-and red clay" in front of her door ford of 401 E. Clay St., through at night while she was sick, in an her attorney, Howard H. Carwile. effort to terrorize her into beThe notice of motion for lieving that she had been "tricked

hereafter as counsel may be ance policy on her life, the plaintiff also alleges and quite "fre-Miss Jamison charges that Mrs. Langford promised during the last week in March, 1945," to pay her \$7 a week, with board and last week in March and last week in

The defendant gleefully referred to herself as a "big shot," Miss No Pay in 3 Years

From that time until the "first Monday in Jan. 1945." the plaintiff avers, she cleaned, cooked, scrubbed floors, washed dishes and clothes, and performed quite assemble services for the defend.

ant and various roomers in gen-eral.

She played the role of servant worth of jewelry belonging to her,

The suit was first filed in Civil laims Mrs. Langford owes her Justice Court, where Miss Jamison sought to collect back wages only. The plaintiff complains further: When it was called last week in That she was held in a "grue- that court, however, she asked that some state of involuntary servi it be dismissed without prejudice

ACTION DEMANDED ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Washington, D.C., -- The Washington Bureau of the NAACP issued a call to the House Subcommittee on Social Security January 7 for immediate action on legislation to extend the social security benefits to millions of domestic workers, farmers and farm laborers, and the selfemployed. These groups not covered under the present federal law would be given protection under legislation offered by Senators Robert F. Wagner, (D., N.Y.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), J. Howard McGrath (D., R.I.), and Congressman John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) known as the National Insurance Act. Press 3/ The Halaco

In a letter to Congressman Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.), chairman of the subcommittee, Leslie Perry said:

"It is an unfair discrimination to continue to deny to more than million hired farm laborers and 9 million self-employed such as barbers men."

Media States the protection afforded by the office of the storekeepers, carpenters, farmers, professionals and small business. storekeepers, carpenters, farmers, professionals and small business men." The farmers, professionals and small business

The NAACP charged that "year after year" legislation to amend the The NAACP charged that "year after year" legislation to amend the social security law has been regularly ignored by Congress. "The burden of the present high cost of living and critical uncertainty of future economic conditions makes imperative speedy and favorable actions on the Social Insurance Act" the NAACP concluded.

Other members of the subcommittee are: Congressmen Robert W. Kean (R., N.J.), Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.), John D. Dingell (D., Mich.), Wilber D. Mills (D., Ark.).
THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SOCIAL at age 65, or death. Of course, some minimum requirements

"DO YOU KNOW"—what you or your family will receive must have worked not less than half the time from January, E under the provisions of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance 1937 up to the quarter in which you attain age 65 or die. All program? That question hould become an increasingly im-workers in covered jobs who have been contributing for a great contribution program? That question hould become an increasingly im-workers in covered jobs who have been contributing for a portant one as time see that If for the know the answer, period of ten years, or who have 40 quarters of coverage are you owe it to yourself and your dependents to find out. Since permanently insured for life. A quarter of coverage means a January 1, 1937, you have been contributing in the form of a period of three consecutive calendar months beginning Jan-payroll deduction, one percent of your wages up to \$3,000 uary 1, April July 1, and October 1, in which the worker per year-top jobs in "covered employment." Too often this was paid not less than \$50 in covered employment. The deduction is accepted and waived aside as just another tax permanently insured status guarantees a payment regardless of equal another contributed by your employer, is an investment becomes self-employed or enters a non-covered field. For in your fature entries a non-covered neid. For after age 65, or in the event of your death.

Ianuary, 1937 to Ianuary, 1947 is now a permanently insured

Minimum Requirements

Just as the worker after years of productive effort has earned Monthly payments are also made to children under 18 and to the right to a well-earned rest, your Social Security contribu-parents who are chiefly dependent on you, the wage earner. tions have or will earn for you and your family the right to The currently insured status was designed to protect a receive monthly and or a lump-sum benefit upon retirement widow and minor children in the event of the premature death of the worker. This status means that the employee must have

the child, or vide payments to survivors of Veterans of must be met before these payments are possible. Based upon

your wage record since January, 1937, you must be fully or January, 1937 to January, 1947 is now a permanently insured individual. This employee's status permits payments of monthly benefits to the worker and his wife upon their attainment of age 65 and retirement from covered employment. Monthly payments are also made to children under 18 and to parents who are chiefly dependent on you, the wage earner.

gardless of need, just as you would be entitled to receive our insurance payments from a commercial insurance comem. From this brief summary, you can appreciate how far-reachiny. However, they are not paid automatically plication must be filed by the individual entitled Social and important your and your family.

denies white strike

A report that white mechanics at the J. E. Coberly Lincoln and Mercury plant at 1400 W. 8th st., walkwith a Negro, and that the Negro was fired as a conciliatory measure was denied yesterday by the shop superintendent, Earl Brassington, who professed complete unawareness of any such crisis in his plant.

Receiving the tip in an anonymous telephone call the place and said he hires 18 Negroes in several capacities, including me- tion of David J. Curland, is underchanical and without trouble.

incident is one Will Taylor, the race, color or creed; secondly, to Tribune learned. Taylor, who could obtain an on-campus shop which not be traced, formerly operated would serve everybody. a Signal gasoline station at 103rd PROTEST IGNORED street in Watts, it was reported. He A Negro student, Bob Rogers gave that up to work on the night entered Oakley's shop at 1051 shift at Coberly's and was shifted Broxton Avenue on July 12 and was to day work reportedly at the re-refused service. Curland, chairman quest of his fellow employees, the for UCLA's "Students-for-Wallace,"
Tribune was told by employees then wrote Oakley a letter of protest which Oakley stated he did who asked that their names be not answer. The picketing followed kept see

When he reported to work Wednesday morning, the white mechanics refused to work with Taylor, it The group picketed again Friday was reported.

The dispute between the white mechanics, Taylor, and Brassington er strategy. is said to have taken place in the NOT COMMIES shop superintendent's office.

Employees also added that Cober-Communists or Communist-inspired. ly's advertised later in the week for a lubricator, and when a Negro applied, turned him down.

Barber Shops

BY HERMAN HIL

WESTWOOD, Calif.—Under the sponsorship of UCLA "Students-for-Wallace," three barber shops in Westwood, the fritine "Students-for-Wallace," three barber shops in Westwood, lant Briss- campus community adjoining the university, are being pickington said no such incident took eted because they refuse to cut Negro students' hair.

The movement, under the direcipite the picket lines stood to have a two-point program, Negro pivot figure in the alleged all customers without regard to

last Wednesday.

Asserted anti-Wallace elements percipitated a demonstration that resulted in the arrival of police. and Saturday and have a meeting scheduled for this week at the campus "Y" to discuss furth-

The pickets denied they were Marching in line was Wilbur Jerger, 40 Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Sixtieth District.

some are ex-veterans who state they fought in World War II to eliminate such un-American activ-

DENIES PREJUDICE

Bert Oakley, proprietor of the picketed shop, denied there was any racial prejudice in his business. "It is a matter of fact that my barbers have had no experience in cutting Negroes' hair, which requires a different technique.

"Rogers did not seem to have any objection, which seemed logical to me, since my own colored porters prefer to go to other shops which have had experience in cutting that kind of hair," he do clared.

Oakley has a son, an ex-veterar who operates a barber shop in an other part of the city.

The three barber shops involved Blue and Gold, Bob's, and the campus, report normal business dis-

Press Service of The TIAAC P new york, The your washington, D.C., Feb 3rd-Failure to settle a current strike of 1500 cafeteria workers here was termed a national disgrace by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, in a stormy session with a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, Monday, February 2.

The committee chairman, Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), suddenly interrupted Mr. Mitchell after questions having to do with Communism, accused him of unwillingness to answer questions and adjourned the meet-Jui.2-6-48

Mr. Mitchell attended the hearing at the invitation of the Committee's Rep. Hoffman. The company, Government Service, Incorporated, is a quasi-public agency. The majority of the employees are colored. The company contends that it refused to bargain with the employees because they failed to file non-communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Law.

The U. S. Department of Labor has informed the committee that the union is not required to sign the affidavits in order to deal with the company, but would be required to do so, if the machinery of the NLRB would be used in settling disputes between the union and the company. The union has not used NLRB's facilities for the last ten years of its bargaining relationship with the company.

Mr. Mitchell, who had been attempting to serve as a mediator in the strike following a denial of service to the union by the United States Conciliation Service, informed Mr. Hoffman that the majority of the persons involved were not interested in issues of communism or other matters not related to the strike.

Congressman Hoffman interrupted the labor secretary's statement to say, "don't you think that's the real cause of this dispute"? When Mr. Mitchell attempted to answer the question, the Congressman sudden- in large and that the labor secretary was unwilling to answer questions, banged his gavel and adjourned the hearing. Mr. Mitchell attempted to answer the question, the Congressman suddentions, banged his gavel and adjourned the hearing.

Following the meeting, in an exchange with Congressman Hoffman, Mr. Mitchell mentioned that he would not voluntarily appear before the committee again. The Congressman shouted that I will subpoena you and immediately the Committee Investigator, William Reimer, rushed from an deadjoining office with a subpoena which he handed to the labor secretary

When Mr. Mitchell appeared on Tuesday, February 3, in compliance with the subpoena, he was not called to testify. Congressman Wint Smith (R., Kan.) said, "Well, I don't think you need to appear." and informed Mr. Mitchell that the committee did not wish any further testimony from him.

rs are people

Capital Stores Won't Hir Megro Clarks; Alhance Pickets WASHINGTON. — (ANP) The New Negro alliance has for

The New Negfo alliance has for gro clerks, cashiers and supervisthe past two weeks sponsored ors. About two-thirds of the perpicket lines ground Safeway Foodsonnel of the Giant Market located stones located in Negro sections of in Negro communities are Negroes. The District of Columbia which repolicy is said to be the results to hire Negro clerks.

Functioning in full force on Saturdays, which is the usual marketing day for the majority of the people, these picketers urge Negro buyers to st y out of these Safeway stores which will not give them amployment.

The alliance claims that peti-

The alliance claims that petitions have been sent to these stores which have 99 percent colored trade and no percent colored clerks, but they have been ignored. Letters have been written but remain unanswered.

For this reason Negro customers are requested to stay out of these stores for their own self respect and their youth's future.

In direct opposition to the policy of the Safeway stores, the Giant Food stores, which carry as complete a line of merchandise at just as reasonable a price, employ Negro clerks, cashiers and supervisors. About two-thirds of the personnal of the Giant Market located in Negro communities are Negroes.

The Giant's liberal employment policy is said to be the result of negotiations of the Washington Urban league.

Stores Picketed 1/2

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)

The New Negro Alliance has or the past the weeks sponsored picket lines around Sareway food stores located in Negro sections of the District of Columbia which refuse to hire Negro clerks.

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Saturdays, which is the usual Urban League

Robeson Joins Picket Line



Paul Robert (right), the noted tenor, joined pickets at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore Saturday to protest the discriminatory seating at the city's only legitimate theatre house. The NAACP has been sponsoring picketing of the house since February 1947.

ing conditions and an increase in jury list.

Assistant North Carolina Attorney General Ralph Moody told the colored Democratic committeemen treat its Negroes badly and cited the State's expenditures on schools and teachers salaries. However, The charge was based on a comLusting Black pressed the jump plaint by two St. Louising Charles the Charge the Charles the Charge the Charles the Charge the Charles t

Laundry Strikers
Ask New Trials

(From Courier Press Service) 14_48 ON—The manner WASHINGTON-The manner in which North Carolina, juries are selected, resulting in the virtual exclusion of Negroes, was probed here last week by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Before the court was a case in In mary previous decisions, the volving the conviction of nine Ne-Supreme Court has expressly

Salem, N. C., who asked for newruled that convictions of Negroes trials on the basis of exclusion of in courts where members of their Negroes from the juries which race were systematically excluded

supreme Court that Negroes were disorders accompanying a laundry not denied their jury rights in strike. They were charged with disforsythe County, N. C. However, orderly conduct and with assaults the jury panel figures which were with "deadly veapons," which placed before the court indicated to det to be sticks. They were than the placed before the court indicated to detect the court indicated to detect to the sticks. that, unless there had been pur given sentences ranging from thirposeful discrimination, the law of ty days in jail to fifteen months averages had been soundly thrashed on the roads. in the jury selection system.

SEPARATE LISTS

By Mr. Dalton's own admission it was the practice in North Caro - a lina to keep the names of Negroes ! chosen for the jury panel on separate lists and he told the court that these names seldom find their way into the box from which names of jurors are drawn.

Admitting prejudice against the Negro leads to gross discriminagroup of A and T (Negro) Col-tion, the North Carolina attorney Wanta lege students from Greensboro, general told Chief Justice Vinson EAST ST. LOUIS III.— (NNPA)PICKET CAFE

Justice Black pressed the jury plaint by two St. Louisans, Charles the other in the Lapoint and asked: "How could it be Butler and Booker Fulks, who arebor Department --repossible, if the proceedings were being held in jail at Belleville on mained/closed, fair, that only twelve Negroes were burgiary and larceny charges. drawn in the past ten years? Mr Butler said he paid Phillips \$235/ and Fulks claimed he had paid him

\$90 after Phillips promised to get them out of jail.

Phillips is under indictment also on a murder charge resulting from the shooting of James Yates in a restaurant Phillips claimed he caught Yates on February 7th, in the act of robbing the establish-

teria service in North Carolina Attorney Ger- The petitioners in this case were eral William R. Dalton told the arrested in October 1946, during last Monday when about 1,500 workers, 98 per cent of them Negroes, were called out on strike in contract dispute.

> dlaimed the walkout was 100 per cent successful.

Breakers

| Light | Company | Light | mitted they were with Oscar Per-rator of the cafeter-o mitted they were with Oscar Per-14co, of short state of the high court expressed sur-ry, a third St. Louisan, when ias and lunch county where 45 Perry allegedly fired the fatal shote and cou

Negro-White Solidarity
Big Factor in Strength
BIRMINGHAM.—Alabama's 22,000 coal

BIRMINGHAM. — Alabama's 22,000 coal miners are out solid. A miner from one of the big TCI captive mines told The Worker that the miners will stay out until a settlement is reached on the \$100 a month pension at 60 years after 20 years in the pits.

He said that average payments now are less than \$50 a month and that as a result many men over 60 are still working in the mines. The age average of Alabama miners is relatively high with many men between 50 and 60 in the mines, and young workers are being turned away to seek jobs in other industries.

Birmingham miners think the settlement should be retroactive and they would like to see the retirement age set at 55 years instead of 60.

He said that the men in his mine, white and Negro, are disgusted with the Truman administration, and that the majority say they are going to vote for Wallace.

A WEEK before the current walkout some 400 men at the Short
Creek mine near here walked out in
protest against the company's refusal to advance a Negro machine
cutter helper to the machine cutter's job.

A machine cutter man, white, and his Negro helper, were killed recently in an accident in the mine. A Negro helper with four years' experience, was in direct seniority line for the job. The company put an inexperienced white worker on the machine, in violation of seniority, and the men walked out.

They are still out, and have demanded that the district UMW office, take their grievance up with the company. Here I fork, NY.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Details of the plot by Armour and Co. to break the strike of CIO Packinghouse Workers and destroy their union can now be revealed for the first time. Wash High up also in this union-answering an advertisement placed busting design, learned from a rep- by the company in the May 6 isue resentative of its industrial relations of the Columbia Missourian, local department, is a plan to drive out newspaper Juniu. 5-23-4

all Negroes from future employment in Armour plants and replace THE AD attractively offered all them by white workers. Sum prospective workers a weekly wage

spiracy is unfolded in a sworn af-fidavit, now in the possession of The Worker, by an individual in-work 12 hours a day for six days terviewed for a scab OB by the and 10 hours on Sundays, with Armour representative in Columbia and Sundays.

Apparently viewing the "Little

such instances in many years in a relates. labor dispute, Minnesota's Gov.

troops cleared streets surrounding workers in the future." onlooker Patrols in rumbling union leaders are known to be on corner of the plant.

The four pickets ran after the on foot enforced earlier court into be fired after the strike, this is the first indication that Armore Two of the men let themselves

with the Evidence now at hand of the packers' secret aims, application of the full power of governmental agencies — the National Guard, police and the courts —points up their abettal of the packers' union-destroying strategy.

Disclosed in this sworn affidavit

are these two avowed intentions of davit lists each point and the de-Armour: To break the strike and tails as follows: union; and to close-out all Negro "Policy of employment: Armour

"Conditions of work: Workers will have room and board furnished them. They will sleep and eat in

Attempting To

Stop Entrance

The anti-labor, anti-Negro con- of approximately \$100. Applicants

duty at the packers' behast.

company, therefore, was deterMarch 16.

Negro Eugene Comfort, who was with before them the steel-helmer workers and employ only white Hucks, said the four pickets saw the

employ only white workers in the drive to recruit 1,500 laborers by have been working in the plant dur future. The workers June 1, and all wage rates will be ng the strike. Each picked out These unsuspecting and startling 9-cents, higher than the union Perry immediately deliverage. These unsuspecting and startling 9-cents, higher than the union frank expression of Armour poli-scale:

West, of the company's industrial prospective employees will sign a relations department, during a commitment to the effect that they bia, Mo. This garden in Colum will work and live on company They were given to interviewers than 20 days:

at the Armour and Company plants, about 60 per cent are en-in National City, was held last Tue gaged in picketing and union headin National City, was held last Tue quarters activities.
day on a charge of killing Edward N Police demolished the Cudahy
Hucks, also colored, who was shot or Union headquarters and reportedly

Dixie" city as fertile scab-recruitHucks, also colored, who was shot or Union headquarters and reportedly union drive had been carried to "that his company was determined new heights last week In the first to break the strike," the affidavit House Workers of America.

Cay on a charge of killing and the Cudany Hucks, also colored, who was shot or Union headquarters and reportedly May 10 while on picket duty for attacked both women and men the striking CIO United Packing They also chased pickets into the Union Hall, broke open doors and Union Hall, broke open doors and when he and windows. No Negro possible of the Cudany Hucks, also colored, who was shot or Union headquarters and reportedly union drive had been carried to "that his company was determined the Striking CIO United Packing They also chased pickets into the Union Hall, broke open doors and Union Hall, broke open door relates.

Hucks was killed when he and mashed windows. No Negro po-It adds further: "Since a large three other piskets ran toward three licemen were involved.

Youngdahl ordered out National Guard troops for strike-breaking Negro, Mr. West stated that his strike has been in progress since

three men cross the East St. Louis the struck plants of strikers and Although numerous Negro local Junction Railroad tracks and ap-

junctions and opened the way for the first indication that Armour lown on the inside of the fence, acthe entry of scabs. of eliminating all Negroes, who stood on a crossbar, pulled a revol-

Disclosed in this sworn affidavit As described by West, the affi- called immediately after the shooting went to the plant and conferred with Frank P. Capera, general mana

One witness at a time was taken workers from Armour plants and and company is concentrating on a to view the sixty-six employees who

Perry denied the shooting. He said he had been at the plant only for the last two weeks and had remained on the premises during that whole period.

Kaycee Police

KANSAS CITY, Kan. - Hurling bitter charges of "outal and wan-ton police terrolism? CIO Pack-inghouse Workers urged Attorney General Tom Clark to probe the skull-cracking attack on pickets at the Cudahy plant by seventy policemen here Friday. Three Negro union members were included among workers suffering injuries.

They are Frank Rose, 50, strike chairman of the Cudahy plant and member of the Cudahy UPWA-.CIO union, head injuries; Sylvester Towner, 33, and Cecil Campbell, 33, both suffered head lacerations and bruises 35-1-48

Of the 2,500 Negro workers in EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—(NNPA)— Of the 2,500 Negro workers in Oscar Perry, colored strike breake plants, about 60 nor continuous and Wilson

workers were pounding the 25,000 members. bricks in orderly picket lines Monday, a Southside Commitaround 133 meat plants through-tee to Support Packinghouse out the nation late Thursday. Strikers was formed during a the third day of their strike for luncheon meeting at Morris Eat higher wages. . /.

STALEMATE 27-48

In the union's district headquarters at 4758 S. Marshfield Ave. union leaders expressed determination to carry out the strike launched Turalay morning at 12.01 for a 29 cent hourly wage hike. The meat packers insist on the 9-cent hourly increase as maximum.

The union agreed last week to accept the 9 cent increase and negotiate for the remainder. The packers balked at negotiations Violent End Previously, the AFL Amalgam. The meat strike died hard. In Waterley ated Meat Cutters and Butcher Iowa, one hot afternoon as week, a raise.

ation for a "long struggle."

NEGROES PROMINENT

Philip Weightman is international vice president of the upion. Salt 5 37 VIV. An estimated 2,000 pickets work four hour shifts. They are accompanied by 2,246 police. Of the union's 100,000 member nat-

Thirty-five thousand Negro ional force, Negroes are estimatand 65,000 white packinghouse ed at 12,000 of the district's

Shop. District Director Herbert In Chicago, heart of the pack- average worker's wage was 50 ing industry, wearing the red cents an hour below the scale and white strike banners, 12,000 the U. S. Bureau of Labor Sta-Negroes, half the total strike tistics says is necessary for a force, were pacing back and for- family of four with one wage th as 2,200 policemen, a third of earner. He added that the comthe city's force, looked warily bined 1947 profits of the packers were \$144,000,000.

> Mrs. Mattie Bryant, of the Big Brother organization, and Atty. Sidney A. Jones, were named co-chairmen of the Southside committee.

> In the meantime, Ralph Helstein, president of the international union, turned down a request from President Truman to delay the strike. This week Truman appointed a 3-man board to study the crises.

> > LABOR

Workmen settled for the 9-cent55-year-old Negro, who had gone back to work at the Rath Packing Co. after losing began to rise. Sentner's own Local 1102 In Chicago pickets are walk. \$375 in wages, fired his pistol when a ing at 22 points in close forma. swarm of strikers tried to tip over his tions. No violence had been re tattered Model A Ford. A picket was borted up to Tuesday night. The strikers took out their fury on work-Three canteens have been set up ers' autos. A parking lot fence was ripped to serve the strikers, in prepar-down, 27 cars were overturned. Frightened workers staved in the plant that night, went out next day under protection of vote of 950-2, Bill Sentner-still hanging Iowa's National Guard. Itom.

Local Negro leadership has Next day a majority of the C.I.O Packbeen prominent from rank and inghouse Workers' strikers around the coun- organized dimes file to district and national ex-try voted to surrender to the companies' ecutive positions. Sam Curry is terms. This week most of the 80,000 president of the nation's larg-strikers trudged back to work-for the est local, embracing 8,000 here; 9¢-an-hour increase they had rejected at

episode: housewives had paid undeter-Against Compusion? mined millions in higher meat prices; farm- Thirteen states prohibit the union ers and livestock men had lost heavily, shop.* But the Taft-Hartley law does not But for the strikers it was a near disaster. Shop. But the the strikers it was a near disaster. bar it, if a majority of employees vote for They had lost about \$40 million in wages. it. Thus union leaders, in cases involving Many stood to lose their jobs if it was interstate commerce, have been able to proved that they had taken part in vio-

Chicago striker run down by a truck which he tried to stop at the picket line; an East St. Louis tions Board closed the Taft-Hartley door ricket, shot by a non-striker. lence. At the end, the strikers had only a choice of abject surrender or wrecking their union by continuing an unpopular, losing fight. It was Labor's most painful

beating on the postwar strike front. Rising Tide Jume

St. Louis' Bill Sentner is a labor leader who has never made any bones about his politics; he is a Communist and proud of it. He is a general vice president of the C.I.O.'s Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and president of its In 1936, Sentner organized a local at

St. Louis' Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. The iollowing year he led the plant's 2,000 workers in a 53-day sit-down strike, the second longest sit-down in U.S. labor history. But when handsome Stuart Symington (now Secretary of the Air Force) took over as Emerson's president, labor relations began to settle down. Symington and Sentner sized each other up; each found the other a forthright, levelheaded man of his word. Working together, they put into effect a successful labor-management plan and a profitsharing program. Emerson, swollen to 11,- (Chicago Tribune Press Service) 000 workers, was one of the few big plants in St. Louis to come through the war thousand members of the Iowa without labor trouble. At war's end, however, anti-Communist hayonets fixed

sentiment among the U.E.'s rank & file began to turn against him, and his right to. hold his district office was challenged in the courts. After the Taft-Hartley law was passed, he was asked if he intended to resign and allow the union to comply with the law. "That decision," he replied, "is up to the membership of this union." Last week, Local 1102 made its decision. By a on to his district and international offices -was expelled for life from the local he

The anti-Communist tide was rising in other unions. At a convention of Abram Flaxer's red-rimmed United Public Work-Sam Parks is president of the wilson local, numbering 4,000; and Andrew Pitts, leads Swift local, which embraces 5,500. For the nation it had been a costly reserved at Flaxer's red-finited cinted rather wilson local repetited at Flaxer's red-finited cinted rather wilson reserved. Flaxer's red-finited cinted rather wilson reserved at Flaxer's red-finited cinted rather wilson reserved. Flaxer's red-finited cinted rather wilson red r with the left-wing, anti-C.I.O. policies" of

use the federal labor law as a safe refuge * It was the strike's third fatality. The others: a from more stringent state laws.

Last week, the National Labor Relawith a bang. In a 3-2 decision it ruled that it will no longer hold union shop elections in states which outlaw it. Such NLRB elections, the majority decided, "would lead only to the circumvention and frus- on the milling crowd. There tration of State law." For labor leaders who rely on the union shop device to control and hold their memberships, it was a hard blow. Man. 7-31-48

rappedWorkers

BY THOMAS MORROW Waterloo, Ia., May 20-One

for the field, streamed into Waterloo today to keep peace at the strikebound Rath Packing company plant.

They were called by Gov.

Lee Roberts Robert D. Blue after one picket was shot and killed, a woman picket suffered a shoulder wound, blows were exchanged, and 17 to 30 automobiles overturned in rioting at the plant gate.

The dead man was William Farrell, 40, of Waterloo. The wounded woman is Mrs. Margaret Graheim, 31

Lee Reperts, 55, of Dunkerton. Ia., a Negro, was held as county authorities filed a murder charge against him. He was whisked to another town as striking members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers muttered threats to take him from the jail.

Meet No Resistance

The first guard contingent of 200 arrived at 4:30 a.m. and went directly to the gate. Led by a half-track with machine guns at ready, the helmeted troops fixed bayonets as they fell into a wedge shaped formation. At a command from their leader they moved silently was no resistance as the strikers and curious backed up one block from the main gate and remained there.

After quiet was restored, a group of 150 nonstriking workers, isolated in the packing plant when the rioting was begun, were able to leave for their homes.

A. D. Donnell, company secretary, closed the plant for one day, because of the confusion of the military moving in, but announced production will be resumed tomorrow. Company employes said ? they did not see how negotiations, which had been believed near conclusion, could be carried on "under this pres-A meeting had been scheduled,

union leaders/said, for today and plant spokesman said for tomorrow. The strike, in which wage increases were the sole issue, has been going on w since March 16. Company spokesmen said a back to work movement had grown until between 1,000 and 2,000 of the 5,000 strikers were at their johs Charge Outside Influence

Last Friday the company issued a statement congratulating the union on the peaceful manner in which the strike was carried on. Company employes I asserted that in the last week, union representatives from South St. Paul and Albert Lea, 2 % Minn., where similar strikes had brought out the national guard, addressed strikers H mass meeting and accused them 5 of "panty waist" methods of conducting a strike.

Lee Simon, international representative of the union, blamed the fatal trouble on an o injunction obtained by the company and served before the shooting. He pointed out that a temporary restraining order

noticeable before. The firstescape into the crowd. incident occurred when a man Jeer At Guardsmen brought his wife to work at The national guard had the the plant on his motorcycle, plant gate under control today. He exchanged insults with the Two or three hundred dispiritpickets, witnesses said, anded strikers gathered at the one of the strikers rushed him 500 feet set forth in the inand punched him in the nose. junction they confined their

There were an estimated activities to dering refer-2,500 to 3,000 strikers at the ences to the national guard gate when Roberts tried to soldiers as "boy scouts. drive in the back gate of the Jeeps and half-tracks

plant. Pickets stopped him, patroled the plant and he said, and he tried the rounding streets. New

arrived by bus and moved to front gate. "Some of the pickets lifted their headquarters, a new the front end of the car offwarehouse. Most of the units the ground and threatened to here are portions of the 34th turn it over, " Roberts tolddivision which saw action in police. "Some of them shouted, Europe. The ranks contain a "Kill the Jig!" He said he number of veterans, some wearthrust a .32 caliber revolvering Purple Heart ribbons and out of the window to scare the distinguishable by the ease pickets but some of them keptwith which they wore their coming. "I fired a shot outbattle dress. 5-21-48 of the right side of the car," National guard leaders

he continued. "Most of the stressed the fact that martial pickets were on the left sidelaw had not been declared by where I was sitting. I in-the governor. The troops were tended to fire into the ground called to help local officials and I didn't see any one there. "enforce the law.

Police said apparently the Takes Over After same bullet killed Farrell and wounded the woman.

Mob Turns To Autos

Muttered Threats Heard

Sheriff Laverne Gibson to allow

an unidentified picket to

Roberts drove away and was seized by police after he got clear of the mob. The fury of WATERLOO, Iowa, May 20-(P) the strikers was turned toward the parking lot in which non-—National Guardsmen, who moved the parking lot in which non-—National Guardsmen, who moved Approximately 4,500 CIO-UPWA striking workers parked their into the area with fixed bayonets workers at the Rath plant have cars. They broke windows with shortly before dawn, patrolled the been on strike since March 16 and bricks and stones. Rath Packing Company plant today settlement negotiations Tuesday From 17 to 30 cars were after CIO Packinghouse Workers ended in deadlock. Talks had been

seized and overturned. One rioted when one of their pickets scheduled to resume late in the striker threwabicycle against was shot to death last evening.

to 40 city policemen. He was the rioting began were able to go knocked down by the strikers, to their homes. A second policeman was knocked Relative quiet prevailed at the

down and others pushed around, scene where tumult had broken out for two hours last night after UPWA picket, William J. Farrell, to beg for the strikers to car which pickets had stopped at disperse. The strikers broke the plant entrance.

George Alexander was held on a day wore on.

restricting strike activities in the plant area. To relieve tension the Rath plant shut down its limited operations for today. The man held in the slaying was removed to a secret place The the

Union officials using loud speakers joined with 60 peace officers in quelling the disorder.

County Atty. Blair Wood said the shot was fired by Fred Lee Roberts, 55-year-old Negro from nearby Dunkerton. Wood said Roberts, father of nine children, would be charged with murder.

Wood said Roberts told him he tried to shoot into the ground to "scare off pickets who were threatening to turn my car over and who were yelling 'kill the jig'.'

In the wake of the shooting a plant fence was torn down, nearly 30 cars of non-striking Rath workers were upset on a parking lot, and rocks were hurled through windows. of the overturned vehicles.

AS THE DISORDERS BOILED rapidly out of control and a crowd of upwards of 3,000 persons surged around the plant entrance, Sheriff H. T. Wagner sent an emergency call to Goy. Robert D. Blue, for troops. Activities at once directed

guard headquarters to deploy troops to Waterloo, and Col. Ralph Lancaster, assistant adjutant general, said "upwards of 500" men were being sent. The governor stressed troops

were to aid civil authorities in protecting life and property and that martial law was not being

an automobile in a frenzy of Under protection of upwards of rage. Soon guardsmen, a group of 150 non-Max Bredow, acting chief of striking workers isolated in the big police, headed a force of 30 independent packing plant when EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Ed Hucks, who spent 25 years

Union officials re-employed 40, Waterloo, was killed by a pistol of his life making profits for Armour & Co. here, would be their loud speaker and began blast from a non-striking worker's alive today but for that company's all-out fight to break the ing wage that strike on the United Packinghouse Their plight is typical of the lit-A woman picket was wounded Workers. Ed needed more than the tle packingtown lying just across into groups and there were in the shoulder, apparently by the 91/2 cent raise the big packers are the tracks from the Armour plant, muttered threats of going to same bullet that killed Farrell. holding out for. He and his wife right in the path of the choking Negro and 65,000 white members of pour here and make him look at the guardsmen took over under both worked for Armour, but still stench which even a strike cannot the CIO Packing House workers are the body. Two arrests were made besides group of about 50 pickets retreated in order to have meat on the table. Two arrests were made besides group of about 50 pickets retreated in order to have meat on the table. The son who is barely able to walk, out the hation, the first national test of freed in \$200 bond on a cluster about a block away.

was freed in \$200 bond on a in a cluster about a block away wringing her hands. "We have two ago by a crippling affliction, the charge of assault and battery, where others joined them as the old people in our house who can't nature of which they don't know. last year. George Alexander was held on a day were on.

leaped on the back of Deputy tracks and jeeps patrolled the area, and now he has to haul feed for says Mrs. Reynolds. THE GUARDSMEN WERE DI-the hogs, too. I don't know what RECTED to enforce court orders will become of us." 3-23-45

WHAT WILL HAPPEN to the

scab who shot Ed Hucks? That's estion every worker in this asking. They know that many shots were fired at pickets from inside the Armour fence before the fatal shooting. They know that the murderer did not even run away after his crime, but strolled around in the vicinity for several minutes before entering the struck plant. They know that he remained in the plant four hours while National City police refused to act. until a sheriff with a John Doe warrant could be produced

nerve to shoot so brazenly and stay at the scene as if to say, what are you going to do about it?' unless he had been led to think the company would protect him." That's the opinion of the workers

mination to had solid and witheir strike June, 5-23-48



35,000 On Strike

By Frank Marshall Davis

Chicago—(ANP)—Demanding a livmeasures up to the Burean of Labor statistics, some 35,000 1

charge of resisting an officer. Road blocks were set up on work, and now just one paycheck. "When you hardly have enough Chief target of the strikers are the The charge was that Alexander streets leading to the plant. Half Willie delivers papers after school, to eat you can't pay doctors' bills," "Big Four" packers of Swift, Armour. Chief target of the strikers are the Wilson and Cudahy, who made \$144,-8 000,000 in profits last year, an increase \$ of 480 percent over prewar profits of

Dixie Justice Jails Strikers,

ground out severe prison sentences for three Negro workers who participated in an unsuccessful strike last winter at the largest Government-built housing project in the U.S., Farlington, in nearby Virginia 1997.

The Fairfax County Circuit Court on May 10 sentenced Wilbert Roberson to two years and Wilson Robinson and Edward Putman to a year each in the State Penitentiary in the most obvious kind oef frameup.

During the strike, caused by the refusal of the absentee owner, Fairmac Corporation, to bargain with Local 82, AFL Building Service Employees, the three strikers were attacked and Roberson was clubbed about the head by four scabs.

In the trials of the seven men, all four scabs were completely exonerated, though one admitted being the party who struck the first blow.

The strike was lost after many weeks of picketing in bitter cold and snow.

k Brightens for Negroes As turned out to vote-2,800 in all.

ago by the progressive group in the WHY? For "helping" collect the mion, once he was in office Netter five percent from the men! in surned and worked with ILA's Joe other words, all the money the Ryan. He was only elected for two longshoremen earn, every raise they years, but refused to permit local get, means more money in the elections. He stayed in office for company's pocket. When one refour years more than he was members withholding taxes, social elected for. He held control through security, union dues and the five a clique of 770 paid officials. He percent, as well as the fact that even had police stationed around longshoremen do not work steadily came obvious that Netter was dethe hall to prevent "disturbances." and never know when they are Several times police drew guns on going to work, it begins to add up. men who opposed Netter.

NETTER was completely a Ryan stooge. He inserted clauses into the contract more agreeable to the came out, it makes it illegal for the out it became obvious that the rank companies than the men. This, of men to pay this five percent with- and file were in no mood to be The local membership never par-union had pledge cards printed and ballots were counted showing Denticipated in contract renewals demanded that the men sign them, nis leading. Netter second, but the

from New York and he, Netter and work. The foul's he the companies would draw up a new contract. If the companies LED BY THE PROGRESSIVES happened to grant a small raise, in the union, the men staged a

the membership, was never men-only one-half hour of preparations tioned in these contract negotia- and one leaflet. They demanded tions, or fought against by Netter work cards without having to sign and Ryan. Neither were the heavy the pledges. A reception of police sling loads, a terrific hazard to the met them at the hall. They couldn't men causing deaths and over 800 get in and the union leaders would injuries last year, nor the lack of a not come out to speak, so a fiery rotary hiring hall, which meant demonstration was staged and a that men had to shape up at five in Committee was elected right there the morning for a job at eight in to lead the fight to force an elecorder to collect unemployment intion within the local surance and that the work could be This demonstration finally cause parceled out as it pleased the com-Netter to call an election. pany bosses or the union officials. It was the first time in the his-General working conditions grew General working conditions grew corse and worse and nothing was tory of the local hat so many men

cal 1419's presidential election, it only by the Negro longshoremen in candidates in all. represented an outbreak of fighting Local 1419. This five percent of all From the outset the progressive spirit among the rank and file in earnings comes to over half a mil-forces with Avery Alexander as this all-Negro local which has been lion dollars a year, and constitutes their recognized leader (even though subject for six years to some of the an enormous slush fund for main- he had been illegally expelled from

Although he was elected six years back to the steamship companies! the rank and file candidate. The men cannot even make enough ity to cease voting, blocking at least to feed their families arker

they would increase the speedup. march on the hall, in which 500 The speedup, a burning issue with longshoremen participated, after

Trying, as usual, to get around the NEW ORLEANS.—When J. Har- is the "kickback." The men pay 5 union heads put five candidates for vey Netter was finally kicked out a percent of all they earn back to the the office of president of the local, few weeks ago from office in Inter- ILA in addition to the union dues with one independent, Dave Dennis, national Longshore Association Lo- and death benefits. This is paid and a rank and filer, making seven

worst abuses in the history of taining the Ryan clique in power. the union by Netter) conducted a Ten percent of this money is paid vigorous campaign in support of

> WHEN ELECTIONS rolled around Netter tried to buy votes with every conceivable means at his command using the union's money, whiskey and free meals. But before the final votes were tabulated it be-

He therefore invoked a technical. 1,000 men from casting their bailots. After much squabbling and maneuvering to throw the ballots course, without consulting the men. out their written consent. The overridden by such methods. The through representatives or other-saying it was all right to deduct the rank and filer Dennis did not re-wise. Surv. 2-15-48 five percent. Men who refused were ceive a clear majority, thus necessi-When the time for contract nego, not given work cards and could not tating a runoff between Netter and Dennis, Juan. 2 - 25

Bias Scored

PANAMA, Canal Zone—(G)—
The general Workers Union here
will her send feet to the International Labor Conference in
Lima, Peru, the month because of
the rank discrimination practiced
by the American Jeneration of Lator against Panama and other
Latin Americans "Panamanian Latin Americans. "Panamanian workers will not be represented in the ofference sponsors by the AFY property that the canal Zone not only against Panamanians but also all Latin Americans," is the statement issued by the Secretary General of the Union, in justifying the Union's action.

P.R.R. Dining Car Workers Quit AFL

NEW YORK-By a two-to-one vote the Dining Car and Railroad Food Nockery Unach independent, distodged the AFL Dining Car Local 370 as bargaining and grievance-hearing agent for 2,204 dining car employees of the Penasylvania Ranroad in three tomered ervision of the National Mediation

phe cio United Transport Service Employees Union, the third participant, made a poor showing in the runoff, its vote being only 99. The victor polled 1403 votes, while the AFL union, which had very sented the simple of than 10 years, received 702

Joseph Quinn, general chair-man of Local 370, attributed the union s defeat to "insidious inside forces." Oscar Greene, secretary treasurer of the victorious soion, interpreted the vole at a protest against the discrimination to which colored employees in the

interpreted the older a present against the discrimination to which colored employees in the hotel and railroad industries are subjected.

Panama, Canal Zone—(G)— The General Workers Union here will not send delegates to the International States and Canada.

Panama, Canal Zone—in the AFL is fight dent of the Brotherhood, warned colored Americans to who wayne County Federation of the Market Colored Americans to an an and Bennie Smith, local AFL rights program," William Green, totalitarian government in like chairman, presided.

Panama, Canal Zone—in the Colored Americans to a sixth biennial convention of the Colored Russia."

States and Canada.

Mrs. Helena Wilson, president of the Brotherhood, warned colored Americans to the Labor. Welcomed the delegates; in a said the three great questions of world interest today are: note speech, Sunday, opening the (1) the atomic bomb; (2) the sound of the Colored Peoples Cass Tech against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color world interest today are: note speech, Sunday, opening the (1) the atomic bomb; (2) the sunday against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color world interest today are: note speech, Sunday, opening the (1) the atomic bomb; (2) the sunday against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color against white supremacy; (3) the Brotherhood of Sleeping Carevolt of the world of color ation of Labor against Panamanians AFL "will stand behind the president of the Brotherhood, porters in their every effort."

The American Feder and Training Colored people," and that the president of the Brotherhood, porters in their every effort."

The American Feder and Training Colored people, and that the president of the Brotherhood, porters in their every effort." and other Latin Americans. "Panamanian workers will not be represent- equality, freedom and justice, received in 1925 when the union started; that it has 39 contracts

ed in the conference sponsored by the AFL, which practices shameless discrimination in the Canal Zone not only against Panamanians but also all Latin Americans," is the statement issued by the Secretary General of the Union, in justifying the Union's action.

Elected to AFL Post in New York State



Thomas Young (center) has been elected vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, the A.F. of L.'s highest body in the Empire State. Shown congratulating Mr. Young are James Bichardson defty organizer of Bartenders Union Local 15, A.F. of L., and Joseph Quinn right), general chairman of the Dining Car Employees Union.

AFL for Truman's Civil

"The world of color today seeks paid twenty times as much as they

with railroads; and covers 117 cities and towns in the United

Bartenders Union

The American Federation of La-until their expiration at which bor gained more than 400 mem time new ones will be negotiated bers in its bartenders union in Local 15 has been also instru-Harelm this week when Jack mental in having many beer and Townsend, president of the Res-beverage firms employ Negro sales-taurant Employees and Bartend-men, Richardson declared. And ers International Union, Local 15, many of these salesmen are former announced at a press conference member of his local, who've been Friday that Local 2 of the Bartenders, Restaurant and Luncheonette Employees, affilitated with the independent United Industrial Union, had been merged with his organization giving them a combined strength of 800 members in the Harlem area. 6-26-43 insurance polocies, a 48 hour week at a \$55 minimum wage and double at a \$55 minimum wage and double time for holidays. All members

Meeting at Sugar Ray Robinson's ty, Richardson said 6-26-48 Cafe on Seventh avenue and 124th street, Townsend said that the almalgamation was the result of prolonged negotiations between officials of the unions involved who felt that such a move would give them a more united front to organize the non-union shops in the area. Local 15, he added, now has more than 75percent of the uinon bartenders in Harlem on its membership rol! and will undertake a concerted drive to organize a small minority of cafes employing nonunion help.

Under the new plan of organ. ization, John Matthews, president of the disolved Local 2, will be added to Local 15's staff as a business agent. Expressing himself as greatly in favor of the fusion, Matthews said, "I feel that it is more advantageous to all concerned and that the benefits of the AFL to the worker was a greater incentive for new members to join

Coming into the Harlem district two years ago, Local 15 has been successful in signing up more than

The combined Locals now have the majority of the best known places in Harlem organized. "Much of the Union's success." Townsend said, "was due to the organizing efforts of James Richardson, organizer and business agent Walter Woodland, who both worked in the neighborhoodas bartenders and who were conversant with the

many problems and needs tacing the man behind the bar.

The purpose of setting up a Hardem branch of Local 15, he asserted, was to facilitate the AFL's drive to organize this area. The contracts made by local 2 before

Lo, at 15 has contracts through time for holidays. All members out Manhattan and its tocal mem, have been very active in aiding bership is now more than 5,000. various charities in the commun-

of Labor wound up its eighty-fifth is 46 years old, married, has three ident of the annual convention at the Hotel chirdlen, and lives at 445 West duce the Commodore yesterday by electing 153rd street.

secretary-treasurer. Fifteen vice-colleges. brone and Michael A. Egan.

Mr. Egan were named as vice-seven of them would be admitted. presidents for the first time, the Among the seven admited was other twelve being hold-overs. Mr. Peter Ottley, brother of Roi Ottley, Young, a Negro, is secretary of newspaper man, after he anLocal 32-B, Building Service Emswered "No," to a question of ployees Union. He is forty-six whether or not he was a Comyears old, married, has three children, and lives at 445 West 153d
Street. The conson later issued statements pointvention rushed through a number of the charges, and adding that

of resolutions, including one sup- of the charges, and adding that porting Dr. William Jansen, Su-they had been active in the aptiperintendent of Schools in New Communist faction of Local 144.

York City, for his ban on the Build Service Employees.

magazine "The Nation" from the UNSEATED DELEGATES

report of its education committee, Harry Reich, president of Local recommending increased Federal 86. Hotel and Restaurant Emaid to education and wider local ployees, linked the unseating of participation by unions in school the delegates to their long fight affairs and health and recreational to elect a colored person as a vice

New York State Federation, of KLAN PROPOSAL

a slate of fficers for the coming The 1,099 accredited delegates year which included the first gave enthusiastic support to a re-Negro vice-president in its history, mittee, read by Mrs. Betty H. Thomas A. Murray was re- Donnelly, chairman. Among the elected president of the state things urged by this report was A. F. of L. organization, and elimination of racial and religious Harold C. Hanover was re-elected discrimination from schools and

Joseph A. Mullaney, Clarence F. Delegates to the convention last Conroy, Mrs. eBtty Hawley Don- Wednesday overwhelmingly and nelly, Joseph P. Ryan, Michael J. vociferously upheld the action of Mungovan, Joseph J. Delaney, Isi- the credentials committee in undore Nagler, Martin T. Lacey, Ed-seating 20 delegates who had been ward W. Edwards, John Walsh, investigated on suspicion of being Joseph W. Liggett, John P. Crane, Communists or Communist sympa-Thomas G. Young, Joseph Cham-thizers. The committee originally withheld seating 27 delegates, but Mr. Young, Mr. Chambrone and announced last Wednesday that

reading list in schools. The Feder- Prominent among the unseated ation declared that "The Nation" delegates was Charles Collins, vice had printed "vicious attacks on the oresident of Local 6, Hotel and Catholic religion" which were "en-Club employees, and a candidate tirely contrary to the basic con- for vice president of the federacepts of American democracy." ion. His unseating excluded him The convention also supported a from the race for vice president.

president of the federation. Last vear, in Utica, these forces nominated Mr. Collins, for the position, as they did again this year.

Prior to adjournment, the convention amended the federation's constitution to bar Communists and all others seeking to over-

throw the government by force and violence from holding office or acting as delegates to its con-- The vention.

New York State Federation of KLAN PROPOSAL

Labor wound up its 85th annual Convention at the Hotel Commodore last Thursday by electing a state of officers for the coming urged that it be amended to inslate officers for the coming urged that it be amended to inslate of officers for the coming urged that it be amended to inslate of officers for the coming urged that it be amended to inslate officers for the coming urged that it be amended to inslate officers for the co

Texas AFL Adopts Anti-Jim FT. WORTH, Tex. - The most and servicing delegates. If a city is local unions.

State Federation of Labor, recently tee is empowered to shift the con-Harry Acreman of Austin, execubled here, was struck as a result of vention site. the militant, determined stand of the entire Negro delegation and ON OTHER QUESTIONS the several Mexican - American dele- convention showed that the general

560 delegates representing a mem- blindly tailing along behind Dembership of 250,000 in 378 locals scat- ocratic Party politicians and swaltered in 45 Texas cities.

gro delegates met with several ers are "partners." 7-11-43 white delegates in the foyer of the Social Democrats like attorney W. convention hall and pointed out A. Combs of Kouston and Edwin that all Negroes were being re- Ellitt told the convention that the quired to ride up to the conven- labor movement ought to give the tion floor in the Hotel Texas in the Taft-Hartley Law a try. service elevator, together with the At a political rally for the delegarbage, and were being insulted gates, carried off as not an official besides by the elevator operator, convention meeting but actually

Texas AFL had called for an end the Democratic primaries: Coke of the Hod Carriers local union, arms. to segregation at AFL meetings. Stevenson for U. S. Senator; Roger was elected vice president of the Meeting with evasions, the Negro Q. Evans for governor; Jim Griffin delegates then declared that the for Agricultural Commissioner and convention here last week. Eventire Negro delegation of 35 would James P. Hart and St. John Gar- erett was elected on Wednesday, refuse to attend the Convention,

Joined by several Mexican-American delegates, the Negro delegates met in another part of Ft. Worth, elected their own officers, with W. bitter dilemma in which the labor bor group's executive board. J. Nelson, of ILA Local 1872 in movement finds itself in the Dem- Eighty Negro delegates were at-Houston, as president, and Lee A. ocratic Party, endorsing candidates tending the convention, but none Lewis, of Local 279A, Houston, as who offer no hope for advancing la-elected Everett to the post creatolution to the Convention floor de- avoid a clear cut-stand even on manding that AFL resolutions such issues as the Taft-Hartley The Negro delegates were boy-

impression on the Convention del- vention, without floor discussion tion was being held. They objecegates as a whole, with the result whatsoever, included: support to ted, they said, to riding the elevatthat actions were taken indicating the ITU against Texas publishers; or with garbage and dirty linen. a definite change from the previous upholding the principles of FDR state A. F. of L. president, said policy of "talk, talk." // . 4

convention to have a Negro vice- white collar workers; strengthen- to ride the regular elevators in a president was finally implemented, ing the workmen's compensation body, and in a non-stop ride, to Freeman Everett of Hodcarriers Lo- law; opposing a sales tax; repeal cal 18 in Houston was elected 12th of the Taft-Hartley Law; repeal of Negro delegates had attended the

by resolution that it is mandatory laws for public construction; for upon any city seeking the AFL con-full time employee to organize local vention, to guarantee that there political action committees; protest- Wednesday morning when C. A. shall be no segregation in seating ing activity of labor racketeers, in Swink of Dallas moved that elec-

gates. Jun. 7-11-48 leadership of the AFL in Texas is, The Convention was attended by continuing to follow a policy of lowing large doses of the propa-On the first day, June 21, six Ne- ganda that the employers and work-

They pointed out that resolutions open only to delegates, the Texas BALLAS. — (Special) — Free pointed reading clerk and L. M. at previous conventions of the AFL endorsed certain candidates in man Everett of Houston, member Barber of El Paso, sergeant-at-

secretary. This meeting sent a res- bor and the people's cause, and who ed last year. '/ - 2 against segregation be carried out. Law. Stevenson is definitely a re-cotting the convention because

against the Texas Regulars; for the Texas hotel management had First, a decision of last year's organizing the service trades and arranged for the Negro delegates vice president by acclamation due, the 9 state anti-labor laws; for sessions Second, the Convention directed state prison reform; better wage

significant and progressive note in chosen and then it is found not to W. J. Harris of Dallas was rethe 50th convention of the Texas qualify, then the executive commit-elected Federation president, and

80 Boycott Meet: Refuse to Ride Freight Elevator

wood for the State, Supreme Court. June 23, after a move was halted from the convention floor to stop his nomination. Everett is the THESE CHOICES represent the first Negro to be added to the la-

Boycott Confab

THE DETERMINED CONDUCT in'" one. The level of the Negro delegates made a deep Resolutions passed by the conhotel where the 50th State Federation was being held. They object

William J. Harris of Dallas the convention hall. At Wednesday noon, only two of the several

Question To Floor

The representation question arose on the convention floor

tion of a Negro to the board be deferred until the next conven-

Immediately, Joe Williams of the Houston Carpenters Local union, objected. R. A. Massey of the Houston Long Shoremen's Local moved to table Swink's mo-tion. Yamad City 7716. The convention backed up Mas-

sey and elected Everett by acclam-First To Serve

He is the first Negro to serve as an officer of the State federation. Last year in Dallas, the federation created the new post to give Negro members representation, but did not fill the position.

In other actions, Wednesday, the federation re-elected Harris president and chose Beaumont for the 1949 convention place. Harry W. Acreman of Austin was reappointed executive secretary.

Other district vice-presidents elected by acclamations were:

E. T. Coleman, Austin; Harry N. Johnson, San Antonio: George F. Webber, El Paso: F. H. Prock, Amarillo; John W. Hays, Dallas; Mrs. Ethel Burch Hiatt, Fort Worth; E. B. Gross, Beaumont, and Leroy M. Williams, Houston.

E. A. Harrell of Waco was ap-

Upon Which Jobs Depended

The case first arose last year

state the injunction suit here, it

Throughout the litigation, the

railroads and brotherhoods have

was said.

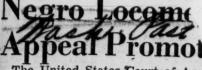
and Enginemen from making an board Air Line Railroad. agreement to require colored lo- Charles H. Houston, Washington the federal district court order. Hinton's suit was brought

According to Charles H. Hous-when a Norfolk court enjoined ton and Joseph C. Waddy, attor-the brotherhood from carrying out neys for the colored firemen, un- a rule which allegedly refused der the Brotherhood's proposal, employment to Negroes on Diesel each fireman and helper, in the or-locomotives, which were becoming

ored firemen contended, the Broth- went back to the Norlolk court the head-end of trains. erhood deprived them of their civ. where a judge enjoined the Ne- The Brotherhood of Railroad il and property rights without due groes from proceeding in Wash-Tarinmen, which maintains a process of law and withheld from ington, Houston said. The judge clause in its constitution barring them the fair and impartial representation to which they were entitled by law.

Injunction Granted In Trainmen's Case

Southern carriers which said Jula 10-12-



The United States Court of Appeals in Richmond, a.V, was asked denied discriminatory practices. yesterday to unravel a snarl of They claim the promotion system litigation in two Federal Courts they use at present may, in effect. A 1:1

be more favorable to Negroes than

(The Associated Press)
Washington, Sept. 20.

over racial-discrimination charges against the Brotherhood of Loco-settled. WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Just fice flexander Holtzoff in the District Court last Tuesday flatted an inflated of three colored least Tuesday flatted in the men.

The Negroes charge that valu-ments on three railroads pending companion case to that of David action on a suit against the under the men.

The injunction restrains three Southern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-the union and the carriers barred and Enginemen from making an board Air Line Railroad.

The against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-the union and the carriers barred and the company have agreed and Enginemen from making an board Air Line Railroad.

The against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-the union and the carriers barred and the company have agreed and Enginemen from making an board Air Line Railroad.

The against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-motive Fire-motive Fire-motive Fire-motive Fire-the union and the carriers barred and the company have agreed and Enginemen from making an board Air Line Railroad. made by Negro locomotive fire-motive Firemen and Enginemen The judge found a similarity motives and on new runs.

Atlantic coast line.

was merely an outgrowth of the men. claim these jobs for white brake-

case his own court had decided. The first injunction issued on Because they feared contempt-Aug. 28, 1946, at Kansas City, by of-court proceedings in Norfolk Judge Reeves, was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals of Min-WASHINGTON Negro trainmen of-court proceedings in Norfolk Judge Reeves, was reversed by the Oscillation of Appeals of Minon Southern rainfolds were liast the Negroes complied with the nesota and the U.S. Supreme Court week granted a temporary injunc-order of that court and volun-later denied the porters a writ of tion staying the Brotherhoot of tarily dismissed the suit they had certificate. The second injunction followed the railroad's refusal to men from making new agreements brought in Washington, Houston accept mediation or arbitration of the Court been garriers which said

from the Norfolk court's decision. If successful, the Negroes willcome back to Washington to rein-

Albert W. Bryan nounk INJUNCTION KAYOED Negro firemen against the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the - The Brotherhood of Firemen and court of appeals today knocked Engineers of a similar nature in out a preliminary injunction ob an opinion presented here Sattained by 21 Negro locomotive urday, ruled that final action firemen in the South alleging job will not be taken on these last The Negroes obtained the order cases until the earlier case is

Charles H. Houston, Washington the federal district court order. Hinton's suit was brought to tional examinations or be district court order. Hinton's suit was brought lawyer, asked the Appeals Court The union based its plea for district court order. Hinton's suit was brought of the injunction on the Seaboard Air Line grounds that its principal place of Railroad, the Brotherhood of Stayed pending an appeal from Justice Holtzoff's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals by the their case to the District of Co-to the appeal. They are theence roads Feb. 12, 1947. He Brotherhood.

Charles H. Houston, Washington the federal district court order. Hinton's suit was brought of the injunction on the Railroad, the Brotherhood of Seaboard Air Line grounds that its principal place of Railroad, the Brotherhood of Southern Southeastern Carrier's Conferuse.

Southern, Seaboard Airline and Charged that a union contract which sets up "promotable" and the sets up the sets u which sets up "promotable" and "non-promotable" classes among firemen discriminates against Negroes and therefore violates their constitutional

each fireman and helper, in the order of his seniority, would be required to take examinations for
promotions and those who failed
would be issuessed from the service.

The followed firement claimed
that the proposal was kept secret
from them, although the Brotherhood knew that the proposal called
for revolutionary change in operthat it was discriminatory.

Judge Bryan ruled that a

NEW YORK — A. Philip Refiwashington case known as the
examination of the popular on the railroads.

Then, ealy this year, Judge Alexamder Holtzoff of the District
dolph international of exident, "Palmer case" and the suit interpretation of the proposal of the popular on the railroads.

Then, ealy this year, Judge Alexamder Holtzoff of the District
dolph international of exident to the suit interpretation of the series of the proposal of the proposal of the proposal called proposal called promotion rule" on the grounds
for revolutionary change in operthat it was discriminatory.

At this point the brotherhood of Railroad Tarinmen from In making, the proposal, the col-went back to the Norfolk court displacing colored porters from the charges made in the Hin-red firemen contended, the Broth-

that cheated qualified men of nouncement firemen

sup-fire-capitulation—requested

this

ings, the railroads consented to this agreement under pressure of labor's pointed gun, the strike threat, and after the federal Railway Mediation Board (of all agencies!) connived with the brotherhood to short-change colored firemen.

One of the next steps will be for the brotherhood of firemen to make its self-defense appeal for equality acceptwill be no to the engineers brother mer job on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. hood to permit their employment in The fireman, H. A. Dawson, NEW YORK—The Grand Inthe South. So far the engineers have contended that he was summarily ternational Brotherhood of Lo-

railway brotherhoods are not subject him. to it but to the Railway Labor Act in- McDonald said Dawson pumped dustry, Charles Garside, chair-stead. The colored firemen have too much water into the engine man and the commission, anachieved a tremendous advance in and slowed down the train; that nounced. The commission extheir campaign for justice. It remains pawson cursed him, and at one pects similar agreements to mato be seen whether the firemen's broth-time appeared to be ready erhood is wholly sincere in its claim fight. 3-/2-48 Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron, Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. AFL. Garside said. that it now wants "entire equality of TAKEN OFF TRAIN treatment for all members (sic) of the Railroad officials, according to Other unions that have taken craft and will insist that such equality the testimony, subsequently took similar non-discriminatory meabe accorded."

The brotherhood represents in contract bargaining all employees in the craft, white and colored, but it does not cepting full blame for the squab hood of Railway Carmen, AFL; Order of Railway than Association and Colored, but it does not cepting full blame for the squab hood of Railway Carmen, AFL; admit Negroes to union membership ble. The testimony indicated that International Association of Maand its announcement did not make Dawson eventually agreed to ac chinists, Brotherhood of Lococlear whether they will not admit them cept the blame, but never was re- motive Firemen and Enginemen. or not. Lawyers for the colored fire-instated. men said this week that they saw noth- Dawson alleged in his complaint have been eliminated from the ing in the announcement to indicate that he was virtually helpless in following organizations: Order that this would happen-without his negotiations with the rail of Railway Telegraphers, AFL: further judicial prodding.

U.S. Jury Decides

RICHMOND. Va. - (NNPA) - After deliberating nearly erhood of Locomotive Engineers. If a full day, a Federal District Court jury last Friday returnthe railroads agree that Negro firemen ed a verdict against a colored locomotive fireman who was are eligible to qualify as engineers, it seeking to collect back pay and to be reinstated to his for-

Dawson off the train but offered sures are the Railway Mail As-

road because he is colored and, Rairoad Yard Masters of North All concerned may rest assured, therefore, was excluded from America, International Associahowever, that the prodding will be prowided if necessary.

tion of Sheet Metal Workers,
Locomotive Firemen and EngineAlso Smith Locomotive Firemen and Engine.

Also Switchmen's Internationmen that handles grievances of al Union of North America. locomotive enginemen and fire- AFL; International Brotherhood men. Dawson is a West Indian.

suit has been before the Federal and Steamship Clerks, Freight District Court here. The first trial Handlers. Express Station Emended in a hung jury .Both Daw- ployes, AFL. son and McDonald are from Rocky Mount.

opposed this. In fact, all of the brotherhoods have stoutly upheld the color eer, W. L. McDonald, had "trouted the color eer, W. L. McDonald, had "trout

with unions in the railroad in-

Auxiliary lodges and discriminatory constitutional clauses

of Maintenance of Way Em-This was the second time the ployes, Brotherhood of Railway

Firemen Bow to Court Edicts. Ask Roads to Wipe Out, 'Non-Promotable Clause

> By LOUIS STARK Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES,

treatment to Negro firemen.

Railway Labor Act, that they Rail Firemen agree to complete equality of treatment and opportunity of promotion to engineer of all firemen A employed by them. It Jimes

The brotherhood's action was the culmination of one phase of L the dispute which went to the Supreme Court. In 1944 the court banned this form of discrimination. It followed by one year a directive by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice ordering the roads to cease discrimi-

The firemen's brotherhood, of expliained that its action was taken and Enginemen today stunned the

that "brotherhood officials state treatment in opportunity for that they are seeking entire equa Negro firemen. lity of treatment for all members of the craft and will insist that such equality be accorded."

discriminate against them.

is compelled to bargain for all em-

whether the Firemen's Brother-

by the Firemen's Brotherhood calls be permitted to exercise straight Negro firemen. seniority.

and Enginemen today announced men, Negro as well as white, be equality be accorded." against agreeing to accord equal neer and those who possed the

hood will be to convince the south- erhood of Locomotive Engineers, to review a lower court ruling Negro firemen, in a statement toeastern railroads to wipe out a Unless the carriers refuse to comthat the Firemen's Brotherhood day said that the Firemen's provision in an agreement made ply with the firemen's demand must not discriminate against Brotherhood had "bowed to the in 1941, classifying Negro firemen they will announce examinations them."

The firemen's union does not successful fight in the courts."

The firemen's union does not successful fight in the courts."

As a first step in living up to to the engineers' union to permit but under the Railway Labor Act its announcement, he said, the those of their white coworkers. their employment in the South, it bargains for all of them, white brotherhood, as well as the rail-The brotherhood served a de- Hitherto they too have opposed and Negro. The union argument roads, "should immediately grant mand on the carriers today, offi- promotion of Negroes from one against equality of treatment to all colored firemen the seniorcially and in accordance with the side of the engine cab to the other. heretofore has been that the ity rights of job tenure and as-

Notice Served On Roads:

Promotions At Stake

Washington, Jan. 26. which David B. Robertson is chief, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen as a result of recent court deci-railroad world by anouncing sions supporting non-promotable capitulation in its long fight The union announcement said against agreeing to accord equal

The next step of the Brotherhood will be to get the South-On Dec. 15 last, Negro firemen eastern railroads to wipe out a on thirteen railroads won a victory provision in an agreement made when the Supreme Court refused in 1941 classifying Negro firemen to review a lower court ruling that as "nonpromotable" and to grant the firemen's brotherhood must not them rights equal to those of white Negro firemen. members of the craft.

Ends One Phase of Dispute.

ployes in its craft. 1-27-48 The brotherhood's action was However, it was not made clear the culmination of one phase of

the dispute which went to the men would be abolished. hood would now admit Negroes to Supreme Court. In 1944 the court protherhood would require that all membership. Lawyers who have banned this form of discrimina-firemen, Negro as well as white, been fighting the cause of the tion. It followed by one year abe examined for promotion to Negro firemen said they saw noth- directive by the President's Com-engineer and those who passed ing in the announcement to indi- mittee on Fair Employment Prac- the examination would be procate that this would happen. Lines tice ordering the roads to cease moted.

The demand served on the roads discrimination The The next move is up to the

The firemen's brotherhood, of Southeastern roads and the for changes in all current prac- which David B. Robertson is chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive En tices. Regardless of race or pre-explained that its action was taken gineers. Unless the carriers refuse vious status, Negro firemen would as a result of recent court deci- to comply with the firemen's debe classed with white firemen and sions supporting nonpromotable mand they will announce exam-

The distinction between promot- "Brotherhood officials state that will be up to the engineers union WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The able and non-promotable firemen they are seeking entire equality to permit their employment in would be abolished. The brother- of treatment for all members of the South. Hitherto they too have Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen hood would require that all fire the craft and will insist that such opposed promotion of Negroes Went High Court Victory.

reatment to Negro firemen.

The next step of the brother—

The next step of the brother—

Southeastern roads and the Broth—

We when the Supreme Court refused provisional committee organizing.

able "because of the traditional years of service. policy adhered to by all railroads of not placing Negroes in the position of locomotive engineers."

men's brotherhood probably Of Equal Opportun saved its contracts from jeopardy TTIS to be hoped that action all mployees in its craft.

hood would now admit Negroes union is ready to go all the way. Hed. 1. 22.4

The brotherhood's action was motable and nonpromotable fire-

inations for promotion. If Negro The union announcement said: firemen pass the examinations it trule from one side of the cab to the

Negro firemen were not promot-signment which flows from long

Act, it is compelled to bargain I of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, removing the color line from contracts with the Louisville ion Admission Uncertain. & Nashville Railroad, is something more than a However, it was not made clear formality. This could mean much as to democratic whether the firemen's brother- progress and equal opportunity for workers if the

to membership. Lawyers who For years the brotherhood opposed promotion of have been fighting the cause of Negro firemen. It refused to admit Negroes to memthe Negro firemen said they saw bership. More than six years ago it wrote into its nothing in the announcement to contracts a classification of Negro firemen as "nonindicate that this would happen. promotable." The way thus was paved to keep Ne-At the same time, the union groes from a field of work which had been historically open to them. As "non-promotables" they capitulation may save it from law-torically open to them. As "non-promotables" they suits brought by Negro firemen. had no seniority rights and it would have been a Tom Tunstall, one of the Negro matter of time until they were squeezed out entirely.

firemen, has won a \$1,000 verdict Fighting against this economic purge, Negro firefrom a jury and similar damage men on 12 roads besides the L. & N. took their apunder way affecting 1,000 other peal all the way to the Supreme Court. They won a ruling that the discrimination was against funda-The demand served on the mental rights and must stop. A number of them, The firemen's union does not The brotherhood served a de-roads by the firemen's brother-forced from their jobs, sued for damages, and the admit Negroes to membership but mand on the carriers today, offi- hood calls for changes in all curunder the Railway Labor Act it cially and in accordance with the rent practices. Regardless of bargains for all of them, white and Railway Labor Act, that they race or previous status, Negro granting \$1,000 from the union. Hundreds of others colored. Resident, N. J. agree to complete equality of firemen would be classed with were pending. It is in this situation that the brotherhood acts.

men's Brotherhood probably saved motion to the job of engineer of to exercise straight seniority.

The best news would be, of course, that it has decided to give a real meaning to its name, opening cided to give a real meaning to its name, opening The distinction between pro-its membership to all who are qualified, and not

the opportunity of promotion was its demand for equality in this move by the brotherhood Of special significance for

of employees of the roads. demand was made on behalf hood that such a categorical the brotherthe history of

the history of the brotherhood that such a categorical demand was made on behalf of employees of the roads.

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The distinction between pro- its membership to all who are qualified, and not exercise straight sentority. The best news would be, of course, that it has de-

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By its action today, the Fire-treatment and opportunity of pro- white firemen and be permitted. It is in this situation that the brotherhood acts. admit Negroes to membership but mand on the carriers today, offi- hood calls for changes in all curunder the Railway Labor Act it cially and in accordance with the rent practices. Regardless of first of these practical tests resulted in a jury verdict The firemen's union does not The brotherhood served a de- roads by the firemen's brother- forced from their jobs, sued for damages, and the The demand served on the mental rights and must stop. A number of them, a ruling that the discrimination was against fundaunder way affecting 1,000 other peal all the way to the Supreme Court. They won from a jury and similar damage men on 12 roads besides the L. & N. took their ap-Fighting against this economic purge, Negro fire-

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For years the brotherhood opposed promotion of hood would now admit Negroes union is ready to go all the way. 1124 127 14 progress and equal opportunity for workers if the Vever, it was not made clear formality. This could mean much as to democratic & Nashville Railroad, is something more than a ing the color line from contracts with the Louisville of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, removthe Brotherhood

A. Philip Randolph, head of the

The union announcement said: firemen pass the examinations it inations for promotion. If Negro The next move is up to the

tice ordering the roads to cease moted.

The next move is up to discrimination.

The firemen's brotherhood, of Southeastern roads and The firemen's brotherhood, or Southeastern roads. mittee on Fair Employment Prac- the examination would be prodirective by the President's Com-engineer and those who passed tion. It followed by one year a be examined for promotion to banned this form of discrimina-firemen, Negro as well as white, Supreme Court. In 1944 the court protherhood would require that all whether the Firemen's Brother- the dispute which went to the men would be abolished.

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capitulation may save it from lawindicate that this would happen. have been fighting the cause of to membership. Lawyers who whether the firemen's brotherhion Admission Uncertain.

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Gy its action today the fireposition of locomotive engineers. of not placing Negroes in the policy adhered to by all railroads able "because of the traditional years of service." Negro firemen were not promot-signment which flows from long heretofore has been that the ity rights of job tenure and asagainst equality of treatment to all colored firemen the seniorand Negro. The union argument roads, "should immediately grant it bargains for all of them, white protherhood, as well as the railmust not discriminate against Brotherhood had "bowed to the three firemen's union does not successful fight in the courts."

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that the Firemen's Brotherhood day said that the Firemen's to review a lower court ruling Negro firemen, in a statement to eatment to Megro firemen.

The next step of the brotherSoutheastern roads and the Broth when the Supreme Court refused a solution of the south when the Supreme Court refused provisional committee organizin.

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Negro firemen. be permitted to exercise straight sions supporting nonpromotable mand they will announce exam be classed with white firemen and as a result of recent court deci- to comply with the firemen's devious status, Negro firemen would tices. Regardless of race or pre-explained that its action was taken gineers. Unless the carriers refuse for changes in all current prac- which David B. Robertson is chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive

> The demand served on the roads cate that this would happen. June ing in the announcement to indi-Negro firemen said they saw nothbeen fighting the cause of the membership. Lawyers who have hood would now admit Negroes to

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Notice Served On Roads;

The distinction between promot-

Seniority

Promotions, 1A subitomor4

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such equality be accorded." of the craft and will insist that hood will be to get the Southlity of treatment for all members that they are seeking entire equa Negro firemen. that "brotherhood officials state treatment in opportunity for The union announcement said against agreeing to accord equal

sions supporting non-promotable capitulation in its long fight Negro firemen. as a result of recent court deci- railroad world by anouncing expliained that its action was taken and Enginemen today stunned the which David B. Robertson is chief, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen The firemen's brotherhood, of

ing the roads to cease discrimi-Fair Employment Practice orderby the President's Committee on It followed by one year a directive banned this form of discrimination. Supreme Court. In 1944 the court the dispute which went to the the culmination of one phase The brotherhood's action was

employed by them. M. Junes motion to engineer of all firemen treatment and opportunity of proagree to complete equality of uəməlil ilen Railway Labor Act, that they cially and in accordance with the side of the engine cab to the other. mand on the carriers today, offi- promotion of Negroes from one The brotherhood served a de- Hitherto they too have opposed

their employment in the South, those of their white coworkers. vide for them now rights equal to pass the examinations it will be up as "non-promotable" and to pro- for promotion. If Negro firemen in 1941, classifying Negro firemen they will announce examinations provision in an agreement made ply with the firemen's demand hood will be to convince the souther thood of Locomotive Engineers, eastern railroads to wipe out a Unless the carriers refuse to com-

treatment to Negro firemen. against agreeing to accord equal neer and those who possed th capitulation in its long fight examined for promotion to engiand Enginemen today announced men, Negro as well as white, be Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen hood would require that all firewould be abolished. The brother-WASHINGTON, Jan. 26-The able and non-promotable firemen

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. By LOUIS STARK

Ask Roads to Wipe Out, Nonby the Firemen's Brotherhood calls Firemen Bow to Court Edicts,



or Rellroad Firenen en d Inginenen

Negro Gets \$2,000 for Jim C. ow Arrest; men employed should not exceed 50 per cent, and that thereton had contended that he was deceed 50 per cent, and that thereton had contended that he wa

Thomas T. Patterson, Eastern rep- must hevertheless protect from rights. resentative of the Brotherhood of racial discrimination all work- DEPRIVED OF JOB resentative of the Brotherhood of racial discrimination all workSleeping Car Porters, AFL. He ers covered by its contracts.

Charged that on March 19, 1945, The United States Supreme had been wrongfully deprived of Liver Court on last Friday.

Judge Albert V. Bryan took the

derly conduct. After being held in

Charlottesville prison.

The brothrhood has about 238 CLIMAX TO BATTLES

present rules and practices un-men should be assigned to new board Air Line Railroad and was succeeded by a white man.

'fairly discriminate, a fingt runs or to vacancies in old estimated through his them."

day. Was disclosed Firemen and Enginemen, which The action was brought by bars Negroes from membership.

the Virginia statute unconstitutional in another case.

In the complaint, Mr. Patterson
charged that his constitutional

of for promotion to engineer the for further proceedings. Later

of the Railway

offet Offion's request

CLEVELAND—A demand that
constitutional

offer promotion to engineer the for further proceedings. Later

operators of southeastern railroads grant "complete equality of

for all south-tices (in the Southeast), Negro employmen: rights.

ACTION EXPLAINED

ACTION EXPLAINED

Explaining its uppresented and the Seaboard Air Line Railhood, despite protests from the road which originated when David
action, the originated when David
ence, compelled the 21 member also a fireman, sued for \$125,000
action, the originated when David
that the equality demand was cept agreements stating that
made "as the consequence of agreements stating that
only white firemen would be ton and appealed for the dismissal
ing non-promotable Negro firemen employed on southeasters."

1942, a year after the brother-and the Seaboard Air Line Railhood, despite protests from the road which originated when David
ence, compelled the 21 member also a fireman, sued for \$125,000
clamages as a result of his alleged
removal from a firing job. The
brother-hood also opposed Mr. Hinonly white firemen would be ton and appealed for the dismissal
ing non-promotable Negro firemen employed on southeasters.

The agreement also included When Mr. Hinton's case were
when Mr. Hinton's case were
when David
the Seaboard Air Line Railhood of Locomotive Pragingers,
The U.S. Supreme Court in 1944 was had down a ruling that Federal Griffin and Richard Maddox, fireto damages as a result of his alleged
removal from a firing job. The
brother-hood also opposed Mr. Hinbrother-hood also opposed Mr. Hinonly white firemen would be ton and appealed for the dismissal
promoted to serve as engineers.

The u.S. Circuit Court ruled in
th

Railway flompany in Federal Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mardson the ground that members of a train crew had tried to force him to occupy a seat in the Jim Crow section while the train was passing through Virginia has received an out-of-court settlement of \$2,000, it was disclosed yesterof \$2,000 it 1942, charging a violation of his brotherhood has been hostile and pensatory damages.

Sleeping Car Porters, AFL. He ers covered by its contracts. Sleeping Car Porters, AFL. He ers covered by its contracts. Charged that on March 19, 1945, The United States Supreme while on his way from New York Court on Jan. 15 refused to rewind to Atlanta, Ga., he was told by view the Circuit Court ruling, agents of the company to go into the Jim Crow car and that if he did not he would be arrested at Charlottesville, Va.

The united States Supreme had been wrongfully deprived of his job and that he was not proposite the brother-had been wrongfully deprived of his job and that he was not proposite the same time gave the defendants about under the Railway Labor Act, time to file counter-affidavits in land the same time gave the defendants are sardless of race or previous status, be permitted to exercise seniority; that the distinction between proposition over such cases and discounters. The new demands on operatic value of the counter-affidavits in the same time gave the defendants are the same time gave th

trains operating entirely within the straight seniority; that the distance and not to those passing through. We will be the content of the train at Charlesteeping and charged under the Jim Crow statute with disorder of their seniority.

The Tunstall case, which originally a companion case of the finally a companion case of the law school at Howard University. The sendence of the law school at Howard University has represented Mr. Tunstall or hereafter employed shall be examined for promotion to engineer and be promoted if he passes for promotion be accorded to find the promotion of the train at the brotherhood should represent the Jim Crow statute with disorder of their seniority.

These demands by the broth-that the federal courts had juris-"These demands by the broth-that the federal courts had jurisjail for a number of hours, he was erhood." the statement continufound guilty and fined \$5, which ed, "wipe out all distinction behe paid where protest.

Ween the treatment of the fireween the treatment of the fireween of the union as a bargaining
ween the treatment of the fireween the treatment of the fireween of the union as a bargaining
Supreme Court had since declared
now classed as promotable and duties imposed by the Railway
the Virginia statute unconstitute.

charged that his constitutional rights had been invaded and that the company had breached a contract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared tract by attempting to oust him the agreements of Feb. 18, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive road and Engineering the U.S. District Court at Norfolk treatment" to firemen employed ALEXANDRIA, VI. (ANP)—

to firemen employed ALEXANDRIA, VI. (ANP)—

to firemen, employed ALEXANDRIA, VI. (ANP)—

to firemen, employed and the treatment treatment to firemen examination, after being allow-amount of \$1,000 and declared provided the provided traction and the Brotherhood of Locomotive road and the Broth said that he had been abused and to prepare."

Tunstall's right were null and mistreated during his stay in the The BLFE explained that void insofar as they deprived pendent). Charlottesville prison.

"under railroad operating prac-colored firemen of seniority and The uni

round over the same course, the action was taken: case met victory at all three stops." The brothrhood has about 238

On members and acts for these The action of the brother—
The United States Supreme Cou.t in effect terminated the prolongmembers in a bargaining capa-hood Monday was a climax to ed litigation on last Dec. 15 when city. Members of the craft for court battles over the job it refused a petition () the broth-

A Negro union official who filed them."

A Negro union official who filed them."

It is tablished runs.

The same attorneys that the company had attorneys that the company had a \$50,000 suit against the Southern

Bao in 1944 the United These agreements resulted in made an agreement that only States Supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable assignable and the same agreement that only states Supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees would be assignable as a supreme Court ruled that the loss of the Norfolk-Mards-white employees

unfair to the plaintiff and his race. The petition was filed for the

eastern railroad firemen. This firemen have not been considerpromotion issue has been the ed eligible for promotion to encenter of trouble for Negro firegineers."

The brotherhood continued to ing representatives for the craft on the court decisions by making appeals. "Starting on its second try, said in a statement that the bround over the same course, the action was taken: The brotherhood continued to ing representatives for the craft Court.

Inspired by Court Edicts

court decisions supporting non-UNION FOR LOSS OF JOBS

ing non-promotable Negro firemen employed on southeastern
railroads in their claim that the stipulation that the proporord firemen to membership

When Mr. Hinton's case was
heard on appeal in Lynchburg on workers covered by its contracts

cuit Court's ruling, thereby upholding it in effect.

The Brotherhood had sought desperately to set aside the historic decision in the Tom Tunstall

Backs Seniority

Brotherhood's statement said further that the new demands

The union explained that "under railroad operating practices (in the Southeast), colored firemen have not been considered eligible for promotion to engi-

Firemen and Enginemen (indemotive Fremen and Enginemen pendent).

The union which has about 238, order issued by Judg bert V. 000 members and acts as bargain-Brain in the Federal District

try, said in a statement that the bcotherhood for \$125,000 damages, action was taken:

charging that he was deprived of his top as fireman.

"As a consequence of recent FIREMEN SUE RAILROAD,

The brotherhood is one of the more than four years. Tom most powerful national unions Tunstall's case began in August, hood of Firemen and Engineering in the country.

ACTION EXPLAINED

Southeastern Courties of the more than four years. Tom in the case of similar nature is the one involving the Brother and Engineering and Engineerin

Walter J. Federal court, instead of Railroad

rity of temporary injunction against railroad company and the Brother- Historic Struggle railroad hiring practices issued by hood of Railroad Trainmen from Thirdly, he argued that the him in May, Circuit Judge Harry easing Negroes out of their tradi- Brotherhood had no exclusive right the St. Louis San Francisco Railroad company could not replace Negroes with white workers. In his original order, the judge

restrained the company from discriminating against Negro employes. The amended injunction also prevents the company from taking job opportunities or functions, then reassigning them to whites. At first, t his restriction applied in relation to having white brake-men replace colored brakeman.

The new order was issued after complaints of J. V. Bargley and Cleveland Tillman that they are classified as train porters although they do the work of a head end brakeman. They claimed that the the enforcement of a National railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Adjustment Board a-Railway Trainmen had agreed that ward of 1942, which gave the white brakemen would replace greenlight to the replacement of

the job to one in which Negroes been docketed. are excluded. In the future the qualified Negroes as baggagemen from porter-breakemen jobs dates or baggagemen-brakeman no mat-back to 1918 when William G ter to what group they belonged.

in- Adjustment Board, since it involv-ST. LOUIS (ANP)—Broadening Function less week to restrain the ed the case of property the scope and increasing the autho. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rather than a labor dispute. week to restrain the ed the case of property right,

F. Russell last week declared that tional jobs as porter-breakemen, to these jobs, citing an official job The injunc-definition for porter-breakeman tion is probably made by the Santa Fe in 1899. the most posi-The job description covered testtive developing signals, brake apparatus, coument in the 30-pling and uncoupling cars and year fight be-engines, operating switches and tween Negroother duties that may be performporter - brake ed by white trainmen.

men and the Westbrooks said the struggle
lily white train-hood will use the Riley award to
men's union, drive thousands of Negroes from
Atty Richard their interior in other Atty. Richard their jobs in other parts of the E. Westbrooks, gountry as well as on the Santa counsel for theFe.

> Westbrooks declared. Dismissals Halted

Negroes. 7-3

Accoring to Victor Fackman, attorney of the plaintiffs, the court on its merits in Federal court.

Order also changing the names of A date for the hearing has not greenlight to the replacement of

Negro workers,

Efforts to eliminate Negroes McAdoo, director general of railroads, equalized wages of Negroes and whites employed as firemen, trainmen and switchmen. Two years later the union argued before the Railroad Train Service board that Negroes were doing work that was the exclusive property of its membership. This and a similar plea in 1926 were jected.

Favors Union The 1942 "victory" for the union climaxed a 3-year deadlock between union members and railroad officials on the Railroad Adjustment Board. Referee James B. Riley, of West Virginia, was called in and ruled that the union receive back pay from the Santa Fe for every Negro running on jobs that should be held by union members and Negroes should be barred from jobs covered in Santa Fe agreements with the brotherhood.

Westbrooks threw a monkey into the union's plans by proving in Federal Court that Negroes had not been notified of claims against them, as required by the Railway Labor Act. Secondly, he argued that the case should be heard in

Delegates Attend Laud Truman ivil Rights Stand

DETROIT-The Brother-for-Banning discrimination in the dolph as international president to practises in military service. serve for the 24th year.

and Ashley L. Totten, New York, vember. secretary-treasurer.

officials discuss various important ber 1950. issues. Among these were William

work with experts in government, tional security." economics, sociology, history, an-

the AFL and CIO, asked that Conprice controls. endorse and supthe Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing bill, and pass the 10 point

hood of Sleeping Car Port-armed forces and called upon him ers, affiliated with the A. F. to appoint immediately the committee provided for in his execuof L. Temple unanimously tive order to work out details for re-elected A. Philip Ran-complete elimination of Jim Crow

They also made an urgent appeal Also re-elected were Milton P. for defeat in the coming elections Also re-elected were Milton P. of all Congressmen who voted for webster, Chicago, first vice-president; Bennie Smith. Detroit. second: E. J. Bradley. St. Louis, third; C. L. Dellums. Oakland, fourth, and Ashley L. Totten. New York.

New York was unanimously se-During week-long activities 500 lected for the seventh biennial delegates heard national and local convention to be held in Septem-

Greet president of the AFV; William J. Kennydy, chairman hail-Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car road Aletirement hoard, Washington, D. C., Joseph Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education; Atty. Joseph Rauh, Jr. of Washington, D. C., chairman of the Porters Oppose Peace-Time Draft

Condemning the Un-American Milton P. Webster, Chicago, as race, creed, color, or national thropology, religion and science to Activities Committee, the organi-first international vice president; origin. explain systematically and deliberately "the whole business of communism" in this country, South and Central America, Europe, Asia and Africa. The results of this study would be the basis upon which to would be the basis upon which to community. Activities Committee, the organi-lirst international vice president; The delegates commended President Truman for "his construction of the delegates commended President Truman for "his construction of the and courageous action, up to nation in the armed services, and this time, in banning discrimitation of the Brotherhood, represented the Organizer for the call upon him to appoint a committee. munism in the United States of members: Henry Yates, Cleveland, seventh biennial convention. Sepgress immediately pass a 75-cent minimum wage law and re-enact ica, Europe, Asia, and Africa, with J. R. Benoit, Denver, Colo.; G. J. After many a view to providing a further basis Garron, New Orleans, La.: A. R. Vention closed with a public dance upon which to proceed in meeting Dailey, St. Louis, Mo.: John C at the AFL Temple on Sept. 17. the issue of communism at home Mills, Mason, Mis.: Thomas Pat-

terson, eastern zone supervisor, Endorsing the European Re-New York City.

pregram, the brotherhood During the week-long activities

the close to 500 delegates heard PROTHERHOOD prominent national and local officials discuss various issues. Among SLEEPING those who appeared before the SLEEPING delegates were President William Green, AFL, Washington, D. C.: PORTERS Chairman William J. Kennedy, Railroad Retirement Board, Wash-ELECTION ington, D. C.: Director Joseph Kennan, Labor's League for Poli-ILLINOIS CENTRA tical Education (the political arm of the AFL); Attorney Joseph Rauh Jr., Washington, D. C., chair-Americans for Democratic Action; Ill. Also appearing before the dele

MINIMUM WAGE

as supporting a minimum wage of upon all workers to defeat Con- BSCP. gressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, but to support liberal The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car

The convention expressed its ap-Executive Board of Americans for Democratic Action; Atty. Clif Langsdale. Kansas City: Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago, and Mayor Van Antwerp of Detroit.

Rap "Un-American" Probe
Most important among many resolution adopted by the delegates was that condemning the un-American Car activities committee and collaboration at AFL. Temporated in the provided in the delegates was that condemning the un-American and collaboration at AFL. Temporated in the provided in the unchange of the foreign proval and commendation for the fourthright action of President in the United States and Canada.

"It is an important, vital and fourthright action of President in the United States and Canada. Truman in issuing an executive order abolishing discrimination in government service, and establishing FEPC to has only a handful of porters and a deal with the question of discrimination in government few pennies in its treasury. Its fight

man of the executive board of final tabulations of the vote of train Clif Langsdale, Kansas City, Mo and parlor car porters on the Illinois Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago, Central Railroad System, under the gates to extend greetings from the supervision of the National Mediation city of Detroit was Mayor Van Board, on November 24, 1948, at Chicago, Illinois, the Brotherhood of The brotherhood went on regord Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L., wong 75 cents an hour, called upon Con. the election against the International gress to re-enact price control, en- Association of Railway Employees, rights program and called upon 110-46, announced A. Philip Ranthe 81st Congress and the Presi-dolph, International President of the

and progressive Senators and Congressive Senators and Porters represents 98 per cent of the olist Congress. sleeping car porters, parlor car porproval and commendation for the ters and attendants on the railroads

was that condemning the un-American activities committee and calling upon the President to appoint a national non-partisan committee, composed of labor, business, church and school authorities, without regard to race, color or creed, to be a sefective of the second of the second of discrimination of gard to race, color or creed, to berty and no safeguard to our na-year as head of the organization, ing discrimination in industries questioned about the election, while Also unanimously reelected were and government service because of attending the A. F. of L. Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week.

would be the basis upon which to proceed in meeting the issue of Communism at home and abroad.

"Draft Endangers Liberty"

The porters condemned peacetime conscription as a danger to liberty and to organized labor and as no safeguard to our national security. They urged unity between the Manney and CIO asked that Conscription as the same time of the Manney and CIO asked that Conscription as a danger to liberty and to organized as no safeguard to our national security. They urged unity between the Manney and CIO asked that Conscription as a danger to liberty and conscription as a danger to liberty and to organized labor and as no safeguard to our national security. They urged unity between the Manney and CIO asked that Conscription as a danger to liberty and conscription as a danger to liberty and to organized labor and as no safeguard to our national security. They urged unity between the Manney CIO asked that Conscription as a danger to liberty and to organized experts in govern-ternational vice president; Ash-tee provided for in his executive and to appoint a committent the Brotherhood, represented the Or-call upon him to appoint a committent to appoint a commit

Porters Lead Plea for Public's

Help in Breaking Down Roads

Negro workers will renew the fight

Public Information Needed

In addition to the legal aspects of the case Mr. Totten listed a number of "popular social changes," which he said have taken place in recent years "to prove that the American people are on the right side of these questions when they are correctly informed." In New York, he said, the fact that Ne-New York City subway system action.

subway system, he said that the LONG-TIME PRACTICE Pullman Porters had trained and A resolution said it had been abolishment of segregation in the supplied the first 140 Negro men Randolph, international president chosen for the next biennial meetto be hired by the 8th Avenue Sub- and the supervisor of the Detroit-ing in 1950. way. Later, he said, when some Pittsburgh Zone of the Brother-OTHER OFFICERS white men attempted to start a rood, that the restaurant, said to RE-ELECTED employment question.

Mr. Totten was not clear, he said, about the success of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination in opening up rail-road jobs for Negroes. He knew twenty-fourth term as head of he said, that the commission had the militant organization. ruled that white men had a right HEAR AFL HEAD to work as waiters and porters. Among prominent speakers ad-

engineer's cabin to Negroes."

Colored Railway Trainmen and tical Education (the AFL political Locomotive Firemen, a grouparm); Atty. Joseph Rauh Jr., head headed by Charles H. Houston, of the executive board of the Amer-Advancement of Colored People totheir five-day sessions. assist in the organization of public In a resolution of far-reaching

nation

(From Courier Detroit Bureau) DETROIT-Closing down of the restaurant in the AFL Labor Temple here to groes are now hired as engineers, avoid serving members of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters holding conductors, tower men, track their sixth biennial convention in the Temple brought a sweeping demand from the Brothwalkers, money changers and portion the Broth-licemen for all branches of the erhood for the immediate "abolishment of racial discrimination," with threats of legal

"proves our case to the public." The Brotherhood made its de-mum hourly wage scale; urged re-He said that the public should mand on Frank X. Martell, presi-enactment of price controls; enbe reminded that every step to dent of the powerful Detroit and Housing Bill; commended the Presopen up subway jobs to Negroes Wayne County Federation of La-ident's executive order for a Fedhad been attended by charges of Wayne County Federation of La-ident's executive order for a Fedhad "Negro inefficiency, cowardice, por operators of the building—and eral FEPC and urged civil FEPC dishonesty and shiftlessness," but called upon AFL President William on a permanent basis. That "all this was washed out." Free n and Secretary-Treasurer It also commended President Pointing out that the late Mayor George Meaney "to use their good Truman for his action aimed at LaGuardia had ruled that there solved."

We would be no race barriers in the LONG-TIME PRACTICE.

We would be real filter of the building—and eral FEPC and urged civil FEPC dishonesty and shiftlessness," but called upon AFL President William on a permanent basis.

For en and Secretary-Treasurer It also commended President dishonesty and that the late Mayor George Meaney "to use their good Truman for his action aimed at a solved."

For en and Secretary-Treasurer it also commended President dishonesty and the late Mayor George Meaney "to use their good Truman for his action aimed at a solved."

For en and Secretary-Treasurer it also commended President dishonesty and the late Mayor George Meaney "to use their good Truman for his action aimed at a solved."

For en and Secretary-Treasurer it also commended President dishonesty and the late Mayor George Meaney "to use their good Truman for his action aimed at a solved."

racially separate union for subway on privately owned, had been al- Other officers unanimously reemployes, "Mayor LaGuardia ruled egedly closed so as not to serve elected included Milton P. Webster that out, too." Adding that he had he delegates and their guests "be-Chicago, first vice president; Bencampaigned for President Truman, cause they happen to be in most nie Smith, Detroit, second vice he said he believed that some meas-instances of the Negro race." The president; E. J. Bradley, St. Louis, ure of Federal "interest" was due restaurant has allegedly followed third vice president; C. L. Dellums. the Negro people in the railroad this same policy for a long time. Oakland, Calif., fourth vice presi-Meanwhile, climaxing the cele- dent, and Ashley L. Totten. New

CIO supported a 75-cent mini-

further steps to insure specific

Mr. Totten was not clear, he bration of the twenty-third an- York City, secretary-treasurer.

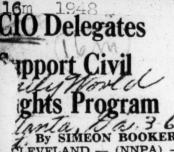
but he did not "remember any-dressing the gathering were Presithing being done to open up the dent William Green, Chairman William J. Kennedy of the Railroad He said that the Association of director of Labor's League for Poli-

Washington lawyer, had asked toicans for Democratic Action, and join in the court action against the Attys. Clif Langsdale, Kansas City. Locomotive Firemen. An appearMo., and Richard E. Westbrooks, probably will be made, it was said, Chicago. Detroit's Mayor Van Antto the National Association for the werp welcomed the delegates to

opinion against railroad discrimi- implications the Brotherhood condemned the House Un-American Activities Committee and urged that the President name a nonpartisan interracial commission of representatives of labor, business, church and schools, to study Communism along with a council of recognized experts and explain Communism and its implications.

PASS RESOLUTIONS

Other resolutions condemned peace-time conscription; approved the European Recovery Program; urged unification of the AFL and



nerican trade unionism, delegates contrast with the statement made office chairman and committee. rial Organizations, attending the Joint Committee on Labor-Manage- interviewed for a job as rack clerk, In the election conducted by are national conference on civil ment Polatics. thorough offensive against preju-Tyre Taylor, general counsel of the had been told that the job would UTSE with one for no union, while dice, segregation and bigotry in the Southern States Industrial Council, be offered to a Negro applicant. one ballot was invalid.

in condemnation of race discrimination and segregation and has News today. It was notable for employed.

In the conference, called by CCO in the planning to do so."

and protested to the cashier reton, of the Manna and protested to the cashier reton, of t

President Philip Murray to devise clergy and newspapers.

ways to implement the report of "While it is true," said Mr. BittWorkers. Earlier the Royal IndusPresident Truman's Committee on ner, "that twenty-two of our or
trial Bank, 1136 Broadway, hired a Civil Rights, the delegates, scatter-ganizers and local union leaders trial Bank, 1136 Broadway, hired a ed over the country, including Dix-have been physically assaulted, Negro for a white-collar job for the ie, went on record to support:

1. Added emphasis on civil rights provement in the civil rights' situate very CIO conference and institute, and employment of full time two years. The state in the south during the past two years. The conjugate of the provement in the civil rights' situation in the South during the past two years. The conjugate in New York to employ two years. The conjugate in New York to employ consistently Negroes was the Amalpeople to back the civil rights propeople to back the civil rights pro-the publicity given us when we gamated Bank, 11 Union Square.

2. Impressing CIO membership rights and won. 2. Impressing CIO membership through daily and weekly newspamost parts of the South were "no pers and the radio with their re- worse and no more frequent" than

Federal FEPC, anti-lynching, anti- new and weak. They cease when poll tax laws and abolition of seg- the union is established and beregation in interstate travel.

of the CIO Anti-Discrimination appearing in the CIO News was of the CIO Anti-Discrimination written by Ed Stone, a Southernments for the conference which the campaign. The article said spent two days discussing ways to that management hired "renegade strengthen union's fight on dis-preachers" to preach that union-crimination and listening to top-ism was anti-religious, and cooper-

Leader Says 400,000 Have Been Enrolled in 2-Year Drive

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Congress of Industrial Organiza CIO Financial Employes Guild has tions reported today that its south

ern organizing campaign, which resulted in the hiring of the first Chicago Urbar entered its third year this week Negro clerk in the history of the had added 800 local unions and Merchants Bank of New York, 434 more than 400,000 names to the Broadway, the union announced League Stationals of CIO affiliates. 6-6-48 over the weekend. Although an Is Unionized "This means," said Van A agreement had been reached with Is Unionized

"the CIO has doubled its member- an official of the firm attempted tional President of the United

locals to the Congress of Indus- by an industry spokesman to the When a Negro, Cecil Murrell, was ployees of the Chicago Hrban Lea-United States way of life.

Said the CIO campaign "has been The office chairman and comThis was the first time in histo-a complete flop" and that "if they mittee immediately left their cages ton, of the industrial department energetically made a public stand are planning to do so."

The office chairman and comTemporary Chairman of the new UTSE-CIO group is William Suttended to the cashier return ton, of the industrial department of the League.

In the conference, called by CIO and the opposition of employers, the union, which is affiliated with

there has been a very definite im- first time in its history.

went into court to fight for civil

sponsibility for dealing effectively in many other parts of the nation. "It's about the same every place 3. CIO membership participation you go," he added. "You run into in a program of political action for the violations when the union is comes strong.

George L. P. Weaver, chairman A story of the southern drive ated with the Ku Klux Klan in spreading terrorism, intolerance

and bigotry, then added: "On the bright side is the fact that all of these barriers are being surmounted."

Quick action by members of the

Bittner, director of the campaign, the bank for the hiring of Negroes, William S. Townsend, Interna-CLEVELAND — (NNPA) — In a ship in the South in two years." to sabotage the decision but was incomposed the organization of asterly stroke of liberalism for The CIO report struck a sharp thwarted by action of the union by a sharp the control and professional em-



Walter Reuther to the presidency of that organization.

irst national conference on civil ment Relations on Wednesday at the official claimed the position was NLRB Examiner Edgar H. Schroerights here recently, planned for a hearings on the Taft-Hartley act, already filled, although the union der 22 votes were cast for the

Editor. The Worker:

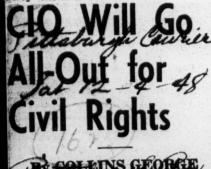
Hell is popping here, Let me tell you the happenings in two CIO plants.

The General Shale strike is still on at Kingsport, Johnson City and Knowille. For three weeks no bricks have been made and attempts to haul out the bricks made re the strike have been unsuccessful. Negro-white solidarity has been very good.

Last Friday in Knoxville a white man who has been the boss' messenger boy-chauffeur, came down with four scabs he had rounded up. They tried to sneak into the plant along the railroad tracks. Five pickets ran around and jumped on the scabs. During the fight, one Negro picket was knocked to the ground. While he was down, the white fink whipped out a gun and shot him. He is in the hospital, his condition serious.

This union man was very young and very intelligent. He had been elected by the members of his local to the company-wide negotiating committee and had conducted himself well in negotiations with the company as well as on the picket line. Now he cannot talk. He is unconscious about half the time. We are learning

Incidentally, our brother has now five pints of white blood given him by his white fellow unionists. The wages of almost all the brick workers is 75 cents an hour; a few make 80 cents. They want a 10-cent raise.



Staff Correspondent prehensive support of complete civil rights in the United States and a strong fight for passage of such legislation in Congress was given last week by the national CIO as it

passed three pertinent resojutions in its tenth annual convention here.

Efforts of the Transport Service Employes to elect their president, Willard Townsend, a vice president of the CIO, died a quiet death during the course of the convention. On its closing day the convention re-elected all its officers.

MAJOR GOALS

While the question of civil rights received its share of attention from within the union, and the two liberal legislative program in the "more than 2,000 peanut workers in advocated by our President, inasnext Congress, and the extension the Suffolk area." of the CIO organizing drive, par- It commended Governor Tuck for lead to bloodshed and violence." ticularly in the South.

gram in its list of legislation to field the night of December 10. e sponsored in the Eighty-first Meanwhile at Richmond, Attorne on liberal legislation.

TEN-POINT PLANK

long fought for by Negro organiza act involved.

FEPC, the end of segregation in the armed forces, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, the end of segregation in interstate travel, safeguards against racial discrimination in Federal appropriations for State aid, civil rights laws in all States eliminating segregation, the abolition of dent in the United States and regularizing their status, and the end of Executive Order 9835 and prejudices. guarantees to protect the freedom of thought and freedom of

adopted by the convention, with shaw, six miles south of Suffolk."

Government Action To Stop Outrage Asked

SUFFOLK. Va. -(NNPA) - A resolution adopted last Wednesday by Local 26, Food Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union CIO denounced the recent cross burning near here as "terrorism," and called on "the responsible authorities to bring the perpetrators of this latest outrage in this community to swift justice.'

the delegates to the tenth annual The resolution copies of which red CIO convention, the major issue were sent to Governor William M. "We further believe that if local faced by the convention was that Tuck, President Truman, Sheriff J. and State authorities are unable to squelching the Communists Frank Culpepper and Common-cope with such problems, that it major goals set by the convention wealth's Attorney of Nansemond more than ever demonstrates the were the passage of a complete County, said the union represented need of a Federal anti-lynch law, as

"his forthright denunciation of this! but it included the civil rights pro-strong, burned a cross in a peanut

Senate rules to prevent filibusters statute under which the assembling of masked or hooded persons and The ten-point civil rights legisla- could be prosecuted as a violation of tion included the following points law if there were no other over-

linking such activity to threats assault aimed at some person of liable to prosecution, he explained

these "incidents have all the earthe Thomas-Rankin Committee, marks of the Ku Klux Klan, an or-

rule for the voteless residents of or a similar organization is not interest after the worker. gram undertaken in 1946 by The intimidation and terrorism are im- in Murray's attack on left unions in the CIO. Pittsburgh Courier. A special reso-portant. We heartily agree with and

who serves as a fire warden in the Negro people. vicinity, was derelict in his duty in

Not only did the convention incident, in which a group of white-adopt a full civil rights resolution, robed persons, reportedly about 100 but it included the civil rights pro-strong burned a cross in a peanut.

Congress, and implemented that General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., sail Southerners Long Victimized program with a separate resolution a thorough check of the Virginia By Murray Lieutenants' Tactics demanding the reconstruction of code failed to reveal any State By Murray Lieutenants' Tactics By Sam Hall Per your

the burning of a cross by them Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

ties when the demonstration occur-

much as cross-burning invariably

DHILIP MURRAY'S red-baiting tirades at the national convention of the CIO sounded familiar to advanced If, however, there were evidence southern workers. It's the same sort of thing they've been hearing from Murray's representatives in the South persons, the perpetrators would be for years Jun 13-13-43

Tool long many of us in the South thought that violation of na-Recalling the similar cross-burn- tional CIO policy in the South, particularly with regard to the rights ings in the same area within a year, of Negro workers, was being done against the will of Murray. It's plains 2 the Suffolk union resolution said now that these Murray lieutenants knew their ground when they acted

This tactic showed up first in the Birlaws protecting aliens long resi- ganization inimicable to the interests mingham area in a "cracking down" procof our democracy, and which always ess on militant Negro leaders. It was done thrives upon' racial and religious under the red-baiting mantle, but it mat-"We reject the 'hair-sitting' think tered not the slightest whether the militant ing of some Commonwealth author-Negro worker involved had ever seen a Compolitical views of Government ities regarding what constitutes 'vio-munist. Any Negro worker who stood up and workers. FOLLOWS COURIER PROGRAM fact remains that a group of more demanded that national CIO policy be ap-The same program is included than 100 white-robed persons burned plied in the South was thereby convicted of in the general legislative program a cross in the field of N. H. Brad-being a red and the steel machine, working the addition of support for home, "Whether this group was the KKK hand-in-glove with the companies, went

the District of Columbia, a pro-portant but the tactics of attempted workers. And here lies the danger to the labor movement of the South

lution asked the end of possibility commend Governor W. M. Tuck for T ET NO one think that this suicidal Murray policy is only an extreme PORTLAND, Ore. — Com-of filibusters by reactionary forces his forthright denounciation of this L danger to the Negro workers in the South. Unless this policy is incident and call upon the authorities to expose and prosecute those involved workers. For, as our Party and our press have shown time and time "We believe that N. H. Bradshaw, again, the ONLY way that the white workers of the South can win of the south. whose property was violated; and their demands, is through the smashing of the oppression of the

Unity of Negro and white workers in militant trade unions is the not immediately calling the authori- key to uniting the struggle of the Negro people in the South and the

Or let us take one quick example from the 1948 elections. In Alabama Murray's hired hands in steel control the state CIO and PAC. In Alabama Truman was not on the ballot. Instead the Democratic electors were pledged to the Diniecrats-Thurmond and Wright Among those electors was one, Horace Wilkinson, who just before the election declared that there would never be Negro policemen Birmingham, because this would "always be a white man's city." He is the man who urged a \$5.00 a year poll tax to "keep the Negroes from voting." (And most of the white workers, it might be added.)

These Murray-controlled labor leaders publicly urged all their members to vote for this gang of Dixiecrats, and said "maybe" a court ease would force them really to vote for Truman in the electoral college.

Every honest and militant worker in the South must understand that the interest of Souhern workers will NOT be defended by such leaders. Now the workers must come forward, Negro and white together, to fight against such measures and such leaders. Otherwise there can be no effective fight for ending the Southern wage differential, for halting the speed-up drive and for wirpang democratie rights in the South

BIRMINGHAM.—Delegates to a state-wide conference of the Textil Workers Union of America (CIO), in Birmingham Monday, called upon the National Democratic Party "to remove from office in the National Democratic Committee all those who supported the Dixiecrat conspiracy" and to "take necessary steps to legally outlaw 40c an hour to 75c; repeal the Taft-

Warning that if Southern Demo-

gressmen go along with Truman's

program and quit voting with the

Light Pat for Truman?

Republicans."

all those political fifth columnists Hartley Act, secure enactment of who dishonestly call themselves a national health program and a Demograts." real housing bil.

Representing all TWUA locals in Alabama, the delegates endorsed crats continue to "gang up" with Gov. Folsom's legal action to force the Republicans, they have enough the state's electors to cast their votes to block, delay and "maybe votes in the electoral college for finally defeat" progressive legisla-President Truman and resolved to tion, Edelman told the delegates, contribute funds "to the limit of "Your job is to see that your Conour ability to help defray the costs of this historical and all-important

Contributions would be on a voluntary basis among TWUA members in the state, according to H. D. Lisk, state director.

The resolution adopted by the houses" in the bitter AFL-CIO disputes. But delegates called upon "the honest, Thursday the leadership of the CIO turned loyal Democrats of this state to substitute for the disloyal leaders who have ide. tified themselves with the Divisorat move really capable and upright men and women who have supported the Truman-Bark-dents patted President Truman very lightly Non-Bias Sought ley ticke and the principles of their on the shoulder in referring to the Demo-In Cashier Ranks

representative for the international Truman on the measures he has advocated."

Edelman said the President Mr. Truman and the regular Democratic the Jim Crow bar is abolished. wants to extend the coverage of party in the November elections, it is doubt. This is part of a union-wide



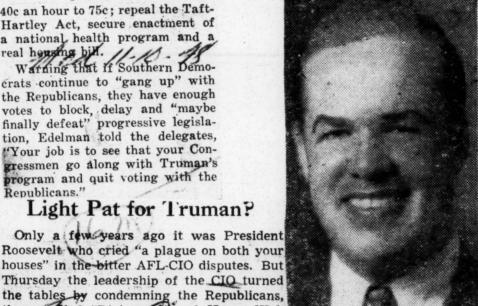
BRANCH RICKEY



DR. FURSTENBERG



ALLAN S. HAYWOOD





ARCHBISHOP RITTER



Edelman, Washington, legislative appeared a good possibility that the CIO shall be no discrimination against lers Division is demanding that would make no formal endorsement for any applicant for employment or on-the-job training be made availthe Congressional delegation from president but would concentrate instead on color, creed, political or union afyour state lines up with President the cressional raots filiation." Approval of this clause Truman on the measures he has And if the CIO waits until the end of was unanimous among the cash-August to decide whether or not to endorse ers. No white collar worker, they Edelman said the President Mr. Truman and the regular Democratic said, has real job security until

Social Security and increase bene- ful if their hestitant, delayed, and possibly program to open up the white colfits; raise the minimum wage from half-hearted approval will do much good. lar fields to Negro workers. Up to

CARL HOLDERMAN now, not one of the over 60 cafeterias in which UOPWA cashiers are employed has ever hired a

on the shoulder in referring to the Democratic party's endorsement of his civil rights. The resolution pledged an intensification of labor's efforts to bring about repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and liberalization of he professional workers of American the great majority of American people voted on Nov. 2."

Delegates were told by John Edelman, Washington, legislative representative for the international specific party's endorsement of his civil rights program, declaration for the repeal of the repeal of the repeal of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and liberalization of he professional workers of American the great majority of American people voted on Nov. 2."

The cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the Cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the Cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the Cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the Cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the Cashiers of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of the United Office and Silvers chains, are members of th



CHAT PATERSON

tone of the national CIO and silent. and optimism.

out with the "Billboard March." we shall demonstrate firmly and Negro Delegates

the long press table at the front vel.

McCullough Lee remained un aid. flustered during her welcoming 7. The enactment of civil rights speech at the opening of the con- laws in all states which now do

vention despite a barrage of pho- not have such laws eliminating tographers' flash bulbs. Intrigued segregation. at the prospect of photographing 8. The abolition of the Thomasthe city's pretty mayor-to-be, the Rankin Committee. big corps of visiting cameramen
sprang up in a row on a table in tecting aliens long resident in the front of the speaker's stand as United States and regularizing
Mrs. Lee was talking, and after their status.

10 The establishment of laws proarticle and regularizing attack.

The establishment of laws proarticle and regularizing attack.

remark about the CIO's trouble- Walter White Speaks

gram of greeting to CIO President ranks."

the CIO will expect and get the "In the years ahead we shall pear of the minimum. The civil rights resolution comrepeal of the hated Taft-Hartley seek to preserve full employment strengthening of the minimum. The civil rights resolution comlaw and the passage of new social and full production at good wages wage law; adequate housing legis-mended the President's Committee the Bethlehem yards. and the passage of new social and full production at good wages and fair lation; laws to improve education on Civil Rights report and also the Clement Nitka, of the CIOE and housing legislation from the with reasonable prices and fair and health standards and the President's request for legislation to Paper Workers, Elkhart, Indiana, of the CIOE for legislation to Paper Workers, Elkhart, Indiana, of the Cioe for legislation to Paper Workers, Elkhart, Indiana, of the Cioe for leading a successful company. "iberal" 81st Congress. Murray profits. Taken together, these together together, the together tog was greeted on his introduction things mean a rising standard of working out of what he regarded implement it.

6. The enactment of safeguards cago and Willard S. Townsend, Inagainst racial discrimination in

Mayor-elect Dorothy federal appropriations for state ternational President, United

PORTIAND, Ore. — The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the national CIO and silent.

The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the national CIO and silent.

The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the national CIO and silent.

The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the national CIO and silent.

The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the national circumstance of colored People because it was "controversial."

The which delegates were still seated gro and other voters must be on the next session of the national circumstance of

Red, white and blue banners communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government. We urge speedy pasRed, white and blue banners blanketed three communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government. We urge speedy pasRed, white and blue banners blanketed three communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government. We urge speedy pasRed, white and blue banners blanketed three communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government. We urge speedy pasRed, white and blue banners blanketed three communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government. We urge speedy pasRed, white and blue banners blanketed three communism and reaction." attendance are Philip Weightman government at the behavior of his little days by the behavior of his li streamers blanketed three President Philip Murray stated of Chicago, former Vice President sage of the federal fair employment sides of the hall, and heroic sized. President the Tenth Constitutional of Packinghouse Workers now practices bill and heroic sized. ides of the hall, and heroic sized.

Constitutional of Packinghouse Workers, now practices bill and call for similar at the behest of his little daughter portraits of President-elect Al-Convention of the CIO hereby national representative of CIO enactments by the various states, ter, who complained because twin property and part of the pledges itself to continue the George L. P. Weaver, Director of Restrictive covenants on real expressions. ortraits of President Harry Trustics of President Harry Trustics of President-elect Al-Convention of the CIO hereby national representative of CIO enactments by the various states, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates, ter, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Ler, who complained because twin property of Restrictive covenants on real estates. Let who complained because twin property of Restrictive Covenants on real estates. Let who complained Making things easy for the 10in of 50 visiting newspapermen in or 50 visiting newspapermen in 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of federal and 10portland to cover the convention 1. The passage of the Elkhart CIO 2

president Chicago Industrial Unpresident Chicago r. Columnists, radio commentataxes and other restrictions on the litical Action Committee, Wash-copies of the resolution might have but last fall, when political action ington, D. C.; Jack Thornton, been circulated by employers by the CIO scored a large number of liberal victories in Indiana's those occupying seats at ban segregation in interstate traamong those occupying seats at ban segregation in interstate tra-Lasley, International Vice Presi-ers with bad results .

dent, Packinghouse Workers, Chi-

Transport Service Employees.

resolution on civil rights, which Mrs. Lee was talking, and after their status.

Mrs. Lee was talking, and after their status.

Mrs. Lee was talking, and after their status.

10. The establishment of guaran-condemned racial discrimination her speech photographed her with tees to protect the freedom of and segregation in any form, did Anne Mason of PAC.

Convention watchers were amused during the Monday morning session when President Murray made a particularly needling 62 resolutions printed in the resosome Communist minority. Most Featured speaker at the conven-lutions book handed out at the of the delegates rose to their feet tion was Walter White, secretary convention, it was withheld, accord president and director of organito applaud his sally, and newsmen of the National Association for the ing to Emil Rieve, union president, zations, for his years of organ-

tone of the national CIO and silent.

Unable to accept an invitation congress as "already the forces of demanding federal antilynching less of race, creed, color or national opening here to address the convention, Presibility and reaction are at work legislation and condemning the Ku tional orgin. monday was one of triumph dent Harry S. Truman sent a tele- reorganizing the ir shattered Klux Klan, were withheld. These, plus about three others were replus about three others, were re-He pointed out that the Negro ferred by convention vote to ac-

hall on the third floor of the Madorsed by the people of the United
some temple and shouted their
States on election day—is based
labor and for labor without resolutions are held over for exesome temple and shouted their
States on election day—is based
labor and for labor without the cutive council action because of
the press of time in the closing
ray told them the efforts of their
cern of government is the welfare

He called on the convention to hours of the convention. He addray told them the efforts of their cern of government is the welfare. He called on the convention to hours of the convention. He addwere largely responsible for rewho raise the families and pay the said are expected to be before the of the southern delegates would bills and do the work that makes next session; amendment of senate have opposed it if it had been been the southern delegates.

Check Murray 1 4 4 7 Check Murray 1 4 7 The principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He althis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He al-

segregation on any basis and in any that city's public schools.

Dr. Frank M. Furstenberg, Baltimore. who organized 50 physicians on a non-racial basis to aid members of the CIO Shipbuilding Union during their strike against Dr. Frank M. Furstenberg, Balthis principle can the stability of jority vote; enactment of a fair presented to the convention. He altered to the convention to the convention

municipal elections, three antisegregation candidates were

Another New York Bank Hires Negro As White-Collar Worker

NEW YORK — A buil's eye was scored by the workers of the Merchants Bank of New York, 434 Broadway in the fight against discrimination when Negro was hired on a white-collar job. The workers are members of the CIO Financial Employees Guild, UOPWA, which has a contract with the Bank.

For the first time in the history of the bank, a Negro was hired on a white-collar job, but not until the workers made an effective protest. The protest action came about when a Negro was interviewed for the job but was told by this minor official that the job was filled, even though the Cashier responsible for final approval on new applicants had told the Union that it would be filled by a Negro applicant. Immediately, the Office Chairman and the Office Committee left their cages and jobs and descended upon the Cashier, Arguing briefly and effectively and speaking foor the entire membership, the Committee won the point and the job. Mr. Cecil Murrell is now working as a Rack Clerk at the Merchants Bank of New York.

The President of the bank, Howard Markel and the Cashier, Irving B. Altman, deserve much commendation foor their farsighted and public-spirited action in backing up the workers on this important issue.

This breakthrough is the second in the past month for the Financial Employees Guild. A little over a month ago, the Royal Industrial Bank, 1136 Broadway, hired for the first time a Negro in a whoit-collar job. The President of the bank is Mr. Max Dubow.

Prior too this development, the only bank in New York who had consistently employed Negroes in the past and who has in its employ a substantial number of Negroes today is the Amalgamated Bank, 11 Union Square. Michael Nisselson is the President.

CIO (Hosea Hudson)

A three-man board of arbitration high-handed methods.

as upheld discharge by Jackson Still later, the council overindustries, Inc., of Hosea Hudson, whelmingly adopted a resolution union grievance in the matter.

The incident dates back to last cil officers. October when published reports said the Birmingham Industrial Union Council (CIO) had charged Hudson, president of Local 2815, United Steelworkers of America, with Communist activities; that he was a member of the national committee of the Communist Party unfer an alias, and that he had been ative in soliciting party member-hip in the Birmingham district.

Hudson and two others subse-

IN MAKING PUBLIC its findings today, the arbitration board com-posed of H. A. Swanzey for the company; Dan R. Houston, for the mion, and Whitley P. McCoy, em-phasized:

quently were ousted by the council.

That the incident led to unrest at the plant where Hudson was employed; that such unrest resulted in a petition to management asking Hudson's dismissal, and that the matter of whether Hudson was or was not a Communist was not a

point at issue. In its conclusions the board says that "Hudson was not discharged hecause charges were made against him, but because the charges, the report of his ouster from the coun-cil, and the continued publicity caused dissention in the plant, tended to disrupt morale and production, and brought about demands from employes, including

union members that he be discharged."

"AS HAS ALREADY BEEN
MADE CLEAR," the board's statement says. "this decision in no way involves the issue of communism. The union, one of the most rightwing in the country, has not defended communism and would be the last to do see 3-3

collective bargaining agent in attempting to protect the employe's right to his job, and in seeking a determination of the question whether the discharge was for a legitimate reason.

"FOR THE REASONS stated in the foregoing opinion, it is the award of the board of arbitration that the discharge of Hosea Hudson was for a legitimate reason, that the grievance is without merit, and that the grievance is dismissed."

A faction of the Thrmingham In-

dustrial Union Council subsequently condemned Ben Gage, its presi-ment, and other officers for alleged

Negro employe, and dismissed a expressing the utmost confidence in Mr. Gage and in the other coun-

Clo Member Wins
Prize On Civil
Rights' Essay
NEWARK, N. J.—A free true to

NEWARK, N. J.—A free trin to Nashville, Tenessene and a radio appearance on the State CIO's weekly program were awarded to Morris Shapiro, the CIO member whose essay on the subject, "How Can We Best Promote civil Rights in New Jersey" was considered the best entry by the contest judges.

Shapiro is a member of Lecal

Shapiro is a member of Local 108 of the United Retail Clerks and works and lives in Joseph City. He has been a member of the CIO for over two years.

Arthur Chapin, chairman of the State Council Civil Rights Committee, announced that Shapiro's essay had been chosen as the best submitted by the committee of judges consisting of President Holderman, Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant /Commissioner of Education in New Jersey and Manny Kurzberg, executive secretary of the Passaic County CIO Council.

Shapiro's prize-winning essay was read over station WAAT last Wednesday night by the Rev. Richard Evans, when he appeared on the State CIO's radio program. Shapiro left for Nashville on July 3rd.

Chapin stated that the judges had selected the essay written by Benjamin Sudol of Textile Workers Union of America worthy of honorable mention.

A PPOINTMENT of Charles M. Campbell as a staff representation of the Clo Political Addition Committee has been an-



nounced by CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Campbell replaces Henry Lee Moon who has resigned to become public relations director of the National Association for the A d vancement of Colored People.

CAMPBELL

Prior to coming to PAC Campbell was Serveemen's Secretary at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and previously he served for /two years as activities secretary at the Newark, N. J., YMCA. He was also chairman of the Register and Vote Committee of New York City and was active with Harlem labor groups.

Campbell holds a master's degree in sociology from Columbia University and a master's degree in religious education from Howard University. For two years he taught sociology, history and economics at Bethune-Cookman College in Miami, Florida.

As president of the National Christian Youth Council of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Campbell attended the World Christian Youth Conference in Amsterdam, Holland in 1939 and in 1946, as executive secretary of the American Federation of Negro College Students, he again visited Europe meeting students from the liberated countries.

Campbell was born in Red Springs, N. C. in 1918.

MORE VIOLENCE IN

By R. C. FISHER

ing marked the renewal of violence union. involing Negro taxicab drivers here. DETECTIVES HEAR THREATS

One cab driver suffered a serious to Colored passengers.

12 Negro cab companies voted last telephone at the Union Railroad Tuesday to authorize the executive station. 3 - -/ - 4 five Negro men, police said. Police union. expressed the belief that the same group also fired at the union president home.

CABBIE WOUNDED

William Harvey, 27, driver of a DeLuxe cab, was wounded seriously by a gunshot wound in neck and right side of the face. He told police the occupants of a black sedan fired on him as the car sped past him at about 10:20 p. m. A passenger in Harvey's cab was not injured.

About 40 minutes later, several shots were fired into the home of Finnis Simms, Colored, president of the cab drivers union, which is affiliated with the CIO United Distribution Workers. Simms was not at home at the lime of the shooting An upstairs tenant at Simms home. Carter Lyons, heard the shots and found bullet holes in a door and window on the first floor.

At 11:30 last Wednesday night another DeLuxe driver, Cornelius Woodard, was fird on as he drove on Chestnut street near 15th street by the occupants of a speeding black sedan, he told police. The bullets hit the front fender of the cab, police said. June 3 4 4

About midnight, shots were fired into a Mitchell cab. The driver, Vel-

mor Allen, was was not injured.

Police reported that anonymous ST. LOUIS -(ANP) - Four shoot- telephone threats were received by ings-and telephoned-death threats three officials of the United Distriagainst union officials last Wednes- bution Workers, and Arthur Johnday night and early Thursday morn-son, Negro, an organizer for the

runshot wound, two were fired upon Detectives called to union nead out not hit, and shots were fired quarters, listened on an extension into the home of the president of telephone to a threat received by CIO taxicab union. Three other Richard Kavner, business repremion officials were threatened an-sentative of the union. The anonym onymously with bombings and death ous caller offered Kavner money to unless settlement is reached in a settle the labor dispute with the current labor dispute with the Mit-Mitchell firm, police said, then thell Cab Company a firm catering threatened that the union officials would be bombed and their families killed if the the dispute is not set-Meanwhile, about 300 drivers from tled. Police traced the call to a pay

board of the CIO Taxicab drivers Union spokesman said all union Union Local 22, to call a city-wide drivers employed by Mitchell are strike after March 31. The union is out on a strike and have been reseeking a master contract covering placed by non-union operators. The all Negro cab companies in St. Louis. Management of Mitchell has charg-. The three drivers who were at-ed that drivers of other cab comtacked were fired upon from a dark panies have been trying to coerce colored sedan occupied by four of Mitchell drivers into joining the

Appointed International

Lasley formerly was a field re- Waterloo High School. enter the plant in order to help aurante and thereis rebuild his local union from the inside.

belore a neutral referee.

Lasley was elected at the union's in that city. incumbent Philip Weightman who da to the effect that Negroes were UNION LEADER charge of grievances.

the union who are Ralph He. stein, president; Lewis J. Clark, secretary-treasurer; Frank Ellis and Fred W. Dowling, vice-presidents

Only 34 year old, Laste position places him in one of the top spots of the labor movement. The union represents some 200,000 packinghouse workers throughout the United States and Canada. Approximately one-third of the membership is Negro.

The mild demeanor changes, however, when Lasley recalls his many years in the hog kill department before the Rath plant was organized when the foreman and straw bosses "really pushed the werkers around."

Lastey was ditermined to organbecame seriously disabled while production workers but merely employed there and the company janitors. The company found that

ze that plant into the CIO during Lasley took prominent part in de. tant lesson in democracy--to res-1942 and was its first financial veloping an active program to ab-bect the rights of other people." ecretary. He also was assistant olish race discrimination in Waterchief steward for the local union. loo. As chairman of the city's At the conclusion of the ten Race Relations Committee, in week strike against the major meat which 35 church, civic and social packing companies last month, organizations participated Lasley Lasley voluntarily resigned his was instrumental in breaking position on the UPMA staff to re- down the city's color line at rest-

paign was brought out at the hist-In his capacity as vice-president, rict convention of the CIO pack-Lasley will be in charge of the inghouse workers at Waterloo a inion's grievance department, few months ago when Negro delewhich handles disputes over con- gates were accepted at the city's tract interpretations and working leading hotels and restaurants conditions as well as arbitrations without any discrimination. This was the first CIO convention held

innual convention which also de- During the recent strike the feated the re-election bid by the Rath Company put out propaganpreviously was vice-president in acting as strike breakers, "We trade union leader to reach nationchecked this thoroughly," Lasley al prominence is Russell R. Lasley

Gets Top CIO Post



RUSSELL LASLEY

it could not use race prejudice to ing, Lasley for several years has served as a recreational supervisor re. d to pay any compensation. for the city of Waterloo, He help. CHICAGO, ILL. - Latest Negro As a result of this injury, Lasley's ed develop a fully equipped playtrade union leader to reach nat- father died shortly after and ground in the city which encourprominence i Russell R. young Russell was forced to abanages inter-racial play among the young respectively. Young have the don his plans for higher education the United Packinghouse Workers and sister. He did. however, manage inter-racial play among the young people. "We have to realize the United Packinghouse Workers and sister. He did. however, manage to graduate from the East may be." Lastey said. Children are not born with prejudice presentative of the union assigned In addition to his leadership in something their elders teach them. to the Rath Packing Company, organizing and administering the By playing together, the young Waterloo, Iowa. He helped organi- affairs of the Rath local union, people can learn the most inpor-

Latest Negro

remaining incumbent officers of said, "and found that only two Ne- who recently (June 29) was electremaining incumbent officers of gross scabbed, and they were not ed International vice-president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO. 8 4 8 Field representative of the union assigned to the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa. He helped organize that plant into the CIO during 1942 and was its first financial secretary. He also was assistant chief steward for the local union.

O Negroes in

HICAGO (ANP) - Everyday experiences of the packing house workers trying to cope with current economic problems rather than statistical arguments was stressed by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, in its testimony to the President's board of inquiry.

The board Thursday completed average packinghouse worker which hearings in connection with the fail utterly to meet the needs of nation-wide meat packing strike the vast majority of packinghouse covering the Big Four companies-workers." Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Wilson and FAMILLES several major independent companies. Some 100,000 packinghouse On the basis of the family formu-workers, including 35,000 Negroes, lated by the U. S. Bureau of Labor participated in the walkout which Statistics, which could serve as "a began Tuesday, March 16.

> position, the union noted "it must of working people," the union arundertake the responsibility of rived at its proposal for a 29 cent meeting the problem represented an hour wage increase. not by any mythical average man, The union noted that many pack-but by the majority of the people inghouse workers families have employed in the industry.

WORKERS TESTIFY

"Two-thirds of them work at merely a necessary minimum.

ing in the inquiry. In addition was presented testimony by leading economic and social authorities who are familiar with the problems and needs of the packinghouse workers.

Three major problems faced by the packinghouse workers were discussed in the union's statement.

30 PER CENT NEGROES

These are: (1) The heavy concentration of employes in the four major packing centers of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Paul, where approximately 40 per cent of the industry is employed.

(2) The percentage of Negroes in the industry approximating 30 per cent of the total employment. "The responsibility of the Nation has not been discharged to the minority groups in its population," the union charged, "and as has been said many times, the greatest test of democratic processes rests on its ability to meet this question."

(3) The heavy concentration of employment in low wage groups as real problems instead of "averages designed to establish the mythical

basis for discussion, some overall In a summary statement of its evaluation of the budgetary needs

more than one child and that the budget standards reflect "not even a desirable level of living, but

wage rates of less than \$1.10 an In contrast to the low rates paid hour (at least 25 to 30 per cent of in the industry, the union pointed the workers are employed at the to the high profits received by the male common labor rate, \$1.02) of Big Four comparies. "In 1939 these below."

To loster its approach to the before payment of taxes in the human problems of the packing-amount of \$26.6 million. In 1947 house workers, the union submitted the same four companies earned testimony by eight workers em-a total of \$144.1 million-a gain of ployed at varying job rates from 434 per cent." each of the companies participat-

■HE first decade is over. Last week in Chicago, 100 delegates had indeed occasion to be proud of that decade as

after a decade, were these words

spoken by Pres. Willard Townsend Jan. 14, 1938. at the first constitutional convention of UTSE:

"We are here to stay! And we have the supreme task of building a strong progressive move- TOWNSEND

ment among the country.7 Last week, it was certain

USTE is here to stay. The decade had been a tough one-and tough years are ahead, too. The convention was reminded, in a conven- or civic bodies where the name tion book edited by Educational Director Ernest Calloway, of these milestones in its history:

Jan. 14, 1938: The year of UTSE's birth.

Oct. 1941: The independent Brotherhood of Dining Car employes unanimously voted to dissolve and affiliate with UTSE.

Feb. 9, 1943: Culman Laundry workers joined UTSE.

May 17, 1942: UTSE joined CIO. Last week, those dates were

ashamedly as they gave him a heart-pulling demonstration after • Heard Hugh Will, former sec- mous opposition to a third party tive officers, also won reelection AVC's organization drive. by acclamation.

most no opposition

and CIO Vice Pres. and Organization Dir. Allan L. Heywood (on

dum of the membership on an were reelections.) year and another of \$5 to be paid were elected:

(Delegate Cecil Patrick was one of the leaders of opposition to holding the referendum. He was named a

Adopted constitutional changes

railway service employes of this declared it "shall be mandatory ond decade. upon every local within the UTSE and every international representative, elected officer or designated representative to any and all labor, religious, political of the organization is used, to defend, maintain and in every respect adhere to the established policy of this union," (This and most of the other resolutions were adopted unanimously.)

· Passed a strong foreign policy resolution. 6-2 i-45 ● Though few of its members are covered by the Taft-Hartley Law, denounced the law.

(UTSE's members—the vast ma-Last week, those dates were jority of them—are covered by the much in the minds as the delegates did these major things:

Saw Pres. Townsend weep un-Guardia and other airports.)

electing him—their first and only retary to Sen. Robert F. Wagner in 1948 among UTSE members. president—by acclamation. Sec. (D., N. Y.), and now a representa
Eugene E. Frazier and John L. tive of the American Veterans' officers report. Yancey, who are the other execu- Committee, urge that UTSE help Adopted policy resolutions on

 Heard addresses by CIO Sec. there was full discussion on a Treas. James B. Carey (on the number of issues-referred the offices. President's Civil Rights pro-political action resolution and Praised Pres. Truman for his gram and his experiences abroad) some others to the new board for Civil Rights program. in addition to Yancey, were elect- The following vice presidents.

John A. Bowers, James A. Can-ZU JUL ways and means to complete nady, Clarence Ivey (he defeated UTSE's organization.)

• Passed, by a vote of 36 to 32, a C. Adams, Earl Davis, Henry C. ASK resolution calling for a referen- White and J. P. Covington. (All

The officers' report declared surer.

The Transport Service union is one of the most highly educated in the American labor

Of the 100 delegates to the convention, 68 had attended college, post of them winning degrees to have

UTSE Pres. Willary Townsend took pre-medical cours in chemistry at Canada's Royal Academy of Science. He has taught in American and Canadian high schools. He also has an honorary law degree from

action. There is almost unani-

America, CIO, this week presented to all." Edward Bell (his daughter died to the White House a petition bearne second night of the conven-ing the signatures of almost 20,000 culating a petition among the the second night of the conven-ing the signatures of almost 20,000 culating a petition among the tion), Sylvester Corrothers, "silver" employes of the Panama 5,000 Social Security workers in 5 the CIO United Transport
Service Employes met and held
its sixth biennial convention
in Chicag March Later, Patrick, pointing out that he
Still ringing in the ears of old
timers at the convention, even
after a decade, were these words

the leaders of opposition to holding the leaders of opposition of the pit opposition of the pit opposition of the pit opposition of the parameters was designed to appoint the leaders of opposition of the lamb patrick. Edwin, Richard Hamme, William Caner was designed to appoint the leaders of the leaders of the leaders of the lea

which provide for proportional that UTSE "occupies an enviable The so called "silver" workers are counting operations division. representation in election of executive board members.

position in the CIO.". It noted West Indian Negroes, natives of the
that Pres. Townsend had made various Latin American countries, It charges demand a supervisory
Adopted an oath of office for three important trips for CIO, Indians and Hindus. They are rejobs to them except in the two officers that showed the deep rethe government and the World ferred to as "silver" employes to segregated units and advises that of ligious feeling of the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to segregated units and advises that of the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to segregated units and advises that of the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to segregated units and advises that of the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to segregated units and advises that of the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions, to Cuba, to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of Employer to the union's Fed. of Trade Unions to U. S. citizens who are known as er in the 100-man personnel of U. S. citizens who are the U. S. c members by ending with these words: "I make this oath in the officers serve on major CIO comwer-gold system of discrimination "It's time to put an end to these words." words: "I make this oath in the sight of God and my fellowman." mittees. 6 -2 - 168 from which they are petitioning for shameful practices," the union (For instance, Townsend is active in Protestant affairs, Yancey is an active Catholic.)

UTSE has 14,000 members, 93 lo-relief is a formal U. S. government clared in its petition adding: "The President's Committee waiters, Pullman laundry employes, sections of life on the Panama Catholic.)

The average wage paid crimination against minority from which they are petitioning for shameful practices," the union de-• Approved a resolution which Thus does UTSE start its sec-nal zone. The average wage paid "silver" employes is less than \$16 a week; and many of them make as little as \$9 per week. Living costs on the Canal zone are only slight- practice but preach. ly ower than, here in the United

The UPW defegation stated that the union which numbers close to 17,000 canal zone has been able to solve many of the problems of its members but that it is continung to press for the complete elimination of a form of jim crow and discrimination on the canal zone by legislative action, the union delegation stated that the problem could be corrected much more swiftly by issurance of an executive order by President Truman

Asks That Segregation on Federal Jobs End

a variety of subjects, ranging that flagrant discrim-• Because the convention was from the Palestine crisis to es-ination is practiced in promotion • Elected other officers with al- running away behind schedule— tablishment of regional eastern and placement in the Baltimore offices of the Social Security Ad-

dum of the membership on an were reelections.)

assessment of \$5 to be paid this year and another of \$5 to be paid were of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, Monday year and another of \$5 to be paid were elections.)

workers in two units of the ac-

"The President's Committee on o Civil Rights last year called for an end to segregation and disan end to segregation and dis-crimination against minority ra-cial and religious groups—as con-trary to the democracy-for-all which all good Americans not only

"The report especially pointed the finger at shameful discrimination in our Federal Government.

"Right here, in the accounting operations division of the Social Security Administration, we have one of the most flagrant examples of discrimination in the entire Government."

Union Asks Support

"This is part of our program for fair play for all Federal workers,' the statement continues, pointing out that-the Union, here and nationally, is also fighting for a big pay raise, for fair promotion policies and practices, for better working condtions, and on other fronts.

"If you believe in fair play, you belong with us, in the good fight," the statement concluded.

brought order creating in a letter

er rooms and sanitary facilities. UNDER TREASURY DEPARTMENE

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing manufactures currency and bonds for the Federal Government and is a part of the Treasury Department. Over 50 per cent of the workers are Negro, of whom less than ½ of 1 per cent are employed in clerical, skilled crafts and supervisory jobs.

The union's statement pointed out that the bureau in July 1948 had announced an examination for apprentice plate printers, for which scores of Negroes had applied and

qualified.

Among the requirements for admission to the examination were (1) The applicant must be a veteran of World War II, and (2) The applicant must be a permanent Federal employe. After the Negro veterans had qualified for the examination, the agency delayed the actual axionation for several months and in November informed the applicants that the examination was not to be held.

Meanwhile, the agency continued to hire white journeymen printers

from private industry.

BAR HITS VETERANS

At no time in the modern history of the agency have Negroes been admitted to apprentice training or hired as skilled craftsmen. The private printing industry maintains rigid bars against Negro journeymen. The union therefore contends that the agency's refusal to hold the examination works a discriminatory hardship on the Negro veterans who applied.

The bureau utilizes at least five other skilled trades. The agency does not hire Negro craftsmen or apprentices in any of these trades. All of these trades maintain bars against Negroes in private industry in Washington, D. C., and else-

where in the Nation.

The statement cites the promotion of white workers after only a few months of employment with the agency, while Negro workers of many years and training are

passed over.

"The United Public Workers has carried this matter to the top FEP Board and requested a hearing on this entire situation. At such a hearing we will be prepared to present documental evidence proving derimination at the bureau," stated Mr. Richardson. "We expect this problem to be corrected or we will have no other course but fo present it to President Truman and the general public," Mr. Richardson concluded.

DINING CAR WORKERS BATTLED BIAS 10 YEARS



Officials of Dining Car Employees Union, left to right, WALTER NOLAN, Field repre sentative, WILLARD M. CHANDLER, New England District Chairman, and Joseph Quinn, General Chairman; also El.WOOD S. McKENNY. Mass. F.E.P.C. Commissioner whose efforts and diligence these

Union officials of the Dining Car Employees Union, Local 370, AFL this week hailed the historic agreemnt consummated by the Massachusetts FEPC and the New York SCAD with the New

country."

Quinn also po inted out that

General Chairman Joseph Dining Car Employees Union Quinn of Local 370 said, "For AFL was responsible for the filover a century we have awaited ing of 60 odd complaints against promotion of railroad employees pany with the New York SCAD regardless of race or color. would be possible without regard and the Massachusetts FEPC to race or color. A recent poll of which alleged that the railroad the Grill Car and Dining Car would hire only white men as employees white and colored, stewards and grill car employees. convinces us that the elimina- The complaints further charged tion of discrimination in the that the railroad's overall patrailroad's hiring policy is in tern of employment in all catecomplete accordance with their gories clerical, administrative, wishes and with their belief in operative and nonoperative was the demogratic process of our discriminatory against colored

Subsequently, investigation of without the tireless industry and these complaints was conducted perseverance of the late Chester in New York and Massachusetts Eaton, assistant general chair and as a result of conferences man of Local 370 during the 16 between the Commissions of the year struggle with the railroad respective states and railroad Haven Railroad which eliminat- to obtain equal opportunity for official, the following terms of ed discrimination in the hiring colored workers, this victory conciliation with respect to the of dining car personnel. would not have come so quickly above complaints, were made In April 1947, Local 370 of the public this week: CUARDIAN

1. The positions of Bar Attendants, Countermen and Dishwashers on the Grill Cars will be

which contains the names and seniority status of the GGrill Car employees and Dining Car employees will be interchangeable, thus allowing for crossbidding. 6-

3. The right is reserved to respondent to employ female attendants on the Grill Cars, but initial hiring or bidding shall

disregard race or color as an occupational qualification,

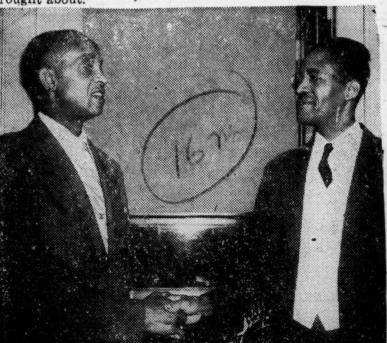
4. The right is further reserved to respondent to set up certain standards of qualification, such as personal appearance, with the understanding

however that these standards of qualifications shall be applied

5. Those compl amants who have applied for the position of steward with respondent shall be considered for the position, and, if found qualified, shall be given first opportunity to fill vacancies. Seniority as steward shall begin on date of hiring.

6 Equal opportunity shall be afforded all applicants for the o position of steward regardless of race or color.

Joseph Quinn of New York, Z General Chairman and Millard O. M. Chandler of Boston, District Chairman of New England said, "Tht Dining Car Employees Un- o ion, Local 370, AFL want to take this opportunity to express pub-Icly its appreciation to Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney and Zo the staff of the Massachusetts FEPC and to Commissioner Elmer A. Carter and the staff of the New York SCAD without changes would not have been brought about."



and independently found the facts

and independently found the facts anew upon the reweighing of the evidence.

It also erred, they declare, in ruling that the waiters had to carry the burden of proving the validity of the award instead of the railroad carrying the burden of proving its validity.

THURD CONTENTION

The third position of the least is that the appellate court mutilated and destroyed the board's jurisdiction by argumentatively asserting that the fact of whether a collective rule of the labor contract covering the Southern Pacific embraced as a working condition and not as wages a custom or usuage of free meals while on itinerant duty.

The jurisdiction of the board depended upon this fact.

George M. Naus and Clifton Hildebrand, San Francisco attorneys, are representing the petitioners in this case.

By J. A. (Jack) Johnson

tinues its practice of segregation date of meeting. and discrimination against Negroes Clippings from the daily press for reasons of race and color in published elsewhere in this the face of recent world events, of the gravity of this situation. colors and creeds were drafted the learthwest into war, fought and died that READERS ARBOUSED. freedom and equal opportunity Mr. Prentice I. Fraizer might live? The Tarthurst Seattle, Wesh.

Right here in the great where thousands of Negroes are In reading the last publication members of A. F. of L. Unions, of the Northwest Enterprise I and are forced, to be in order to was pleased to learn that you earn an honest living of some are the new publisher. kind, discrimination and segrega- Enclosed you will find a cliption is now being practiced at ping from the Post Intelligencer our new Labor Temple, the foun-tain head of organized labor here, I am one of the victims as our new Labor Temple, the foun-titled "Rebuke from Canadian." by refusing to allow Negro Union I am a Negro. 6 - 9 4 members the right to consume I have tried for months to get food and refreshments at the cafe a white paper to print my article, and bar loosted in the new Labor but I finally succeeded there is a

the Northwest Enterprise we cal- the publicity you can and if any led on Mr. Bert Swain, manager more information is demanded or of the New Labor Temple to find wanted you can contact me, out if possible what this is all about. Mr. Swain informed us that in the recent past, some Negro, whose name he did not know had a very annoying disturbance with a white man and that the members of the Club Board, (which he states is entirely separate from the organized labor to visit the Freedom Train which movement), and of which, he admits he is a member of, had voted from then on to bar all pointed when I Negroes from using the facilities of the Cafe and Bar 9-45 Mr. Swain stated that there

the next regular meeting of Club Board members, if we are The American Federation of interested in the situation he will Labor loudly proclaims that the arrange for a discussion of the Taft-Hartley Law was designed matter, and we take this means with the purpose and intent to to invite all organizations interdestroy organized labor. While we ested to contact the Northwest agree that this is true, we at Enterprise or the Civil Liberties the same time wonder why the League I. B. P. O. E of W., 6621/2 American Federation of Labor con- Jackson Street for the time and

Temple Multily Waste, friend of mine in Canada. So will In company with the Editor of you kindly give this clipping all

> I remain respectfully JOHN RICE. 935 25th So. PR-9456.

Rebuke From Canadian

From the P.-I.:

Some few weeks ago I went was well worth my trip. But, as a laber man, I was very disapunfair system they have in regard to their Negro membership. is nothing he can do about the Since the latter part of 1947 the ituation, but promised us that at Labor Temple has refused to serve

them a glass of beer or a sandwich and coffee. It is a place for white union men men the Negro has to pay his And if he doesn't go to the meetings he is fined and has to pay the fine if he wants to work. He is not wanted in the building but is fined if he doesn't come. I think this is a disgrace to the whole labor movement. Everyone concerned should put forth an efforth (stop/this disgraceful af-6-9-45

C. SMYTHE.

North Vancouver, B. C Hearst Honored for Tolerance The George Washington Carver Memorial Institute's Gold Medal for 1947 has been awarded to William Randolph Hearst for his con-

NEW. YORK-In an effort unique in Negro labor unionism, five organizations of Negro railroad workers have pooled their strength in the organization of the Negro Railway Labor Executives Association,

The five-unions committee, organized in Washington, D. C., in April, has published the first issue of its joint publication dealing with the problems of job-security common to each of them.

The paper, named the Negro Railway News, details the many struggles in which the participating organizations are involved. AFFILIATES

The five unions are Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Roanoke, Va.; International Association of Railway Employes, Memphis, Tenn.; Southern Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Firemen, Savannah, Ga.; Colored Trainmen of America, Kingsville, Tex., and the Dining Car and Railroad Food

Workers Union, Chicago, Ul. counsel for the Negro railroad unions committee are Charles H. Houtson and Joseph C. Waddy of Washington, D. C., and Archibald

Bromsen of New York

WYORK, Dec. 20 Young Jeff cal 430, of the United Electrical Radio Machine Workers of America, was Cal, which is predominantly white, he said, had proved that the people an hour is 25 cents above that adafter the continued illness of former

Mr. Van Clief lives at 196- Bergen Street in Brooklyn, N. Y.

president Tony Salese, forced him to

withdraw from the race.

Labor Conference Defeats Proposal bargain collectively through repre-To Support Civil Rights Program and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2/An ef- representing the Communication to re-enact the Wagner Act as fort to pledge the Labor Depart- Workers of America. ment's fifteenth annual conference Phose who topose the fesolu-sensibilities of those who felt that on labor legislation to President tion included Voltage Andrews of some changes in the 1935 law were on labor legislation to President tion included Volpay Andrews of in order. Truman's civil rights program was the West Virginia Federation of This substitute also cleared up defeated by a vote of 23 to 21 after Labor, AFL, and Milton R. Stevens the language of a section which an acrimonious debate. In general of Washington, D. C., representing had caused disagreement yester-American Federation of Labor del- the AFL Plasterers Union. egates opposed the resolution and For Fewer Hours in Coal Mines tween Federal and state legislation

recorded when the resolution was and operators, Mr. Blizzard said:

into the conference by Harry portal. Don't handicap the labor Kranz, legislative director of the movement by going on record for CIO Industrial Council of New Jeran eight-hour day." proposal before the heeting.

program as "not sectional." He least time and a half rates after

Ben T. Huiet, Labor Commis-the major labor organizations. track the resolution.

Georgia, and we treat them right department take over certain func-tions relating to industrial hygiene. They know that."

the Virginia State CIO Council and relations.'

like to have you see our psychia-Compromise on Wagner Act

for certain demands," she added. "I would see the boss shake them warmly by the hand and say, 'I'd

Dissatisfaction over the wording of a resolution on labor legislation which cropped up yesterday was irned out by a statement which favored new Federal legislation "under which employes shall have the right to self organization, to sentatives of their own choosing, bargaining or other mutual protection as provided for in the Wagner act."

By omitting a specific suggestion such the compromise saved the

day. The new phrasing stated that officials of the Congress of Indus- A fairly routine resolution fa-concerning this right (of collective

trial Organizations favored it. voring a maximum eight-hour daybargaining) then the Federal leg-Southerners were also divided on was reported to the conference butislation shall prevail."

the issue. The issue of the 143 delegates delegate from the United Mine John W. Gibson, who presided, Nearly all of the 143 delegates delegate from the United Mine Closed the sessions by expressing Conference William Bliz-the conference. attended the final conference, Workers of America, William Bliz-the opinion that the conference which was addressed by a former zard of West Virginia, president of "rated high" in the fifteen-year Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances District No. 17. Speaking of thehistory of these meetings. Perkins, but only forty-four were next wage conference of miners "We hope to be able to make it

The civil rights issue was thrown a six or seven hour day, portal to

resolutions committee, by a tie ference by the Governors of their voje, had decided not to put the respective states, favored Federal Mr. Kranz defended the Truman and state minimum wage laws of urged its support because of the an eight-hour day and forty-hour President's election victory, which, week. The decision to press for \$1

sioner of Georgia, fought to side- Former Secretary Perkins, who was presented by her successor, "We will not stand for you tell-Maurice J. Tobin, hoped to see the ing us how to handle our state matters relating to the wagelaws," he declared. "Leave us earner's welfare. She advised the alone. We have 10 per cent of the delegates to stand firm against Negroes of the United States in proposals that a possible health

The delegates laughed when she Lucy Randolph Mason of Atlan recounted how startled she had ta, a CIO representative, pleaded been to read a suggestion that for adoption of the measure. She "trained psychiatrists take over was seconded by Charles Weber of the whole problem of industrial

"Immediately I could see union Robert Eckhardt of Dallas, Tex. men going to the boss and asking

By George Morris MONG the brighter pages of Negro history are those A that tell us of the rapid rise of unionism among the Negro people in recent years. Undoubtedly it is the most important development since the Civil War.

Emancipation of Negroes from chattel slavery was only the first

step in the realization of the warning then sounded by Karl Marx. He wrote that "a worker in a white skin cannot be free so long as a worker in a black skin is in chains." For a long time it was still a problem to get white labor leaders and members to realize that a unionist in a white skin isn't secure so long as the workers in black skins are in open shop chains.

Not until ten years ago when the CIO emerged with its organizing campaign, did the gates of unionism really open to Negro workers. Probably a million Negroes entered AFL and CIO unions since. The Negro community changed everywhere.

In the past, leadership in the Negro community was almost Unions Organize entirely of middle class and professional people. Today we have the Unions Organize Negro unionist. They are rapidly assuming a prominent role in the life of the Negro community.

• Surv 2 - 8 - 48

NEVERTHELESS, progressive unionists cannot be content with Their Strength the progress that was made. The sad fact is that some score of unions still bar or Jimerow Negroes. In many unions Negroes still effort unique in Negro labor unionism, five organizations of Negro
ism, five organizations of Negro

The Supreme Court continues to evade a ruling on the right of railroad workers have pooled their Negro to union membership although it has established the prin- strength in the organization of the ciple that a Negro must have an equal job opportunity. The latter Negro Railway Labor Executives ervice first, "letting the tips fall look. About the salary frequality means little these days without membership and equal rights Association. The five-unions committee, for United States savings bond yester-

The recent Supreme Court decision outlawing a discriminatory ganized in Washington, D. C., in day from the Federation for Railcontract designed to squeeze out Negro firemen on southern railroads April has published the first issue way Progress, which has promoted may prove to be an empty victory. The all-white Brotherhood of of its joint publication dealing with the cause of the passenger, "who Firemen and Enginemen was quick to come through with an evasive the problems of job-security com- always needs a break." substitute contract that may prove to be an even worse vielator of mon to each of them . the equal right of Negro firemen.

IN RECENT YEARS it has been the fashion to laud the CIO for many struggles in which the parti- on Pennsylvania train Number 126, showing greater progress than the AFL in organization of Negro workers and advancement of equal rights. The fact is that this was workers and advancement of equal rights. The fact is that this was mainly true of the earlier and more progressive stage of the CIO's protection—correspond to the aims the five unions have in the railroad industry.

The United Steelworkers with nearly a million members, probably industry.

The slogans of the Committee— washington the saint unity, equality, job and seniority protection—correspond to the aims the five unions have in the railroad industry.

a fifth of them Negro, has hardly a dozen Negroes in full time posts The five uninons are: Association Artillery Regiment's replacement out of some 600. I personally know of several dozen Negroes in the of Colored Railway Trainmen and depot at Columbia, S. C. He is union who would match the ability of those in too level posts in the Locomotive Firemen, Roanoke, Va.; married and lives with his wife organization.

The story is the same in textile. The auto union with some 100,000 way Employees, Memphis, Tenn.; The passenger who found the Negro members, still has an all-white board. A recent study of Southern Association of Colored services worthy of a note of praise progress in southern organization indicated that the AFL is making Railway Trainmen and Firemen, was Joseph A. Gervatoski, an exgreater progress than the CIO in winning Negro workers.

SEEMS TO ME that union progressives, including the Communists, ought to look back and recall the kind of struggles that it took to bring the progress that was achieved. There were days when it took courage to stand up and denounce a union's Jimerow or exclusion practices. One who did so was considered a sure Communist.

For a long time few outside left wing ranks fought for 'Negro rights on unions. But Communists today have the satisfaction of rights on unions. But Communists today have the satisfaction of washington, D. C. and Archibald rook and reall that realized rook. Workers Union, Chicago, Ill.

Three outstanding attorneys of national reputation who are considered a sure Communist.

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For a long time few outside left wing ranks fought for 'Negro railroad unions' Committee, are Charles H. Houston and Joseph C. Waddy of the work and thathload rook.

Workers Union, Chicago, Ill.

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Second of the kindnesses of Mr.

Phoenix April 7 on a trip to Baltimore. William C. MacMillen Jr., and thathload rook of the kindnesses of Mr.

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Phoenix April 7 on a trip to

seeing much built up upon the seemingly small foundation their Bromsen of New York. The Committee newspaper is being planned as a monthly four-

The fight to wipe out the "whites only" clause highlighted Machinist Union conventions for many years, with Communists leading the struggle. In time support for the struggle reached a point, as at the last convention, when the proposal was short of winning by less than two percent of the vote. Several weeks ago the union's executive board quietly agreed to drop the exclusion phrase out of its ritual. The largest whites-only union opened its doors at least formally.

Communists could also look with pride to the wartime struggle they led in California that broke open the doors in the boilermakers union for Negroes. That fight also resulted in a State Supreme Court decision outlawing Jimerow auxiliaries in that state. Sun 2-9-49

BUT WHILE, the fight goes on to eliminate what exclusion bars still remain, the far bigger fight is one of making union membership and rights real to more than a million Negroes who are already in unions. That needs the same kind of a pioneering spirit and initiative that left-progressives showed in earlier struggles.

Most of the trade union movement must still be taught that a right to a union membership card must also carry with it the right to promotion and upgrading on the job, and the right to leadership d office in the union with merit the only test

Negro Kailroad

Railway Labor News, details the years has come into New York

ster progress than the CIO in winning Negro workers.

Savannah, Ga.; Colored Trainmen ecutive of the United States Indusor of America, Kingsville, Texas and the Dining Car and Railroad Food the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union Chicago Ill

page publication and is edited by Daniel Benjamin, Eastern vice-president of the DC and RRFWU, 124 West 124th Street, New York City. 27, N. Y. The subscription price is one dollar per year.

Porter Who Placed Service

A Pullman porter who placed something

The porter, George Jay Phoenix The paper, named the Negro of Washington, for the last five

Half Rail Attempts to Replace Brakemen

ST. LOUIS - (INS) - A femporary circuit court order has been issued restraining the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (Frisco) from alleged attempts to replace Negroes with white brake-

The order was issued Friday by Circuit Judge Harry F. Russell of St. Louis on the petition of two Negro employes of the railroad, J. V. Bagley of Springfield, Mo., and Cleveland Tillman of Oklahoma City.

Victor Packman, attorney for the plaintiffs, said the petition was filed after he failed to receive an answer to a telegram appeal sent to Maj, Gen. Edmond H. Leavey, now operating the country's railroads for the government.

Packman's telegram to Gen Lea-

vey asserted: "The railroad is changing conditions, without compliance with the Railway Labor Act. This issue must be faced by

a government which stands for civil right."

The plaintiffs' petition alleged the Frisco last Sunday posted notices which in effect asked applications from white employes only for passenger brakemen-baggagemen posts on two Frisco trains. The petition said the jobs now are held by Negroes. Negroes, according to the peti-tion, are prohibited from apply-

ing for the jobs under rules of the Brotherhood of Railway Prain-men and under a 1928 agreement between the railroad and our operating brotherhoods

Railroads Ask Relief

equal seniority rights on southern til Judge Bryan, who was in Alex-received were the following: carriers, sought relief in court andria, could hear the case. here May 10. The corporation ask. The railroad, in its petition for tional secretary. CIO National ed the court for an order enjoin relief, maintained that Wright's Maritime Union: 7 - 12 - 15 ing further prosecution against case is similar in scope and natural of the action brought by Day. the road involved in the suit of ture to the action brought by Dav-Adam Wright et als now pend- id H. Hinton, another Negro Sea. Communist Party is additional

ing of positions as helpers on Diesel-operated locomotives of the road.

The Washington case in contrast with the Hinton case involves a pending agreement proposed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, a co-defendant in both cses in which an existing agreement between the Seaboard and the brotherhood would be revised so as to place all firemen, both white and Negro, on complete equality, render the promotable to the position of enginemen, subject to examination by the defendant company, and also remove other and all basis for discrimination between white and Negro firemen.

These proposals, however, are regarded with distrust by C. H. Houston, attorney for Negro firemen, and others connected with these cases. They are especially apprehensive about a provision that would force those qualified under seniority rules to take examinations for engineer and providing further that if a fireman fails to pass the test he would be dropped from the service.

Mr, Houston declared that the full application of the parity proposal would work adversely against firemen who have been in the service for a number of years. He expressed special suspicions about the examination proposal.

Though the Seaboard obtained the relief requested in another case brought by Negro firemen in the same Washington court, it is likely that Mr. Houston will press this case further and continue until his client is accorded the rights due him.

The Seaboard describes these increasing actions as a "vexation and unnecessary abuse of process by which it is now being subjected to an unnecessary duplication of actions for the same cause."

or, Negro Leaders

Leaders of trade unions, of the Negro people and of Judge Sterling Hutcheson, of progressive organizations joined vesterday in denouncing Richmond, sitting for Judge Al- the frame-up arrests and indictment of 12 Communist Party faced with a number of suits by hearing on motion of W. R. C. leaders. tion of the American people from Negro firemen in their battle for Cocke, attorney for Seaboard, un Representative of the statements the basic issues which face them

FERDINAND C. SMITH, na-

ing in the district court of the board fireman, who sued and won proof that the reactionaries in our United States for the District of judgment in the Federal District government are making a des-Columbia. Court here for the application of perate efforts to divert the attenequal seniority rights in the fill:

"Unable to hold pack the pyramiding resentment of the homeless veterans, the housewives, the disfranchised Negroes, the small businessmen, the youth-these reactionaries think that by screaming "red and "Communist menace" the veteran will be content to sleep in the park, the housewife will forget fraternal affairs, declared:

the soaring prices of food, the Negro will bow to the white supremacist. the worker will how to youth will no longer want an education, marriage, and Thance for AARON SCHNEIDER, regional

director, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO:

"The arrest of leaders of the Communist Party is not an isolated go levent in the whole attack on the "The arrest of leaders of the King of Communist Party is not an isolated event in the whole attack on the rights of the American people. This attempt to outlaw a political party is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on which is of a piece with the attack on the piece." attempt to outlaw a political party of is of a piece with the attack on significant party of is of a piece with the attack on significant party of its of a piece with the attack o against this attack on American democratic rights. The outlawing of the labor movement in Germany of followed two months after the outlawing of the Communist Party. The same pattern was followed in severy other fascist country. Labor se must realize now that we are next ?

on the employers' list."

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO MAY STORY CALPINAL State chairman Anger ican Liber Parts "It is againfight that the injectments of the communist Party follow the failure of the enactment of the Mundt bill, which proposed to outlaw the Communist Party.

These indictments are not indict. These indictments are not indict-These indictments are not indictments for any act or violation of key in the law. They are strictly aimed at the rightful existence of the Community in the com rightful existence of the Commu-ARTHUR SCHUTZER, ALP state H H nist Party."

executive secretary:

"The American Labor Party per recognizes that this action is a second dangerous first step in a plan to destroy civil liberties in America of and to further the bi-partisan drive.

Toronto destroy civil liberties in America of the second destroy civil libertie

mittee, stated:

"I know Ben Davis (Councilman Benjamin J. Davis) and I can't conceive of him being guilty of conspiracy as the charge reads in

the indictments."

MRS. GUY R. BREWER, Queens and former State Democratic Comand former State Democratic Com-

possessed by the Attorney General of the Know that he was not conspired. I know that he was not organizing a conspiracy."

DR. CHARLES A. PETIONI, B Harlem doctor active in civic and

were a resul

Court Refuses La Dismiss Prejudice Suit

Discrimination Charged Against L. & N., Unions

otions to dimiss the suit of rhomas that, cincinnall tegro, and others against several unions and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad were overruled yesterday by Federal Judge Mac Swinford in the Federal Court.

The suit charges the Negroes were not given seniority rights at the road's DeCourcey shops because of their race. Hall testified that he was told "the only place a Negro and white man are equals is on the battlefield." Hall said he complained, about his failure to advance on the seniority lists but nothing was done.

The question of advancing the men is complicated with advances made of returning war veterans. Counsel for the railroad and unions said the men were advanced in their absence to points where it was thought they should have been had they remained on the work.

Federal Judge Says Evidence

Supports Discrimination Charge

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (NNPA)—Judge Albert V. Bryan B. W. Steele, 62-year-old fireman, Testimony was taken but the case of the U.S. District Court for Eastern Virginia granted a tem-old agreement between the rail-sides have submitted briefs on cerporary injunction here Dec. 30, forbidding further discrimina-road brotherhoods and the South-tain issues that were raised. tion against colored locomotive firemen when Diesel locomo eastern carriers which he charges tives are substituted for steam ones on the Seaboard Air Line was designed to deny to Negrol Railroad.

The injuration was issued in the "con-promotable."

Railroad.

The injunction was issued in the "on-promotable."

The only white firemen so classified are those who decline to take In a class suit against the line of the suit against the s N.C., a Seaboard Air Line locomo- or fail to pass examination for protive fireman, who was displaced by motion to engineer.

a white fireman with less seniority on September 30, 1946, when Diesel

Discrimination Found

To take from service on the railroad.

In a class suit against the Louis ville and Nashville Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Steele is asking for days

rain No. 192. visions in an agreement of May 15, agreement.

At the time of his displacement, 1942, between the Seaboard and the "NON-PROMOTABLE"

sum of \$2,500 as security for pay of promotion; and railroad or the Brotherhood if Diesel locomotives. found wrongfully enjoined by the order. The case was set for trial here Jan. 26-29.

Stops Specific Denials

who decline or fail to qualify for them as locomotive firemen. service as helpers the right to exassignments.

Whites Waive Rights

ween railroads in the southeasternwhen such waiver was permitted. section of the country and the Charles H. Houston and Joseph ton, D. C., and Arthur D. Shore ton, and Enginemen. all colored lo-ton; and Oliver B. Hill, a Richmond

attorney, represented Hinton

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. The seven-year-old railway labor case which has been to the United Supreme Court seeking to protect the job rights of Negro firemen was rested Wednesday after a two-and-a-half-day hearing before Judge Eugene Hawkins.

fect of gradually eliminating them Lose Point in

the Brotherhood of Locomotive A legal technicality yesterday ocomotives were substituted on Judge Bryan concluded that pro- ages and the illegalizing of the rendered void a temporary injunc-

finton was holding a regular as Brotherhood, disqualifying colored Under the "agreement" Negro ginemen from discriminating signment as locomotive fireman onfiremen for service as helpers on firemen were classified as "non-passenger trains Nos. 192 and 5, be Diesel locomotives, constituted "a promotable," thereby, according to ween Raleigh, N.C., and Richmond, discrimination on the basis of race testimony, forced to sacrifice their role United States Court of Apdone" and illegal under the Rail- seniority on a fifty-fifty basis to peals set saide the District Court white firemen to make way for injunction granted here last spring,

cluttering up the top of the seni The suit was brought when the ment of court costs and any dam. That only promotable firemen be ority roster and blocking the ad firemen sued the brotherhood as ages that may be suffered by the accepted as qualified for service on vancement of white firemen to en their bargaining agent. The plaingineers. The defense sought strentics—21 Negro firemen—said the uously to show that Steele suf hydrophod had conspired with Judge Bryan concluded further ship but that the shift "made you donning Northerhood, in causing slittle mad." that the Brotherhood, in causing a little mad."

The court enjoined the defentance of the separation of the separat over any regular assigned run held way Labor-Act toward colored fire- and E. B. Hobbs, members of the injunction against discrimination otherwise qualified for assignment ton and other colored locomotive ored Railway Employes, spensor of wages bectus of the alleged dis-

is used, to which they would be en Seaboard, who were not in line for titled by virtue of their seniority promotion to engineer, but that the latter were not promotable because (3) From denying to any of them the Seaboard does not employ who decline or fail to qualify for them as locomotive firemen.

The case was filed Aug. 30, 1941. It received an unfavorable ruling ercise their seniority upon steam The twenty-two white firemen all through the Alabama courts. In the jurist found, were not in line for November, 1944, the United States Agreements Pointed Up promotion because they had previ Supreme Court, in an 8-0 decision Under various agreements be ously waived promotion to engineer reversed the Alabama Supreme representations of the southeastern statement of the south statem Court, sending the case back.

Charles H. Houston of Washing ton, D. C., and Arthur D. Shores

tion preventing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and En-

(2) From denying them the op firemen.

the case.

The court found that on Dec. 15, were B. W. Morgan, fireman; E. L.

were B. W. Morgan, fireman; E. L.

A special appeal was allowed ments open on which Diesel power colored firemen employed by the sexton, fireman; W. E. Mitchell Jr. after the temporary injunction was is used, to which they would be en Seaboard, who were not in line for the brotherhood: John Pete 20ff in District Court was allowed.

BY THOMAS G. YOUNG Negros unwittingly aligned them-For a great many years the large selves with big business and manmajority of Negro wage earners agement in advocating passage of looked upon organized labor with the Taft-Hartley Bill. It should be mistrust and disfavor. This atti- explained however, tha the reatude stemmed from the fact that son for their position was prompprior to a few years ago certain ted by the fact that they believed international and local unions that passage of this bill, which inwould not accept Negroes into cluded in its provisions the outtheir organizations, thereby bar-lawing of the closed shop, would ring them from securing jobs as wipe out discrimination against skilled and semi-skilled workers in minorities in trade unions and pave many rades. In the last decade the way for more and better-payhowever, this discriminatory pracing jobs for these groups. This tice has been practically elimina- was merely wishful thinking. For ted and today Negroes are an in- as a matter of fact, a careful check tegral part of organized labor, has revealed a marked decline in This is borne out by the fact that employment for Negroes since the out of a total of 15,000,000 organi. law has been in effect. The chief zed workers in the country today, cause for his situation can be tracover 1,000,000 are Negroes. And in ed directly to two sources: (1) the many unions with a preponder outlawing of the closed shop in ant while menikership—some of union - management agreements which are located in the South - and the elimitation for all prac-Negroes are not only active as tical purposes of union hiring members but a substantial per- halis, and (2), the unwillingness of centage of them are holding rs- the great majority of employers to sponsible positions as officers, board hire Negroes. Sat 5-29-48 members, and business agents, to which they have either been elected or appointed on the basis of Taft-Hartley Law, large numbers of merit. It should not be difficult to Negroes were employed in many see therefore, that the economic industries affecting commerce. The future of the Negro wage earner majority of the workers were in America is linked with the pro- members of trade unions, many of gress of a free movement.

certain heretofore unpublicized ment. Since employers are no longin its relation to Negro employ- Law to patronize free union hirother institutions in the United immunity, the racial type of work

liberal groups throughout the brother has suffered a setback beearners in general. Ironically, many employment opportunities to them.

whom secured their jobs through It is not the purpose of this ed. union hiring halls on the basis of itorial to plead the cause of organ- seniority or by a rotating system ized labor nor to offer excuses for employed by these halls. In this its past sins of commission. Rather manner, all members seeking jobs it is the object of the writer to through this source were afforded bring to the reader's attention an equal opportunity for employfacts about the Taft-Hartley Law er require under the Taft-Hartley ment. It should be said in the be- ing halfs, hey have been securing gining that organized labor is no workers through fee-charging emworse - and in several respects playment agencies and other soura great deal better - than most ces where they can specify with States that reflect the good and er desired. In this way, it is not the evil features of our present difficult for employers to bar Ne-social and economic system. groes and other During hearings in Washington jobs where they are not wanted. on the Taft-Hartley Bill, labor and In this suestion of jobs, the darker country fought vigorously against cause employers are now in a posits passage. These progressive ition to use the law to bar him forces recognized that the enact- from employment. This drastic law ment of this bill would be detri. is not only vicious in character, mental to the best interests of or- but it also imposes a penalty on ganized labor and American wage Negroes by closing the door of 16n 1948

Cafeterias In
42 Buildings
Are Affected
WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA)
GOVERNMENT Services Inc. lest

- Government Services, Ins., last Friday granted a 61 cent an hour pay increase, effective from Jan. 1, to its employees who remain on the job and announced it will replace those who go out on strike.

Local 471, United Cafeteria and Rastaurant Workers (CIO), took a strike vote last Sunday night, and the strike was expected to shut down cafeteria and lunch counters in forty-two Government buildings.

About 98 per cent of the 1,500 workers involved in the dispute between GSI, which operates the cafeterias and lunch counters, and the union are colored.

Oliver T. Palmer, chairman of the union's negotiating committee, said reports had been received from the cafeterias where announcement of the wage increase was made that it was greeted with scorn by the employees."

Negotiations between GSI and the

union broke down November 28, last when union officials were requested to file non-Communist affidavits and financial statements with the National Labor Relations Board. Union officials refused to do so. The conference was terminated and none has since been held.

In another development last Friday, members of Local 471 who work at eighteen cafeteria and snack bar in the Pentagon building unanimously ratified a new contract with the National Food Corporation, another operating firm.

The contract was signed by the same union negotiating committee that is at odds with GIS. It runs for one year and provides for the same wage increase of 61/2 cents an hour which GSI is offering its employees who stay on the job.

40 HOURS TO FULLTIMERS

It also guarantees a work-week
of forty hours to fulltime employees. About 75 per cent of the 450 workers at the Pentagon covered by the agreement are now fulltime.

New provisions written into the ageement are sick leave up to 12

days a year, a no-strike clause, and a voluntary checkoff of union dues

According to the union, GSI employees work six or seven hours a day and take home an average of \$21.90 a week. The union is asking 15 cents an hour increase. The 6½ cent an hour raise offered by OSI would increase the average take-home pay to \$24.01.